

*The*  
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE  
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



**1962-1963 YEARBOOK**

**EVERETT D. BARNES**

# Memo

From  
EVERETT D. BARNES

To NCAA Rules on Eligibility  
Constitution Art III Sec 10 (a)  
Copy - Sec 10(a)

Ecas Rules on ~~Eligibility~~  
years/  
Competition Art VI Sec 1 (c)  
Note under C.

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1962-1963

# Yearbook

*of the*

National Collegiate  
Athletic Association

*Containing the Association's Year-End Reports and  
the Proceedings of the Fifty-seventh Annual  
Convention at Los Angeles, California  
January 7-9, 1963*

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*Wanda E. B.*  
*816*

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION  
206 Fairfax Building Baltimore 1-7127  
Kansas City 5, Missouri



## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1963

### *President*

ROBERT F. RAY, State University of Iowa  
Dean of the Division of Special Services

### *Secretary-Treasurer*

EVERETT D. BARNES, Colgate University  
Director, Division of Physical Education and  
Intercollegiate Athletics

### *Executive Director*

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Missouri

### *The Council*

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

### *Vice-Presidents*

- District 1—Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College  
Director of Athletics; Chairman of Department of Physical Education and Intercollegiate Athletics
- District 2—Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University  
Director of Athletics; Dean of College
- District 3—Alfred W. Scott, University of Georgia  
Professor of Chemistry (Emeritus)
- District 4—Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan  
Professor of Law
- District 5—James K. Sours, University of Wichita  
Professor of Political Science; Dean of College of Arts and Sciences
- District 6—Chris H. Groneman, Texas A&M College  
Head of Industrial Education Department; Coordinator of Teacher Education
- District 7—Arthur R. Reynolds, Colorado State College  
Professor of History
- District 8—Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State University  
Professor of Civil Engineering; Head of Department
- At-Large—James C. Loveless, DePauw University  
Director of Athletics; Head of Department of Physical Education

### *Members-at-Large*

- Walter D. Bryant, Jr., University of the South  
Director of Athletics
- Ralph A. Ginn, South Dakota State College  
Associate Director of Athletics and Physical Education; Head Football Coach
- Milton F. Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University  
Professor of Physical Education; Dean of College
- Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago  
Director of Athletics; Professor and Chairman of Department of Physical Education
- Edwin W. Olle, University of Texas  
Assistant Director of Athletics
- Earl Sneed, University of Oklahoma  
Professor of Law; Dean of College
- Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College  
Associate Professor of Physical Education; Director of Athletics

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1963

### *Executive Committee*

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Wilfred H. Crowley, S. J., University of Santa Clara  
Vice-President for Student Services

H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado  
Business Manager

Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University  
Professor of Chemistry

Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles  
Intercollegiate Athletics Director

Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University  
Professor and Chairman of Department of Physical Education;  
Director of Athletics

Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas  
Associate Professor; Director of Athletics

R. Victor Stout, Boston University  
Director of Athletics



### **Executive Offices**

Walter Byers, *Executive Director*

A. J. Bergstrom, *Assistant to Director*

Charles M. Neinas, *Assistant to Director*

Charles J. Thornton, *Assistant to Director*

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### **Service Bureau**

Homer F. Cooke, Jr., *Director*

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*The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football and basketball; publishes the official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd Forest Hills, New York.*



# COMMITTEES FOR 1963

## RULES COMMITTEES

ELECTED BY THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

All rules committees of the Association are organized on a rotation basis, under which at least one member of each committee is elected each year. The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling provide that each NCAA district may be represented. Members of the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees are elected for four-year terms; all other rules committee members are elected for terms of six years. Terms of members of rules committees commence on the first day of September following their election except that members of the Football and Basketball Rules Committees take office the first day of January following their election. The following list sets forth the current membership of the rules committees and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1963 (January 1, 1964, for Football and Basketball Rules Committees), are indicated in the right-hand column. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division member-at-large; JC denotes junior college representative; HS denotes secondary school representative, and H denotes honorary member.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
<b>Baseball</b>			
1st	Earl E. Lorden	University of Massachusetts	3
2nd	Frank O'Hara	Colgate University	1
3rd	G. F. Laird	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	3
4th	Robert L. Culp	Western Michigan University	2
5th	Frank B. Prentup	University of Colorado	0
	Ray Wauthier	Kansas State University	4
6th	Tom Chandler	Texas A&M College	3
7th	George T. Petrol	University of New Mexico	1
8th	William P. Fehring	Stanford University	1
AL	J. Kyle Anderson	University of Chicago	2
CD	Archie P. Allen	Springfield College	0
	Joseph Justice	Rollins College	4
CD	L. C. Butler	Colorado State College	0
	L. C. Butler	Colorado State College	2
Chairman—J. Kyle Anderson			
Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau (NCAB)			

## Basketball

1st	Floyd S. Wilson	Harvard University	*
2nd	Harry Litwack	Temple University	1
3rd	Adolph F. Rupp	University of Kentucky	3
4th	George Ireland	Loyola University (Chicago)	4

\*—Appointed to serve until January, 1964, Convention.



5th John E. Benington .....	St. Louis University	2
6th Polk Robison .....	Texas Technological College	3
7th E. Hoyt Brawner .....	University of Denver	2
8th John R. Wooden .....	U. C. L. A.	1
AL Harold E. Foster .....	University of Wisconsin	2
AL John W. Bunn .....	Colorado State College	4
CD Arad A. McCutchan .....	Evansville College	3
CD Dwane Clodfelter .....	University of South Dakota	2
JC Lowell Fitzsimmons ....	Moberly Junior College (Missouri)	1
HS Harlan F. Carter .....	Shasta High School (California)	3

Chairman—Harold E. Foster

Secretary-Rules Editor—John W. Bunn

Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, NCAB

### Football

1st Norman J. Daniels .....	Wesleyan University	1
2nd Charles A. Engle .....	Pennsylvania State University	4
3rd Frank Howard .....	Clemson College	2
4th Stuart K. Holcomb .....	Northwestern University	2
5th Glenn Dobbs .....	University of Tulsa	2
6th Abe Martin .....	Texas Christian University	3
7th Fritz Brennecke .....	Colorado School of Mines	3
8th Thomas J. Hamilton .....	A. A. W. U.	3
AL Abb Curtis .....	Southwest Conference	4
AL David M. Nelson .....	University of Delaware	4
AL Ivan B. Williamson .....	University of Wisconsin	5
CD J. Edward Tryon .....	Hobart College	2
CD Joseph J. Verducci .....	San Francisco State College	2
JC Don Hall .....	Cerritos College	*
HS Lee K. Anderson ....	Oklahoma High School Athletic Assoc.	1
H H. O. Crisler		
H Amos Alonzo Stagg		

Chairman—Ivan B. Williamson

Secretary-Rules Editor—David M. Nelson, Ellwood A. Geiges

Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, NCAB

### Swimming

1st Joseph Watmough .....	Brown University	1	<i>Archived</i>
2nd Gordon Scott Little .....	Cornell University	1	<i>Wendler</i>
3rd Willis R. Casey .....	North Carolina State College	3	<i>Resdell</i>
4th William W. Heusner .....	Michigan State University	2	
5th Irwin L. Simone .....	Grinnell College	3	
6th Henry W. Chapman .....	University of Texas	0	
<i>James McNally</i> .....	<i>Texas Technological College</i>	4	
7th Thomas H. F. Murphy .....	University of Denver	2	
8th Douglass F. Gibb .....	Washington State University	1	
AL Karl B. Michael .....	Dartmouth College	3	
HS William J. McConnell ....	Ohio High School Athletic Assoc.	-	
HS David C. Arnold .....	National High School Federation	-	

Chairman—Gordon Scott Little

\*—Appointed to serve until January, 1964, Convention.

## Track and Field

1st	Robert Giegengack	Yale University	0
	<i>Elliot Noyes</i>	<i>Dartmouth College</i>	4
2nd	Frank Wetzler	LaSalle College	1
3rd	H. Richard Redding	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	0
	<i>Weems Baskin</i>	<i>University of South Carolina</i>	4
4th	Don Canham	University of Michigan	2
5th	Ward H. Haylett	Kansas State University	3
6th	Jack Patterson	Baylor University	0
	<i>Oliver Jackson</i>	<i>Abilene Christian College</i>	4
7th	Harry F. Adams	Montana State University	1
8th	Stan Hiserman	University of Washington	3
AL	William J. Bowerman	University of Oregon	3
CD	Oliver Jackson	Abilene Christian College	0
	<i>Francis G. Welch</i>	<i>Kansas State Teachers College</i>	4
CD	Willie Stevens	Tennessee A&I University	1
HS	William W. Russell	California Interscholastic Federation	
HS	J. C. Harper	Alabama High School Athletic Association	
	Chairman—William J. Bowerman		
	Guide Editor—Don Pierce, University of Kansas		

## Wrestling

1st	Ralph G. Anderton	Brown University	0
	<i>Frank Kapral</i>	<i>U.S. Coast Guard Academy</i>	4
2nd	Gerald G. Leeman	Lehigh University	3
3rd	John H. Guiton	Citadel	1
4th	Casey L. Fredericks	Ohio State University	1
5th	Harold J. Nichols	Iowa State University	2
6th	Fred Roby	University of Arizona	1
7th	John W. Hancock	Colorado State College	0
	<i>Everett D. Lantz</i>	<i>University of Wyoming</i>	4
8th	M. Briggs Hunt	U. C. L. A.	2
AL	Claude C. Reeck	Purdue University	3
CD	Edwin Snively	DePauw University	3
CD	William Koll	State College of Iowa	3
HS	Finn B. Eriksen	Public Schools, Waterloo, Iowa	
HS	John E. Roberts	Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Assoc.	
	Chairman—John W. Hancock		
	<i>Harold J. Nichols</i>		
	Guide Editor—Charles W. Parker, Davidson College		

## Boxing

	George Arthur Broten	University of Nevada	2
	Anthony R. Curreri	University of Wisconsin	3
	Edmund R. LaFond	Catholic University of America	4
	Julius Menendez	San Jose State College	0
	<i>William Simmons</i>	<i>Chico State College</i>	6
	Edgar Nemir	University of California	5
	Earl R. Pond	Idaho State College	1
	Chairman—Anthony R. Curreri		



### Fencing

Elwyn Bugge .....	Stanford University	1
Miguel A. deCapriles .....	New York University	3
Maxwell R. Garret .....	University of Illinois	4
Edward F. Lucia .....	City University of New York	5
Stanley S. Sieja .....	Princeton University	0
<i>Andre Deladrier</i> .....	<i>U.S. Naval Academy</i>	6
Chairman—Miguel A. deCapriles		
Rules Editor—Robert Kaplan		

### Gymnastics

Harold J. Frey .....	University of California	2
Norman R. Holzaepfel .....	State University of Iowa	†
Robert D. Kreidler .....	University of Chicago	3
Tom E. Maloney .....	U.S. Military Academy	4
Glenn G. Wilson .....	University of Colorado	5
Frank A. Wolcott .....	Springfield College	1
Chairman—Harold J. Frey		

### Ice Hockey

Gregory J. Batt .....	Hamilton College	5
Amo Bessone .....	Michigan State University	0
<i>John Mariucci</i> .....	<i>University of Minnesota</i>	6
Anthony J. Frasca .....	Colorado College	3
Murray Murdoch .....	Yale University	1
R. Victor Stout .....	Boston University	4
Robert L. Merriam .....	Deerfield Academy	2
Chairman—Murray Murdoch		
Guide Editor—David A. Tirrell, Trinity-Pawling School		

### Lacrosse

Chester H. McPhee .....	Trinity College	5
William Kelso Morrill .....	Johns Hopkins University	3
W. S. Persons .....	Duke University	2
William C. Stiles .....	Hobart College	0
<i>Roy Simmons</i> .....	<i>Syracuse University</i>	6
Albert W. Twitchell .....	Rutgers University	1
Rix N. Yard .....	Denison University	4
Chairman—William C. Stiles		
<i>William K. Morrill</i>		
Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, C. W. Post College		

### Skiing

Alan J. Bovard .....	Michigan College of M&T	4
Charles A. Merrill .....	Dartmouth College	0
<i>P. L. Summerhays</i> .....	<i>University of Utah</i>	6
Willy J. Schaeffler .....	University of Denver	2
Robert R. Sheehan .....	Middlebury College	5
Donald E. Wells .....	Washington State University	3
Sven Edward Wiik .....	Western State College of Colorado	1
Chairman—Willy J. Schaeffler		

†—Length of term to be determined by Council.



## Soccer

Marvin Allen .....	University of North Carolina	1
Robert DiGrazia .....	University of California	5
Hugh G. McCurdy .....	Wesleyan University	2
Stuver Parry .....	University of Akron	4
Charles R. Scott .....	University of Pennsylvania	3
Clifford Stevenson .....	Brown University	0
Bob Guelker .....	St. Louis University	6

Chairman—Clifford Stevenson

*Hugh G. McCurdy*

Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, NCAB

## MEET AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

*All meet and tournament committees are organized on a rotation basis. College Basketball Tournament Committee members are elected for terms of four years; all other meet and tournament committees are elected for terms of six years. The following list sets forth the current membership of meet and tournament committees and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1963, are indicated in the right-hand column.*

Committeeman	Institution	Term
--------------	-------------	------

### College Basketball

J. Shober Barr .....	Franklin and Marshall College	0
Edward S. Steitz .....	Springfield College	4
Richard P. Koenig .....	Valparaiso University	3
William R. Maybry .....	Southwestern College at Memphis	2
George Ziegenfuss .....	San Diego State College	1

Chairman—J. Shober Barr

*Richard Koenig*

### College Cross-Country

Wilford H. Ketz .....	Union College	1
Aldo A. Sebben .....	Southwest Missouri State College	3
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		

Chairman—Wilford H. Ketz

## Golf

William Docherty .....	Haverford College	1
Labron Harris .....	Oklahoma State University	0
Dick McGuire .....	University of New Mexico	6
Howell Hollis .....	University of Georgia	*
Robert H. Kepler .....	Ohio State University	5
John S. Merriman, Jr. ....	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	3
Stan Wood .....	University of Southern California	4

Honorary—Ted B. Payseur, Northwestern University

Chairman—Labron Harris

*Robert H. Kepler*

\*—Appointed to serve until January, 1964, Convention

## Tennis

Clarence C. Chaffee .....	Williams College	4
Edwin J. Faulkner .....	Swarthmore College	0
<i>Harry Burrus</i> .....	<i>Washington University</i>	6
J. D. Morgan .....	U. C. L. A.	2
William E. Murphy .....	University of Michigan	3
Emmett Pare .....	Tulane University	1
David Snyder .....	University of Arizona	5
Chairman—J. D. Morgan		

## University Basketball

Waldo A. Fisher .....	Northwestern University	4
H. B. Lee .....	Kansas State University	3
Ernest B. McCoy .....	Pennsylvania State University	2
Peter F. Newell .....	University of California	5
Bernie A. Shively .....	University of Kentucky	0
<i>Bernie A. Shively</i> .....	<i>University of Kentucky</i>	3
Forrest F. Twogood .....	University of Southern California	1
Chairman—Bernie A. Shively		

## University Cross-Country

George T. Eastment .....	Manhattan College	1
Ralph M. Higgins .....	Oklahoma State University	4
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		
Chairman—George T. Eastment		

## MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

*Members of the Olympic and College Committees are elected for terms of four years, the latter being subject to staggered rotation; members of the Extra Events Committee are elected for five-year terms with one new member to be elected each year; members of all other committees may be elected for terms of six years, with at least one new member to be elected every two years. Terms of appointment commence upon election and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following January 9, 1963, are indicated in the right-hand column.*

District	Committeeman	Institution	Term
College			
1st	Harry Arlanson .....	Tufts University	3
2nd	Jerome Holland .....	Hampton Institute	1
3rd	Walter Bryant .....	University of the South	4
4th	Dean S. Trevor .....	Knox College	1
5th	A. J. McDonald .....	Southwest Missouri State College	2
6th	William A. Miller, Jr. ....	McMurry College	3
7th	Francis E. Smiley, Jr. ....	Colorado School of Mines	2
8th	Don Adee .....	Chico State College	4
AL	Edward L. Jackson .....	Tuskegee Institute	2
Chairman—Francis E. Smiley, Jr.			



### **Olympic**

1st Fred D. Tootell .....	University of Rhode Island	3
2nd Wilford Ketz .....	Union College	3
3rd W. W. Cobey .....	University of Maryland	3
4th Richard C. Larkins .....	Ohio State University	3
5th Gordon H. Chalmers .....	Iowa State University	3
6th Clyde Littlefield .....	University of Texas	3
7th Robert L. Davis .....	Colorado State University	3
8th Stan Bates .....	Washington State University	*
AL Clarence L. Munn .....	Michigan State University	3

Chairman—Clarence L. Munn

### **Constitution and By-Laws**

J. Gordon Gose .....	University of Washington	5
Earl Sneed .....	University of Oklahoma	3
Marshall S. Turner, Jr. ....	Johns Hopkins University	1

Chairman—Earl Sneed

### **Extra Events**

William J. Flynn .....	Boston College	5
Jesse T. Hill .....	University of Southern California	1
James R. Jack .....	University of Utah	2
Kenneth Knox .....	Southeast Missouri State College	4
Claude M. Smith .....	University of Mississippi	3

Chairman—James R. Jack

### **Publications**

James V. Gilloon .....	New York University	1
Walter T. McLaughlin .....	St. John's University	5
George L. Shiebler .....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	3

Chairman—James V. Gilloon

### **Sports Injuries and Safety**

Ernie Biggs .....	Ohio State University	1
Carl S. Blyth .....	University of North Carolina	1
Ernest B. McCoy .....	Pennsylvania State University	1
David M. Nelson .....	University of Delaware	1
Victor Obeck .....	New York University	1
Allan J. Ryan .....	American Medical Association	1

Chairman—Ernest B. McCoy

\*—Appointed to serve until January, 1964, Convention.



## APPOINTMENT BY COUNCIL

*The terms of Council-appointed committees vary. Members of the committees are usually appointed for terms of one year, except that members of the (1) Public Relations Committee and Television Committee may be appointed for three-year terms; (2) the Youth Fitness Committee for four-year terms, and (3) the Eligibility Committee for six-year terms. Elected members of the Ethics Committee serve for two-year terms. Years remaining (counting 1963) in the term of appointment for each member of these committees are indicated. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division representative.*

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
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### Public Relations

1st	Baaron B. Pittenger.....	Harvard University	3
2nd	James Tarman.....	Pennsylvania State University	1
3rd	Bob Hartley.....	Mississippi State University	3
4th	Fred W. Stabley.....	Michigan State University	1
5th	Harold Keith.....	University of Oklahoma	1
6th	Robert Cheyne.....	University of Arkansas	3
7th	Frank W. Soltys.....	University of Arizona	2
8th	Ferron C. Losee.....	Los Angeles State College	3
AL	Wiles Hallock.....	University of California	2
CD	Warren Berg.....	Luther College	3
CD	Richard Gordon.....	Hofstra University	2

Chairman—Fred W. Stabley

### Television

1st	William J. Flynn.....	Boston College	2
2nd	Robert J. Kane.....	Cornell University	3
3rd	James J. Corbett.....	Louisiana State University	2
4th	William R. Reed.....	Intercollegiate Conference	3
5th	Norvall Neve.....	Missouri Valley Conference	2
6th	Howard Grubbs.....	Southwest Conference	3
7th	Paul W. Brechler.....	Western Athletic Conference	2
8th	T. J. Hamilton.....	A.A.W.U.	3
CD (East)	Robert W. Reese.....	West Chester State College	2
CD (West)	H. J. Dorricott.....	Western State College of Colorado	3
AL	Asa S. Bushnell.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	2
AL	Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director	3

Chairman—Paul W. Brechler

Program Director and Secretary—Asa S. Bushnell

### Youth Fitness

1st	Lloyd H. Lux.....	Bates College	2
2nd	Ernest B. McCoy.....	Pennsylvania State University	1
3rd	Tom McDonough.....	Emory University	4
4th	M. J. Gary.....	Western Michigan University	4
5th	A. C. Bundgaard.....	South Dakota State College	3
6th	Gilbert Hermance.....	Rice Institute	2
7th	Edwin R. Kimball.....	Brigham Young University	1
8th	Jesse T. Hill.....	University of Southern California	3
AL	Thomas J. Hamilton.....	A.A.W.U.	3

Chairman—Thomas J. Hamilton

### Academic Testing and Requirements

John Fuzak.....	Michigan State University	1
Rixford Snyder.....	Stanford University	1
Dean Trevor.....	Knox College	1
James H. Weaver.....	Atlantic Coast Conference	1
Laurence C. Woodruff.....	University of Kansas	1
Chairman—James H. Weaver		

### Accelerated Academic Programs

Robert F. Ray.....	State University of Iowa	1
James K. Sours.....	University of Wichita	1
Delbert Swartz.....	University of Arkansas	1
Chairman—James K. Sours		

### All-Star High School Games

*The Council has designated the following committee "to act in the place of any state (high school) association which declines to assume the jurisdiction" in approving all-star football or basketball contests, as set forth in Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution.*

Clifford B. Fagan.....	NFSHAA	1
Robert F. Ray.....	NCAA President	1
Wilbur C. Johns.....	U.C.L.A.	1
Arthur C. Lonborg.....	University of Kansas	1
Chairman—Robert F. Ray		

### College-Professional Relations

James J. Corbett.....	Louisiana State University	1
Howard Grubbs.....	Southwest Conference	1
William R. Reed.....	Intercollegiate Conference	1
Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director	1
Chairman—William R. Reed		

### Eligibility

Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley.....	University of Santa Clara	3
Ernest B. McCoy.....	Pennsylvania State University	5
Marcus L. Plant.....	University of Michigan	6
Chairman—Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley		

### Ethics

*The Committee on Ethics is composed of the presidents of the NCAA, National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the national coaches association of the particular sport involved, and two persons elected by the Council for a period of two years.*

Ralph W. Aigler.....	University of Michigan	2
Robert F. Ray.....	NCAA President	1
Nicholas M. McKnight.....	Columbia University	2
Bernie H. Moore.....	NACC President	1
Fifth member of committee president of coaches association of particular sport involved.		



### Infractions

J. William Davis.....	Texas Technological College	1
Nicholas M. McKnight.....	Columbia University	1
George H. Young.....	University of Wisconsin	1
Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director	†

Chairman—George H. Young

### Insurance

Walter L. Hass.....	University of Chicago	1
D. S. McAlister.....	The Citadel	1
E. D. Mouzon, Jr.....	Southern Methodist University	1

Chairman—E. D. Mouzon, Jr.

### Legislative

Paul W. Brechler.....	Western Athletic Conference	1
Asa S. Bushnell.....	E.C.A.C.	1
Howard Grubbs.....	Southwest Conference	1
Bernie H. Moore.....	Southeastern Conference	1
William R. Reed.....	Intercollegiate Conference	1
John Waldorf.....	Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association	1
James H. Weaver.....	Atlantic Coast Conference	1

Chairman—William R. Reed

### Professional Baseball

Everett D. Barnes.....	Colgate University	1
J. O. Christian.....	University of Connecticut	1
Rev. Joseph A. Glavin.....	Holy Cross College	1
Richard Siebert.....	University of Minnesota	1
James H. Weaver.....	Atlantic Coast Conference	1

Chairman—Rev. Joseph A. Glavin

### Summer Baseball Committee

Ralph O. Coleman.....	Oregon State University	1
John H. Kobs.....	Michigan State University	1
Walter Rabb.....	University of North Carolina	1
George L. Shiebler.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
J. A. Tomlinson.....	Arkansas State College	1

Chairman—George L. Shiebler

### SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

*Following is a partial list of NCAA delegates or representatives to committees of related organizations. Years remaining (counting 1963) in terms of appointment are indicated.*

#### \*Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA

Edwin R. Kimball.....	Brigham Young University	1
Stuart K. Holcomb.....	Northwestern University	2
David Busey.....	Lycoming College	3

†—Ex Officio Member.



### **\*National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame**

1st	Warren P. McGuirk.....	University of Massachusetts	1
2nd	David Nelson.....	University of Delaware	1
3rd	William D. Murray.....	Duke University	1
4th	Ray Eliot.....	University of Illinois	1
5th	Don Faurot.....	University of Missouri	1
6th	Abb Curtis.....	Southwest Conference	1
7th	John Hancock.....	Colorado State College	1
8th	Jesse T. Hill.....	University of Southern California	1
AL	Robert F. Ray.....	NCAA President	†
AL	Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director	†

### **\*\*Olympic Committee Board of Directors**

	Frank R. Thoms, Jr.....	Williams College	3
	Robert J. Kane.....	Cornell University	3
	E. M. Cameron.....	Duke University	3
	Clarence L. Munn.....	Michigan State University	3
	A. G. Haussler.....	Bradley University	3
	H. Jamison Swarts.....	University of Pennsylvania	3
	Glenn R. Jacoby.....	University of Wyoming	3
	Thomas J. Hamilton.....	A.A.W.U.	3

\*—Appointed by Council.

\*\*—Elected by quadrennial meeting of U. S. Olympic Committee.

†—Ex Officio Member.

## ROLL OF MEMBERS

### ACTIVE MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

*Abbreviations are: (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Athletic Representative; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.*

#### First District

- American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John F. Hines (P), Henry A. Butova (AD).
- Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Calvin H. Plimpton (P), Atherton H. Sprague (F), Ellsworth E. Richardson (AD).
- Assumption College, Worcester, Mass.: Rev. Armand H. Desautels (P), Rev. James R. Doyer (F), Andrew Laska (AD).
- Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Henry A. Kriebel (P), Paul C. Staake (F), Thomas E. Smith (AD).
- Bates College, Lewiston, Maine: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (F) and (AD).
- Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh (P), Rev. David F. Carroll (F), William J. Flynn (AD).
- Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), V. Wendell Yeo (F), R. Victor Stout (AD).
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
- Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram Sachar (P), Milton Sacks (F), Mickey Fisher (AD).
- Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Conn.: Henry W. Littlefield (P), Herbert E. Glines (AD).
- Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass.: Adrian Rondileau (P), Lee Harrington (F), Edward C. Swenson (AD).
- Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Barnaby C. Keeney (P), Richard A. Parker (F), Edward R. Durgin (Acting AD).
- Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Conn.: Herbert D. Welte (P), R. Vincent Cash (F), William M. Moore (AD).
- Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), Henry J. Warman (F), R. Z. Granger (AD).
- Colby College, Waterville, Maine: Robert E. L. Strider (P), Archille H. Biron (F), Leon P. Williams (AD).
- Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Conn.: Homer D. Babbidge (P), J. O. Christian (F) and (AD).
- Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John S. Dickey (P), Robert A. Rolfe (AD).
- Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn.: Rev. James E. FitzGerald (P), Rev. Thomas F. Lyons (AD).
- Hartford, University of, Hartford, Conn.: Vincent B. Coffin (P), Eugene Sweeney (F), A. Peter LoMaglio (AD).
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).
- Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Raymond J. Swords (P), Rev. Joseph A. Glavin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
- Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), Stuart L. Mandell (F), Waldo W. Yarnall (AD).



- Maine, University of, Orono, Maine: Lloyd H. Elliott (P), Wallace H. Elliott (F), Rome Rankin (AD).
- Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Mass.: John W. Lederle (P), Evan V. Johnston (F), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: Julius A. Stratton (P), Robert MacMaster (F), Ross H. Smith (AD).
- Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. Paul C. Thabault (F), Rev. Michael J. McGinnis (AD).
- Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Benjamin F. Wissler (F), Walter J. Nelson (AD).
- Nasson College, Springvale, Maine: Roger C. Gay (P), John W. McConnell (F), James J. McLaughlin (AD).
- New Hampshire, University of, Durham, N. H.: John W. McConnell (P), Charles O. Dawson (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).
- Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Asa S. Knowles (P), Joseph Spear (F), Herbert W. Gallagher (AD).
- Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Ernest N. Harmon (P), Joseph F. Garrity (F), Robert Priestley (AD).
- Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Rev. Vincent C. Dore (P), Rev. Aloysius B. Begley (F) and (AD).
- Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, R. I.: Francis H. Horn (P), John F. Quinn (F), Maurice Zarchen (AD).
- St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Rev. Bernard G. Holmes (P), James M. Reynolds (Acting AD).
- St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Gerald E. Dupont (P), George W. Jacobs (F) and (AD).
- Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Conn.: Hilton C. Buley (P), Francis J. Degnan (F), Jess L. Dow (AD).
- Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Glenn A. Olds (P), Edward S. Steitz (F) and (AD).
- Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: Dennis C. Haley (P), Charles Law (AD).
- Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Ray Oosting (F) and (AD).
- Tufts University, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Lewis F. Manly (F), Harry Arlanson (AD).
- United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Willard J. Smith (Superintendent), Commander Otto Graham (F) and (AD).
- Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt.: John T. Fey (P), J. Edward Donnelly (AD).
- Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), Norman J. Daniels (F), Hugh G. McCurdy (AD).
- Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: John E. Sawyer (P), James R. Curry (F), Frank R. Thoms (AD).
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Harry P. Storke (P), Robert W. Pritchard (AD).
- Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: To be appointed (P), Richard C. Carroll (F), DeLaney Kiphuth (AD).



## Second District

- Adelphi College, Garden City, N. N.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Chester Barrows (F), George E. Faherty (AD).
- Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Harry V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (AD).
- Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), E. Gordon Ogden (F), James A. McLane (AD).
- Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Lawrence L. Pelletier (P), H. P. Way (F) and (AD).
- Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Russell E. Houk (F) and (AD).
- Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: L. B. Allen (P), John T. Flippen (AD).
- Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Joseph M. Smith (F) and (AD).
- Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Ernst E. Weber (P), Edward C. Russell (F) and (AD).
- Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Merle M. Odgers (P), Donald G. Ohl (F), Benton A. Kribbs (AD).
- Buffalo, University of, Buffalo, N. Y.: Clifford C. Furnas (P), Anthony S. Gugino, (F), James E. Peelle (AD).
- Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. James J. McGinley (P), Rev. Peter J. Martin (F), Robert A. MacKinnon (AD).
- Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico: Very Rev. John F. Muller (P), Jose E. Cortez (F), Ramon E. Colon (AD).
- Cheney State College, Cheney, Pa.: James H. Duckney (P), William O'Shields (F) and (AD).
- City University of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Joseph J. Copeland (F), Arthur H. DesGray (AD).
- Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: Lowell W. Herron (P), George R. MacLean (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
- Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: James A. Storing (Acting P), William F. Griffith (F), Everett D. Barnes (AD).
- College of South Jersey, Camden, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Ralph L. Taylor (F), Albert J. Carino (AD).
- Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), Ralph J. Furey (F) and (AD).
- Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), John B. Rogers (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
- Delaware, University of, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), Raymond B. Duncan (F), David M. Nelson (AD).
- Delaware State College, Dover, Del.: Luna I. Mishoe (P), John R. Price (F), James H. Williams (AD).
- Delaware Valley College, Doyleston, Pa.: James Work (P), Joshua Felstein (F), Ned A. Linta (AD).
- Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: Howard L. Rubendall (P), David B. Eavenson (AD).
- Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), John Semanik (AD).
- Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Henry J. McAnulty (P), Kenneth J. Duffy (F), Louis E. Skender (AD).

East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pa.: LeRoy J. Koehler (P), Frank D. Sills (F), John R. Eiler (AD).  
 Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: Roy E. McAuley (P), James M. Berkebile (F), Lester C. Baum (AD).  
 Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Harvey D. Woods (AD).  
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Laurence McGinley (P), Rev. Victor Yanitelli (F), John W. Bach (AD).  
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Anthony R. Appel (P), J. Shober Barr (AD).  
 Gannon College, Erie, Pa.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Wilfrid J. Nash (P), William N. Latimer (F), Rev. Louis Puscas (AD).  
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn, (P), Rev. Robert L. Hoggson (F), John L. Hagerty (AD).  
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Carl A. Hanson (P), Joseph K. Wolfinger (F), Henry T. Bream (AD).  
 Glassboro State College, Glassboro, New Jersey: Thomas E. Robinson (P), Karl O. Budman (F), Michael Briglia (AD).  
 Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.: J. Stanley Harker (P), R. Jack Behringer (F) and (AD).  
 Hamilton College, Clinton N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (F) and (AD).  
 Hampton Istitute, Hampton, Va.: Jerome H. Holland (P), Samuel C. McGhee (F), Herman N. Neilson (AD).  
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Frederick Binder (P), Daivd L. Haase (AD).  
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Hugh Borton (P), Roy E. Randall (F) and (AD).  
 Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: Louis M. Hirshon (P), Robert L. Beinert (F), Francis L. Kraus (AD).  
 Hofstra University, Hempstead, N. Y.: John C. Adams (P), Randall Hoffman (F), Howard Myers, Jr. (AD).  
 Howard University, Washington, D. C.: James M. Nabrit, Jr. (P), Frank M. Snowden, Jr. (F), Samuel E. Barnes (AD).  
 Hunter College, Bronx, N. Y.: John J. Meng (P), Arthur L. Woehl (F), S. Charles Irace (AD).  
 Inter American University, San German, Puerto Rico: Ronald C. Bauer (P), John Baker (F), Luis F. Sambolin (AD).  
 Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother Richard B. Power (P), Brother Edward A. Walsh (F), James McDermott (AD).  
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Howard I. Dillingham (P), Carlton L. Wood (AD).  
 Jersey City State College, Jersey City, N. J.: Michael B. Gilligan (P), Tom Gerrity (F) and (AD).  
 Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Earl C. Kaylor (F), Ralph W. Harden (AD).  
 King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Rev. George P. Benaglia (P), Rev. James F. Boyle (F), and (AD).  
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: K. Roald Bergeton (P), Lawrence Conover (F), Arthur R. Winters (AD).  
 LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother Daniel Bernian (P), Robert J. Courtney (F), James J. Henry (AD).



Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederick K. Miller (P), William D. McHenry (AD).  
 Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: Harvey A. Neville (P), William B. Leckonby (F) and (AD).  
 LeMoyne College, Syracuse, N. Y.: Rev. Nicholas J. Sullivan (P), Rev. John J. O'Brien (F), Thomas J. Niland, Jr. (AD).  
 Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Marvin Wachman (P), Thomas M. Jones (F), Manuel Rivero (AD).  
 Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), Stephen G. Jacobs (AD).  
 Long Island University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: John H. G. Pell (P), Robert Spector (F), William T. Lai (AD).  
 Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: D. Frederick Wertz (P), David G. Busey (F) and (AD).  
 Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.: Brother Gregory (P), Kenneth A. Norton (F) and (AD).  
 Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.: John T. Williams (P), Richard H. Thomas (F), Vernon E. McCain (AD).  
 Millersville State College, Millersville, Pa.: Daniel L. Biemesderfer (P), George H. Ditlow (F), Raymond J. Runkle (AD).  
 Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, N. J.: E. deAlton Part-  
 ridge (P), Alden E. Coder (F), Henry E. Schmidt. (AD).  
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (AD).  
 Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Nathaniel H. Proctor (F) Edward P. Hurt (AD).  
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Erling N. Jensen (P), Raymond J. Whispell (F) and (AD).  
 New York University, New York, N. Y.: James M. Hester (P), Victor F. Obeck (AD).  
 New York Maritime College, New York, N. Y.: Admiral H. C. Moore (P), Roger Reinhart (F) and (AD).  
 Niagara University, Niagara University, N. Y.: Very Rev. Vincent T. Swords (P); Rev. John W. Caine (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).  
 Pace College, New York, N. Y.: Edward J. Mortola (P), Peter X. Finnerty (AD).  
 Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), John deCani (F), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).  
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Clarence R. Moll (P), George A. Hansell (F) and (AD).  
 Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.: Eric A. Walker (P), Ralph H. Wherry (F), Ernest B. McCoy. (AD).  
 Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science, Philadelphia, Pa.: Bertrand W. Hayward (P), William H. Hughes (F), Alan M. Richter (AD).  
 Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Edward H. Litchfield (P), Paul Masoner (F), Frank Carver (AD).  
 Post, C. W., College, Greenvale, N. Y.: John H. G. Pell (P), R. Gordon Hoxie (F), Roy Ilowit (AD).  
 Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Richard H. Heindel (P), Harry C. Hostetter (F) and (AD).  
 Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Robert F. Goheen (P), William D'O. Lippincott (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).



- Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico: Jaime Benitez (P) Rafael P. Flores (AD).
- Puerto Rico A&M College, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico: Luis Stefani (P) Fred V. Soltera (F), Rafael A. Mangual (AD).
- Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.: Harold W. Stoke (P), Robert J. Tierney (F) and (AD).
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Richard G. Folsom (P), Donald Mochon (F), Henry W. Kumpf (AD).
- Rider College, Trenton, N. J.: Franklin F. Moore (P), Robert W. Kilgus (F) and (AD).
- Rochester, University of, Rochester, N. Y.: W. Allen Wallis (P), Edwin O. Wiig (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).
- Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N. Y.: Mark Ellingson (P), H. Keith Mosley (F), Louis A. Alexander, Jr. (AD).
- Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Singley E. Mark (F), Albert W. Twitchell (AD).
- St. Bonaventure University, Allegheny, N. Y.: Very Rev. Francis William Kearney (P), Rev. Canisius Connors (AD).
- St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brother Urban (P), Brother Roger (F), Daniel J. Lynch (AD).
- St. Francis College, Loretto Pa.: Rev. Gabriel J. Loncosky (P), James P. Burke (F), Irwin V. Davis (AD).
- St. John's University, Jamaica, N. Y.: Very Rev. Edward J. Burke (P), Rev. Walter F. Graham (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).
- St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. William F. Maloney (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), John T. Ramsay (AD).
- St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.: Eugene G. Bewkes (P), Robert E. Consler (F), Thomas A. Cartmill (AD).
- St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Very Rev. Edward F. Clark (P), Rev. Gerard A. Haggerty (F), Don Kennedy (AD).
- Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. John J. Long (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter A. Carlesimo (AD).
- Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Dougherty (P), Rev. Edward J. Fleming (F), Rev. John J. Horgan (AD).
- Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Ralph E. Heiges (P), Paul Cauffman (F), Thomas V. Crist (AD).
- Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Rev. Edmund F. Christy (P), Rev. Sixtus R. O'Connor (F), Rev. Alphonsus Connors (AD).
- Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Norman N. Weisenfluh (P), Herbert G. McGibbney (F), William A. Storer (AD).
- State University College of Education, Albany, N. Y.: Evan R. Collins (P), J. Ralph Tibbets (F), Merlin W. Hathaway (AD).
- State University College of Education, Brockport, N. Y.: Donald M. Tower (P), Martin H. Rogers (F), A. Huntley Parker, Jr. (AD).
- State University College of Education, Buffalo, N. Y.: Paul G. Bulger (P), Joseph P. Adessa (F), Howard B. MacAdam (AD).
- State University College of Education, Cortland, N. Y.: Donovan C. Moffett (P), Ellis A. Johnson (F), Robert J. Weber (AD).

- State University College of Education, Owego, N. Y.: Foster S. Brown (P), Donald Snygg (F), John V. Glinski (AD).
- State University College of Education, New Paltz, N. Y.: William J. Haggerty (P), Loren D. Campbell (F) and (AD).
- State University College of Education, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: George W. Angell (P), Ernest P. Rangazas (F), Joseph C. Jastrab (AD).
- State University College of Education, Potsdam, N. Y.: Frederick W. Crumb, (P), Kenneth Gant (F), Sam J. Molnar (AD).
- Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), Charles R. Wellhausen (F), Frank J. Misar (AD).
- Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: Gustave W. Weber (P), Russell Gilbert (F), James W. Garrett (AD).
- Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney C. Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (AD).
- Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), Eric H. Faigle (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).
- Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Millard E. Gladfelter (P), Theodore E. Fitzgerald (F), Ernest C. Casale (AD).
- Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.: Chauncey Bly (P), Spencer V. Goodreds (F), Joseph DiFebo (AD).
- Trenton State College, Trenton, N. J.: Edwin L. Martin (P), George H. Krablin (AD).
- Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), Wilford H. Ketz (F) and (AD).
- United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Admiral Gordon G. McLintock (Superintendent), Commander James W. Liebertz (AD).
- United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Major General W. C. Westmoreland (Superintendent), Colonel C. J. Barrett (F), Colonel Emory S. Adams, Jr. (AD).
- United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral Charles C. Kirkpatrick (Superintendent), Captain Walter Welham (F), Captain William S. Busik (AD).
- Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Donald B. Walker (AD).
- Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Donald L. Helfferich (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).
- Villanova University, Villanova, Pa.: Rev. John A. Klekotka (P), Rev. John J. Curran (F), Arthur L. Mahan (AD).
- Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: Arthur O. Davidson (P), Irving P. Gellman (F), Herbert E. Sutter (AD).
- Washington & Jefferson College, Washington Pa.: Boyd C. Patterson (P), Paul L. Reardon (AD).
- Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul Stewart (P), Paul Bauer (F), Peter Mazzaferro (AD).
- West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa.: Earl F. Sykes (P), Robert W. Reese (AD).
- West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W. Va.: Paul N. Elbin (P), Raymond Hughes (F), Albert M. Blatinik (AD).
- Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will W. Orr (P), Samuel H. Sloan (F), Harold E. Burry (AD).



Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), Harold W. Thatcher (F), John G. Reese (AD).  
Yeshiva University, New York, N. Y.: Samuel Belkin (P), Abraham Hurwitz (F), Bernard Sarachek (AD).

### Third District

Alabama, University of, University, Ala.: Frank A. Rose (P), C. T. Sharpton (F), Paul W. Bryant (AD).  
Alabama A & M College, Normal, Ala.: Richard D. Morrison (P), George O. McCalep (F), George H. Hobson (AD).  
Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.: Levi Watkins (P), C. Johnson Dunn (AD).  
Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Frank R. Veal (P), T. V. Swinton (F), T. B. Nelson (AD).  
American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), Ralph John (F), David L. Carrasco (AD).  
Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).  
Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tenn.: Earl A. Sexton (Acting P), Leon Bibb (F), David B. Aaron (AD).  
Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Md.: Wilmer A. DeHuff (Acting P), Hugh K. Higgins (F), Arthur R. Bosley (AD).  
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alfred F. Horigan (P), Frank J. O'Rourke (F), Rev. Henry B. Schuhmann (AD).  
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C.: Very Rev. John A. Oetgen (P), Rev. Raphael Bridge (F), Howard A. Wheeler (AD).  
Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.: John A. Bacoats (P), Walter E. Johnson (F), John E. Brown (AD).  
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), Paul L. Hyde (F), Jack McClairan (AD).  
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.: Warren D. Bowman (P), Harry G. M. Jopson (F), Daniel S. Geiser (AD).  
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. McDonald (P), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).  
Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: Joe J. Mickie (P), John B. Entrikin (F), Orvis U. Sigler (AD).  
Centre College, Danville, Ky.: Thomas A. Spragens (P), Charles T. Hazelrigg (F), Thomas B. Inman (AD).  
Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tenn.: Leroy A. Martin (P), William O. Swan (F), Andrew C. Moore (AD).  
Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: Mark W. Clark (P), David S. McAlister (F), Edward L. Teague, Jr. (AD).  
Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Bramley (P), Joseph T. Dennis (F), Leonidas S. Epps (AD).  
Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.: Robert C. Edwards, (P), R. R. Ritchie (F), Frank J. Howard (AD).  
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: Davis Y. Paschall (P), Howard K. Holland (F), Milton L. Drewes, Jr. (AD).  
Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: David G. Martin (P), William G. McGavock (F), Tom Scott (AD).  
Delta State College, Cleveland, Miss.: James M. Ewing (P), Irby C. Ellis (F), Dave M. Ferriss (AD).



Duke University, Durham, N. C.: Deryl Hart (P), C. E. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).

East Carolina College, Greenville, N. C.: Leo W. Jenkins (P), Robert L. Holt (F), N. M. Jorgensen (AD).

East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tenn.: Burgin E. Dossett (P), Solon Gentry ( ), Sidney W. Rice (AD).

Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: Robert R. Martin (P), Smith Park (F), Chas. T. Hughes (AD).

Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.: Walter N. Ridley (P), A. M. Bagley (F), Robert L. Vaughan (AD).

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: To be appointed (P), Lee W. Blitch (F), Thomas E. McDonough, Sr. (AD).

Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.: Rudolph Jones (P), Odell Uzzell (F), Harold L. Scott (AD).

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: Stephen J. Wright (P), James R. Lawson (F), Herbert B. Thompson (AD).

Florence State College, Florence, Ala.: E. B. Norton (P), Roy Stevens (F), H. A. Flowers (AD).

Florida, University of, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Wayne Reitz (P), H. Phil Constans (F), S. Ray Graves (AD).

Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), Charles U. Smith (F), Alonzo S. Gaither (AD).

Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.: Charles T. Thrift, Jr. (P), Corning F. Tolle (F), Thomas H. Greene (AD).

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Gordon W. Blackwell (P), Mode L. Stone (F), Vaughn H. Mancha (AD).

Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: Cornelius V. Troup (P), C. L. Ellison (F), James E. Hawkins (AD).

Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), Winston C. Babb (F), J. Lyles Alley (AD).

Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.: Leonard M. Elstad (P), Leon Auerbach (F), Peter R. Wisher (AD).

George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Thomas H. Carroll (P), Theodore P. Perros (F), Robert K. Faris (AD).

Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga.: Omer C. Aderhold (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), To be appointed (AD).

Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Edwin D. Harrison (P), Jesse Mason (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).

Grambling College, Grambling, La.: Ralph W. E. Jones (P), Edward F. Purvis (F), E. G. Robinson (AD).

Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden Sydney, Va.: Thomas E. Gilmer (P), Graves H. Thompson (F), Richard A. Burrell (AD).

Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.: Jacob L. Reddix (P), Robert E. Lee (F), Tellis B. Ellis, Jr. (AD).

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).

Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.: Rufus P. Perry (P), Edwin Thompkins (F), Jack S. Brayboy (AD).

Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.: Frank G. Dickey (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), Bernie A. Shively (AD).

Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: Rufus B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.: Harold P. Hamilton (P), Gus Paris (F), T. L. Plain (AD).  
 Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.: James A. Colston (P), Robert Harvey (F), Julian Bell (AD).  
 Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.: Chester A. Kirkendoll (P), S. H. Bronaugh (F), James A. Cooke (AD).  
 LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis F. Price (P), Charles W. Phillips (F), Jerry C. Johnson (AD).  
 Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.: Samuel E. Duncan (P), Miss Julia B. Duncan (F), Charles R. Cox (AD).  
 Louisiana College, Pineville, La.: G. Earl Guinn (P), Robert Cook (F), Harold Knight (AD).  
 Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: F. Jay Taylor (P), Harold Smolinski (F), Joe R. Aillet (AD).  
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: John A. Hunter (P), Warrick R. Edwards (F), James J. Corbett (AD).  
 Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Carl Abner (F), Bernard L. Hickman (AD).  
 Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Rev. Vincent F. Beatty (P), Rev. Aloysius C. Galvin (F), Emil G. Reitz, Jr. (AD).  
 Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Very Rev. Andrew C. Smith (P), Rev. Robert Boggs (F), William C. Gardiner (AD).  
 Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.: Orville W. Wake (P), William H. Shellenberger (F), James C. Fox (AD).  
 Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), Geary F. Eppley (F), W. W. Cobey (AD).  
 Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.: Cecil C. Humphreys (P), R. M. Robinson (F), Eugene W. Lambert (AD).  
 Mercer University, Macon, Ga.: Rufus C. Harris (P), James L. Clegg (F), Zeb B. Vance (AD).  
 Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla.: Henry King Stanford (P), Virgil Sleight (F), Jack Harding (AD).  
 Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Quill E. Cope (P), Elbert K. Patty (F), Charles M. Murphy (AD).  
 Mississippi, University of, University, Miss.: John D. Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).  
 Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: R. A. McLemore (P), D. Gray Miley (F), Hartwell McPhail (AD).  
 Mississippi State University, State College, Miss.: Dean W. Colvard (P), W. O. Spencer (F), Wade H. Walker (AD).  
 Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), Linus Fair (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).  
 Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), Frank L. Forbes (F) and (AD).  
 Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: Frank Cunningham (P), Adolphus J. Lockhart (F), Edward J. Clemons (AD).  
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rt. Rev. Robert R. Kline (P), Rev. Carl Fives (F), John Dillon, Jr. (AD).  
 Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: Ralph H. Woods (P), William G. Nash (F), Roy L. Stewart (AD).  
 North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C.: William C. Friday (P), Edward McG. Hedgpeth (F), Charles P. Erickson (AD).



North Carolina A & T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Samuel D. Proctor (P), Artis P. Graves (F), William M. Bell (AD).

North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Alfonso Elder (P), Ross E. Townes (F), James W. Younge (AD).

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: John Tyler Caldwell (P), Ralph E. Fadum (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).

Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.: Donald C. Agnew (P), George F. Wheeler (F), Garland F. Pinholster (AD).

Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Va.: Lewis W. Webb (P), William L. Messmer (F), Joseph C. Chandler (AD).

Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.: J. Earl Moreland (P), H. Burnell Pannill (F), Hugh F. Stephens (AD).

Richmond, University of, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), Ralph C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).

Roanoke College, Salem, Va.: H. Sherman Oberly (P), Homer C. Bast (F), Joseph S. Hackman (AD).

Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), Dudley E. DeGroot (F), Joseph Justice (AD).

St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: James A. Boyer (P), Wilbur W. Johnson (F), Jesse Clements (AD).

St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenny (P), William H. Whitehurst (F), Joseph E. Thompson (AD).

Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: William K. Payne (P), Elmer I. Dean (F), Theodore A. Wright (AD).

Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: Nelson H. Harris (P), Thomas E. Kee (F), James E. Lytle (AD).

South, University of the, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), Gaston S. Bruton (F), Walter D. Bryant, Jr. (AD).

South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S. C.: Thomas F. Jones (P), James T. Penney (F), Marvin C. Bass (AD).

South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.: Benner C. Turner, (P), M. Maceo Nance (F), William C. Brown (AD).

Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.: Felton G. Clark (P), Ulysses S. Jones (F), Robert H. Lee (AD).

Southern Mississippi, University of, Hattiesburg, Miss.: William D. McCain (P), Lloyd Milam (F), B. Reed Green (AD).

Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.: Peyton N. Rhodes (P), Charles Diehl (F), William R. Maybry (AD).

Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.: Rev. A. W. Crandell, (P), Rev. John E. Schwing (F), Rev. Joseph C. Mulhern (AD).

State Teachers College at Towson, Baltimore, Md.: Earl T. Hawkins (P), Curtis Martin (F), Don I. Minnegan (AD).

Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.: J. Ollie Edmunds (P), Robert S. Chauvin (F), Warren C. Cowell (AD).

Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Samuel H. Bay (P), E. C. Beck (F), J. T. Whisenton (AD).

Tennessee University of, Knoxville, Tenn.: Andrew D. Holt (P), Earl M. Ramer (F), Bowden Wyatt (AD).

Tennessee, University of, Martin, Tenn.: Paul Meek (P), Lloyd A. King (F), James C. Henson (AD).

Tennessee A & I State University, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), John McLendon (F), Howard C. Gentry (AD).



1Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: W. Everett  
 Derryberry (P), Ferris U. Foster (F), R. Hooper Eblen (AD).  
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Herbert E. Longenecker (P),  
 David R. Deener (F), Horace Renegar (AD).  
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.: Luther H. Foster (P),  
 S. J. Arthur (F), Edward L. Jackson (AD).  
 Union University, Jackson, Tenn.: Warren F. Jones (P), Charles D.  
 Taylor (F), Jack L. Russell (AD).  
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P),  
 John H. Stambaugh (F), Arthur L. Guepe (AD).  
 Villa Madonna College, Covington, Ky.: Rev. John F. Murphy (P),  
 William Volker (F), James G. Weyer (AD).  
 Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.: Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.  
 (P), L. Starling Reid (F), Steve Sebo (AD).  
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: General George R. E.  
 Shell (P), Colonel S. M. Heflin (F), Clyde L. Ellington (AD).  
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: T. Marshall Hahn  
 (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).  
 Virginia State College, Norfolk, Va.: Lyman B. Brooks (P), Sanford  
 M. Perkins (F), Joseph G. Echols (AD).  
 Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P),  
 George G. Singleton (F), James A. Moore (AD).  
 Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: Thomas H. Henderson  
 (P), Walter O. Bradley (F), Thomas Harris (AD).  
 Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P),  
 John W. Sawyer (F), William H. Gibson (AD).  
 Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Ed-  
 ward L. Athey (F), and (AD).  
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Fred C. Cole (P),  
 William M. Hinton (F), Edwin P. Twombly (AD).  
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Paul A. Miller (P),  
 Ray O. Duncan (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).  
 Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Kelly Thomp-  
 son (P), L. T. Smith (F), E. A. Diddle (AD).  
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P),  
 Robert J. Waldorf (AD).  
 Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Kenneth R.  
 Williams (P), Charlie B. Hauser (F), Clarence E. Gaines (AD).

#### Fourth District

Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.: John H. Dawson (P), Douglas Mac-  
 Naughton (F), Robert J. Gillis (AD).  
 Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio: Norman P. Auburn (P), Chester  
 T. McNeerney (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).  
 Albion College, Albion, Mich.: Louis W. Norris (P), Paul L. Cook  
 (F), Elkin R. Isaac (AD).  
 Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Robert D. Swanson (P), Charles Skinner  
 (F), Arthur L. Smith (AD).

1. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective October 24, 1961,  
 for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (c), of the Constitution, and  
 Article VI, Section 8, of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for all National Col-  
 legiate Championship events and cooperating events during first year of  
 probationary period and ineligible for national television series during entire  
 period.

Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. A. F. Bukowski (P), Lewis B. Clingman (F), Ray E. Null (AD).

Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio: Glenn L. Clayton (P), George Marble (F), Robert Brownson (AD).

Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Clarence W. Sorenson (P), LeRoy C. Brissman (AD).

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio: Alfred B. Bonds, Jr. (P), Harold C. Beyer (F), Lee J. Tressel (AD).

Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.: John R. Emens (P), Richard H. Caldemeyer (F), Robert W. Primmer (AD).

Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Miller Upton (P), Clarence Von Eschen (F), Alf Harrer (AD).

Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio: Ralph G. Harshman (P), Kenneth H. McFall (F), Harold Anderson (AD).

Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: Alexander E. Jones (Acting P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).

Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: William A. Spoelhof (P), John Tuls (F), Barney Steen (AD).

Capital University, Columbus, Ohio: Harold L. Yochum (P), Theodore B. Myers (F), William F. Bernlohr (AD).

Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: John W. Nason (P), Charles S. Rayment (F), Melvin H. Taube (AD).

Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy M. Weir (F), Vincent Di Francesca (AD).

Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio: T. Keith Glennan (P), Philip K. Heim (F) and (AD).

Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.: Judson W. Foust (F), Lester X. Serier (F), Daniel P. Rose (AD).

Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio: Charles H. Wesley (P), John C. Alston (F), Gaston F. Lewis (AD).

Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.: George Welles Beadle (P), Warner A. Wick (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).

Chicago Teachers College, Chicago, Ill.: Raymond M. Cook (P), George W. Boyle (F) and (AD).

College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio: Howard F. Lowry (P), Charles B. Moke (F), Ernest M. Hole (AD).

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Martin L. Koehneke (P), Harold F. Brockberg (F) and (AD).

<sup>2</sup>Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio: Very Rev. Raymond A. Roesch (P), Rev. Charles L. Collins (F), Harry C. Baujan (AD).

Denison University, Granville, Ohio: A. Blair Knapp (P), Donald R. Valdes (F), Rix N. Yard (AD).

DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley (P), Rev. T. J. Wangler (F), Ray Meyer (AD).

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Robert Farber (P), Laurel Turk (F), James C. Loveless (AD).

Detroit, University of, Detroit, Mich.: Very Rev. Laurence V. Britt (P), Rev. William H. Berdan (F).

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Ill.: Quincy Doudna (P), William Zeigel (F), John W. Masley (AD).

2. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective October 31, 1962, for violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, and Article VI, Section 2, (b), of the By-laws; ruled ineligible to participate in National Collegiate Basketball Championship and cooperating basketball events during entire probationary period.



Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P), George W. Linn (F), William E. Crouch (AD).

Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.: Robert C. Stanger (P), Robert DeRoo (F), Oliver M. Langhorst (AD).

Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Melvin W. Hyde (P), Ralph H. Coleman (F), Arad A. McCutchan (AD).

Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio: G. Brooks Earnest (P), Meriam C. Herrick (F), Homer E. Woodling (AD).

Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd E. Hollingsworth (AD).

Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), Joe W. Hutton (AD).

Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio: Terry W. Wickham (P), Jay W. Blum (F), Ted R. Turney (AD).

Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio: Paul F. Sharp (P), Dwight Berg (F), William H. Hollinger (AD).

Hope College, Holland, Mich.: Irwin J. Lubbers (P), Alvin W. Vanderbush (F), Gordon M. Brewer (AD).

Illinois, University of, Champaign, Ill.: David D. Henry (P), Leslie A. Bryan (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P), Martin Elliott (F), Bernard Weissman (AD).

Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: Robert G. Bone (P), Theodore B. Almy (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).

<sup>3</sup>Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Elvis J. Stahr, Jr. (P), Edwin H. Cady (F), James W. Orwig (AD).

John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio: Rev. Hugh E. Dunn (P), Rev. George A. Kmieck (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Sherill Cleveland (F), Rolla L. Anderson (AD).

Kent State University, Kent, Ohio: George A. Bowman (P), Walton A. Clarke (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: F. Edward Lund (P), Stewart McGowan (F), Jess W. Falkenstine (AD).

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), John A. Houston (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).

Lake Forest College, Lake Forrest, Ill.: William G. Cole (P), Edwin N. Reichert (F), Nick J. Wasylik (AD).

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Douglas M. Knight (P), Vernon W. Roelofs (F), Bernard E. Heselton (AD).

Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Rev. James F. Maguire (P), John J. Connelly (F), George M. Ireland (AD).

Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.: Harvey M. Rice, (P), Albert Jones (F), Ralph J. Lundeen (AD).

MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill.: Gordon E. Michalson (P), Bruce Campbell, Jr. (F), William L. Wall (AD).

Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn.: Clarence L. Crawford (P), John A. Johnson (F), Roy B. Moore (AD).

3. Placed on probation for a period of four years effective April 27, 1960, for violation of Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution, and Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, (c), of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and cooperating events during entire probationary period; denied privilege of being represented on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association.



Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: W. Bay Irvine (P), Paul J. Seyler (F), William O. Whetsell (AD).  
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Very Rev. William F. Kelley (P), Thomas R. Abbott (F), E. S. Hickey (AD).  
 Marshall University, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Harold L. Willey (F), Neal B. Wilson (AD).  
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: John D. Millett (P), Fred W. Cottrell (F), John L. Brickels (AD).  
 Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan Hatcher (P), Marcus L. Plant (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).  
 Michigan College of Mining & Technology, Houghton, Mich.: John R. Van Pelt (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).  
 Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), John A. Fuzak (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).  
 Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minn.: Raymond W. Darland (P), Emmett Davidson (F) Lloyd W. Peterson (AD).  
 Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.: O. Meredith Wilson (P), Max O. Schultze (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).  
 Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert W. Gibson (P), John J. Ketterer (F), Robert G. Woll (AD).  
 Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minn.: John J. Neumaier (P), Glaydon D. Robbins (F), Larry R. MacLeod (AD).  
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: Carl C. Bracy (P), William M. Morgan (F), Jackson W. Rafeld (AD).  
 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Robert N. Montgomery (P), Charles Moorehead (F), Edgar A. Sherman (AD).  
 North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: Arlo Schilling (P), Darrall Latham (F), Lester C. Belding (AD).  
 North Park College, Chicago, Ill.: Karl A. Olsson (P), Carroll J. Peterson (F), Royner C. Greene (AD).  
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).  
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), T. Leroy Martin (F), Stuart K. Holcomb (AD).  
 Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward W. Krause (AD).  
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio: Robert K. Carr (P), Luke E. Steiner (F), Lysle K. Butler (AD).  
 Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio: F. Bringle McIntosh (P), David L. Markle (F), Clyde A. Lamb (AD).  
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: Novice G. Fawcett (P), James R. McCoy (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).  
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: Vernon R. Alden (P), Fred Picard (F), Brandon T. Grover (AD).  
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: Elden T. Smith (P), David H. Jennings (F), Robert M. Strimer (AD).  
 Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio: Lynn Turner (P), James K. Ray (F), Robert Agler (AD).  
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), Verne C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).  
 Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.: Frederick O. Pinkham (P), Robert S. Wilson (F), Ralph L. Wickstrom (AD).

Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.: John A. Howard (P), Reid Patterson (F), Charles M. DeWild (AD).

St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn.: Rev. Arno Gustin (P), Rev. Conrad Diekman (F), George G. Durenberger (AD).

St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.: Rev. Dennis M. Burke (P), Henry J. Jacobs (F), Mel J. Nicks (AD).

St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.: Clemence Granskön (P), Kenneth Björk (F), Adrian L. Christenson (AD).

St. Procopius College, Lisle, Ill.: Rev. Daniel W. Kucera (P), Rev. Roman S. Galiardi (AD).

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Orville Alexander (F), Donald N. Boydston (AD).

State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Robert F. Ray (F), Forest Evashevski (AD).

Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio: William S. Carlson (P), Edwin L. Saxer (F), James W. Long (AD).

Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: Otto P. Kretzmann (P), Dana B. Schwanholt (F), Richard P. Koenig (AD).

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Byron K. Trippet (P), Theodore Bedrick (F), Robert E. Vaughan (AD).

Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), Joseph E. Hill (F), Richard C. Havel (AD).

Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill.: Arthur L. Knoblauch (P), Dempsey E. Reid (F), Ray Hanson (AD).

Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.: James W. Miller (P), Albert B. Becker (F), Mitchell J. Gary (AD).

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio: John S. Millis (P), John Hall (F), Eddie L. Finnigan (AD).

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. R. Edman (P), Bernard A. Nelson (F), Harvey C. Chrouser (AD).

Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio: James R. Read (P), Menzo Stark (F), Fred Raizk (AD).

Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.: Fred H. Harrington (P), Frank J. Remington (F), Ivan B. Williamson (AD).

Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wis.: J. Martin Klotsche (P), Robert Jaggard (F), Herman Kluge (AD).

Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), Harley L. Erickson (F), Mertz A. Mortorelli (AD).

Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio: Clarence C. Stoughton (P), Louis H. Fitch (F), William M. Edwards (AD).

Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio: Very Rev. Paul L. O'Connor (P), Rev. E. J. O'Connor (F), James J. McCafferty (AD).

Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio: Howard W. Jones (P), William H. Carson (F), Willard L. Webster (AD).

#### **Fifth District**

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: L. M. Stavig (P), Jorgen Thompson (F), James M. Malmquist (AD).

Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: Talman W. Van Arsdale, Jr. (P), Philip Becker, Jr. (F), John I. Meinen (AD).

Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa: Wendell Q. Halverson (P), Donald V. Cox (F), Jay R. Beekmann (AD).

Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.: Warren C. Lovinger (P), Joseph Dolecki (F), Carmen O. Ness (AD).



Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio: Walter C. Langsam (P), Ralph C. Bursiek (F), George D. Smith (AD).

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Joseph E. McCabe (P), Karl E. Goellner (F), Glenn J. Drahn (AD).

<sup>4</sup>Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo.: Joseph R. Smiley (P), Warren O. Thompson (F), Harry G. Carlson (AD).

Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa: Arland F. Christ-Janer (P), Harold Ennis (F), Paul M. Maaske (AD).

Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: Rev. Henry W. Linn (P), Rev. Bernard J. Hasbrouck (F), John J. McManus (AD).

Doane College, Crete, Neb.: Donald M. Typer (P), Glenn Buck (F), Elvin Rapik (AD).

Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa: Henry G. Hallock (P), Leland P. Johnson (F), Jack D. McClelland (AD).

Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa: Howard R. Bowen (P), Grant O. Gale (F), John A. Pfitsch (AD).

Houston, University of, Houston, Texas: Philip G. Hoffman (P), Frank L. Stovall (F), Harry H. Fouke (AD).

Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa: James H. Hilton (P), Maurice W. Soultz (F), Gordon H. Chalmers (AD).

Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kan.: W. Clarke Wescoe (P), Laurence C. Woodruff (F), Arthur C. Lonborg (AD).

Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan.: John E. King (P), Winston S. Cram (F), Joseph M. Pease (AD).

Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan.: James A. McCain (P), Merrill A. Durland (F), H. B. Lee (AD).

Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: Earl E. Dawson (P), Cletus Stamper (F), Dwight T. Reed (AD).

Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Dorance V. Foley (P), Michael C. T. O'Dowd (F), Robert E. Zahren (AD).

Luther College, Decorah, Iowa: Elwin Farwell (P), O. M. Hovde (F), Hamlet E. Peterson (AD).

Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo.: Elmer Ellis (P), Arthur W. Nebel (F), Don B. Faurot (AD).

Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.: Curtis L. Wilson (P), John A. Steinmeyer (F), Gale Bullman (AD).

Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa: J. Richard Palmer (P), Ira J. Gwinn (F), A. W. Buckingham (AD).

Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Neb.: Clifford M. Hardin (P), Charles S. Miller (F), W. H. H. Dye (AD).

Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Neb.: Vance D. Rogers (P), Milton D. Evans (F), Woodrow B. Greeno (AD).

North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: George W. Starcher (P), Thomas J. Clifford (F), Leonard R. Marti (AD).

North Dakota State University, Fargo, N. Dak.: Herbert Albrecht (P), Glenn A. Hill (F), L. Leslie Luymes (AD).

North Texas State College, Denton, Texas: J. C. Matthews (P), Witt Blair (F), Jess E. Cearley (AD).

4. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective April 27, 1962, for violation of Article III, Sections 1, 2 and 4 (a), of the Constitution, Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution, Article VI, Section 1 and 2, (a), of the By-laws, Article VIII, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for post-season football contests and national football television series during entire probationary period.

Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo.: Walter H. Ryle (P), John D. Black (F), James J. Dougherty (AD).

Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Mo.: J. W. Jones (P), Herbert R. Dieterich (F), Ryland H. Milner (AD).

Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Okla.: George L. Cross (P), Earl Sneed (F), Charles B. Wilkinson (AD).

Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Okla.: Jack S. Wilkes (P), Lester W. Metheny (F), Abe Lemons (AD).

Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.: Oliver S. Willham (P), Randall J. Jones (F), Henry P. Iba (AD).

<sup>5</sup>Omaha, University of, Omaha, Neb.: Milo Bail (P), A. Stanley Trickett (F), Virgil V. Yelkin (AD).

Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa: Millard G. Roberts (P), William A. DeMeester (F), Forrest E. Westering (AD).

St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa: Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. Collins (P), Rev. Joseph A. Hratz (F), Leo T. Kilfoy (AD).

St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert (P), Rev. Jerome J. Marchetti (F), J. Robert Stewart (AD).

South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.: Hilton M. Briggs (P), Herbert B. MacDougal (F), Axel C. Bundgaard (AD).

Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.: Mark Scully (P), Forrest H. Rose (F), Kenneth B. Knox (AD).

Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.: Leland E. Traywick (P), Duane Meyer (F), Aldo A. Sebben (AD).

State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa: J. W. Maucker (P), Raymond J. Schlicher (F), James H. Witham (AD).

State University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak.: I. D. Weeks (P), Glen R. Driscoll (F), John O. Roning (AD).

Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Okla.: Ben G. Henneke (P), George D. Small (F), Glenn Dobbs, Jr. (AD).

Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa: Eugene E. Garbee (P), David B. Bohlen (F), Everett E. Eischeid (AD).

Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa: Conrad H. Becker (P), Elmer W. Hertel (F), John F. Kurtt (AD).

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Thomas H. Eliot (P), Lindsay Helmholtz (F), Harry C. Burrus (AD).

Wichita, University of, Wichita, Kan.: Harry F. Corbin (P), James K. Sours (F), Robert Donaldson (AD).

William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.: H. Guy Moore (P), Elmer W. Holzapfel (F), Norris A. Patterson (AD).

#### Sixth District

Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas: Don H. Morris (P), J. W. Roberts (F), A. B. Morris (AD).

Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Ark.: David W. Mullins (P), Delbert Swartz (F), John H. Barnhill (AD).

Arkansas AM&N College, Pine Bluff, Ark.: Lawrence A. Davis (P), J. A. Gordon (F), Vannette W. Johnson (AD).

Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.: Carl R. Reng (P), Baird V. Keister (F), J. A. Tomlinson (AD).

5. Placed on indefinite probation effective April 26, 1963, for violation of Article VII of the By-laws; ruled ineligible to compete in all National Collegiate Championship events and cooperating events during probationary period.



Baylor University, Waco, Texas: Abner V. McCall (P) and (F), John D. Bridgers (AD).

Bishop College, Dallas, Texas: Milton K. Curry, Jr. (P), Charles A. Hunter (F), Dwight H. Fisher (AD).

Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, N. M.: Donald C. Moyer (P), Eugene D. Smith (F), Joe F. Dickson (AD).

\*Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas: George L. Graham (Acting P), Hiram R. Arrant (F), Jack Thomas (AD).

Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas: F. L. McDonald (P), Robert Weekley (F), James B. Higgins (AD).

McMurry College, Abilene, Texas: Gordon R. Bennett (P), Jerome D. Vannoy (F), P. E. Shotwell (AD).

\*New Mexico State University, University Park, N. M.: Roger B. Corbett (P), Carl Hall (F), Warren B. Woodson (AD).

New Mexico Western College, Silver City, N. M.: J. Cloyd Miller (P), Jesse Bingaman (F), R. J. Brancheau (AD).

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.: M. Lafayette Harris (P), J. D. Scott (F), Wallace Bly (AD).

Prairie View A & M College, Prairie View, Texas: Edward B. Evans (P), Claude L. Wilson (F), William J. Nicks (AD).

Rice University, Houston, Texas: Kenneth S. Pitzer (P), James S. Waters (F), Jess C. Neely (AD).

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas: Willis M. Tate (P), Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr. (F), Madison Bell (AD).

Texas, University of, Austin, Texas: Joseph R. Smiley (P), Myron L. Begeman (F), Darrell K. Royal (AD).

Texas A & M College, College Station, Texas: Earl Rudder (P), Chris H. Groneman (F), Henry C. Foldberg (AD).

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas: M. E. Sadler (P), Henry B. Hardt (F), Leo R. Meyer (AD).

Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas: Samuel M. Nabrit (P), David D. Raines (F), Alexander Durlay (AD).

Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas: Robert C. Goodwin (P), J. William Davis (F), Polk F. Robison (AD).

Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas: Joseph M. Ray (P), Edwin J. Knapp (F), George C. McCarty (AD).

Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas: James W. Laurie (P), Jess G. Carnes (F), Leslie W. Robinson (AD).

West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas: James P. Cornette (P), Mitchell Jones (F), Frank Kimbrough (AD).

Wiley College, Marshall, Texas: Thomas Winston Cole (P), Calvin Reese (F), Fred T. Long (AD).

#### Seventh District

Adams State College, Alamosa, Colo.: Fred J. Plachy (P), Budge Threlkeld (F), Darrell E. Mudra (AD).

6. Placed on probation for two years effective April 26, 1963, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a) and (c), of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for post-season football competition and national television series during probationary period.

7. Placed on probation for a period of three years effective January 11, 1962, for violation of Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution, and Article VI, Sections 1 and 8 of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and cooperating events during first two years of probationary period and ineligible for national television series during entire probationary period.

Arizona, University of, Tucson, Ariz.: Richard A. Harvill (P), Thomas L. Hall (F), Marion R. Clausen (AD).  
 Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.: G. Homer Durham (P), Alfred Thomas, Jr. (F), Clyde B. Smith (AD).  
 Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah: Ernest L. Wilkinson (P), Milton F. Hartvigsen (F), Edwin R. Kimball (AD).  
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Louis T. Benezet (P), Ray Werner (F), Gerald C. Carle (AD).  
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.: John W. Vanderwilt (P), Francis Smiley (F), Fritz S. Brennecke (AD).  
 Colorado State College, Greeley, Colo.: William P. Ross (P), A. R. Reynolds (F), John W. Hancock (AD).  
 Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.: William E. Morgan (P), Andrew G. Clark (F), Robert L. Davis (AD).  
 Denver, University of, Denver, Colo.: Chester M. Alter (P), Alfred C. Nelson (F), Hoyt Brawner (AD).  
 Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho: Donald E. Walker (P), Earl Pond (F), John Vesser (AD).  
 Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.: Roland R. Renne (P), Harry G. Cockrum (F), J. Gene Bourdet (AD).  
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.: Harry K. Newburn (P), Earl C. Lory (F), Walter C. Schwank (AD).  
 New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, N. M.: Tom L. Popejoy (P), Guido Daub (F), Paul E. McDavid (AD).  
 Regis College, Denver, Colo.: Very Rev. Richard F. Ryan (P), Rev. Thomas Finucane (F), Joe B. Hall (AD).  
 United States Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colo.: Major General Robert H. Warren (P), Colonel Charles W. Sampson (F), Colonel Maurice L. Martin (AD).  
 Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah: A. Ray Olpin (P), L. David Hiner (F), James R. Jack (AD).  
 Utah State University, Logan, Utah: Daryl Chase (P), Vernon L. Isrealsen (F), H. B. Hunsaker (AD).  
 Western State College, Gunnison, Colo.: Harlan Bryant (P), Edwin H. Randall (F), Paul W. Wright (AD).  
 Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyo.: George D. Humphrey (P), H. T. Person (F), Glenn J. Jacoby (AD).

#### Eighth District

Alameda County State College, Hayward, Calif.: Fred F. Harclerod (P), William L. Sawrey (F), William G. Vandenburg (AD).  
 Alaska, University of, College, Alaska: William R. Wood (P), William Ordway (AD).  
 California, University of, Berkeley, Calif.: Edward W. Strong (P), Robley C. Williams (F), Pete F. Newell (AD).  
 California, University of, Davis, Calif.: Emil M. Mrak (P), Lysle D. Leach (F), Vernard B. Hickey (AD).  
 California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Franklyn D. Murphy (P), Bradford A. Booth (F), Wilbur C. Johns (AD).  
 California, University of, Riverside, Calif.: Clark Kerr (P), George A. Zentmyer (F), Jack E. Hewitt (AD).  
 California, University of, Santa Barbara, Calif.: Vernon I. Cheadle (P), Stephen S. Goodspeed (F), Stanley L. Williamson (AD).



California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.: Lee A. DuBridge (P), William H. Corcoran (F), Harold Z. Musselman (AD).

California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, Calif.: Julian A. McPhee (P), Vernon L. Gregory (F), Robert J. Healey (AD).

California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, Calif.: Julian A. McPhee (P), M. Eugene Smith (F), Vern H. Meacham (AD).

Chapman College, Orange, Calif.: John L. Davis (P), Edgar Sholund (F), Donald C. Perkins (AD).

Chico State College, Chico, Calif.: Glenn Kendall (P), Don Veith (F), Don Adey (AD).

Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges, Claremont, Calif.: George C. S. Benson (P), William Sly (F), S. F. Vincent Reel (AD).

College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho: Tom E. Shearer (P), Gilbert Hunt (F), J. A. Brown (AD).

Eastern Washington College of Education, Cheney, Wash.: Don S. Patterson (P), Orland Killin (F), W. B. Reese (AD).

Fresno State College, Fresno, Calif.: Arnold E. Joyal (P), George Ilg (F), Harold J. Beatty (AD).

George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Calif.: M. Norvel Young (P), Leo Ashby (F), Robert L. Dowell (AD).

Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.: Very Rev. John P. Leary (P), Rev. Francis Gubbins (F), T. Henry Anderson (AD).

Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii: Lawrence H. Snyder (P), Edwin Mookini (F), Younk Suk Ko (AD).

Humboldt State College, Arcata, Calif.: Cornelius H. Siemens (P), Fred Telonicher (F), L. W. Kerker (AD).

Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho: D. R. Theophilus (P), E. W. Wohletz (F), J. N. Stahley (AD).

Long Beach State College, Long Beach, Calif.: Carl W. McIntosh (P), Clarence R. Bergland (F), Jack E. Montgomery (AD).

Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Albert D. Graves (P), John Salmond (F), Ferron C. Losee (AD).

Loyola University, Los Angeles, Calif.: Rev. Charles S. Casassa (P), Rev. Alfred J. Kilp (F), John C. Arndt (AD).

Nevada, University of, Reno, Nev.: Charles J. Armstrong (P), Robert J. Morris (F), Glenn J. Lawlor (AD).

Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Arthur G. Coons (P), Keith Beebe (F), Roy Dennis (AD).

Orange County State College, Fullerton, Calif.: William B. Langsdorf (P), James A. McCleary (F), Ernest A. Becker (AD).

Oregon, University of, Eugene, Oregon: Arthur S. Fleming (P), Raymond T. Ellickson (F), Leo A. Harris (AD).

Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Ore.: Leonard W. Rice (P), Robert C. Livingston (F) and (AD).

Oregon State University, Corvallis, Ore.: James H. Jensen (P), Glenn W. Holcomb (F), Roy S. Keene (AD).

Pacific, University of the, Stockton, Calif.: Robert E. Burns (P), Edward S. Betz (F), Paul Stagg (AD).

Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Wash.: Robert Mortvedt (P), Ted O. Karl (F), H. Mark Salzman (AD).

Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.: E. Wilson Lyon (P), Gerhard N. Rostvold (F), Edward W. Malan (AD).

Portland, University of, Portland, Ore.: Rev. Paul E. Waldschmidt (P), Rev. Joseph L. Powers (F), Albert E. Negratti (AD).  
 Puget Sound, University of, Tacoma, Wash.: R. Franklin Thompson (P), Richard Dale Smith (F), John P. Heinrick (AD).  
 Redlands, University of, Redlands, Calif.: George H. Armacost (P), Marc Jack Smith (F), Ellis R. Davies (AD).  
 Sacramento State College, Sacramento, Calif.: Guy A. West (P), Edward Howes (F), John W. Baker (AD).  
 St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Calif.: Brother T. Michael (P), Brother W. Thomas (F), Michael S. Cimino (AD).  
 San Diego, University of, San Diego, Calif.: Very Rev. John P. Cadden (P), Rev. James A. Ganahl (F), Phil D. Woolpert (AD).  
 San Diego State College, San Diego, Calif.: Malcolm A. Love (P), Herbert C. Peiffer, Jr. (F), Albert W. Olson (AD).  
 San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif.: Ralph Prator (P), A. Ewing Konold (F), Glenn W. Arnett (AD).  
 San Francisco, University of, San Francisco, Calif.: Rev. Charles W. Dullea (P), Rev. John J. LaSchiado (F), Peter P. Peletta (AD).  
 San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.: Paul A. Dodd (P), Donald M. Castleberry (F), Joseph J. Verducci (AD).  
 San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.: John T. Wahlquist (P), Stanley Benz (F), Robert T. Bronzan (AD).  
 Santa Clara, University of, Santa Clara, Calif.: Rev. Patrick A. Donohoe (P), Rev. W. H. Crowley (F), Rev. James E. Sweeters (AD).  
 Seattle Pacific College, Seattle, Wash.: C. Dorr Demaray (P), Burton D. Dietzman (F), Lester N. Habegger (AD).  
 Seattle University, Seattle, Wash.: Rev. A. A. Lemieux (P), Rev. John Kelley (F), Edward J. O'Brien (AD).  
 Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Norman H. Topping (P), Arthur R. Kooker (F), Jesse T. Hill (AD).  
 Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.: J. E. Wallace Sterling (P), Rixford K. Snyder (F), Alfred R. Masters (AD).  
 Washington, University of, Seattle, Wash.: Charles E. Odegaard (P), J. Gordon Gose (F), James D. Owens (AD).  
 Washington State University, Pullman, Wash.: C. Clement Franch (P), Wallis Beasley (F), Stan Bates (AD).  
 Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Wash.: James L. Jarrett (P), Herbert R. Hearsey (F), Charles F. Lappenbusch (AD).  
 Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.: Frank F. Warren (P), Homer Cunningham (F), Paul J. Merkel (AD).



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Los Angeles 16, California

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### **Central Collegiate Conference**

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### **Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association**

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Johnson C. Smith University

Livingstone College

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Morgan State College

North Carolina A&T College

North Carolina College

St. Augustine's College

St. Paul's College

Shaw University

Virginia State College (Norfolk)

Virginia State College

(Petersburg)

Virginia Union University

Winston-Salem Teachers College

### **College Athletic Conference**

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South, University of the

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Cortland State University College

Dartmouth College



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 Pennsylvania State University  
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 Plattsburg College of Education  
 C. W. Post College  
 Potsdam Teachers College  
 Pratt Institute  
 Princeton University  
 Providence College  
 Queens College  
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute  
 Rhode Island, University of  
 Rider College  
 Rochester, University of  
 Rochester Institute of Technology  
 Rutgers University  
 St. Anselm's College  
 St. Bonaventure University  
 St. Francis College (N.Y.)  
 St. Francis College (Pa.)  
 St. John's University  
 St. Joseph's College  
 St. Lawrence University  
 St. Michael's College  
 St. Peter's College  
 Scranton, University of  
 Seton Hall University  
 Siena College  
 Southern Connecticut State Col.  
 Springfield College  
 Stonehill College  
 Susquehanna University  
 Swarthmore College  
 Syracuse University  
 Temple University  
 Trinity College  
 Tufts University  
 Union College  
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 Wesleyan University  
 West Chester State College  
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### **Far Western Conference**

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Colby College

Bowdoin College

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Marshall University

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Dickinson College

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Lafayette College

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Lebanon Valley College

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Carleton College

Coe College

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Grinnell College

Knox College

Lawrence College

Monmouth College

Ripon College

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Secretary-Treasurer—A. E. Pullam, Lincoln University

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Kentucky State College

Lincoln University

Tennessee A&I State University

Wilberforce University

### **Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association**

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Marshall, Missouri

President—H. R. Dieterich, Northwest Missouri State College

Vice-President—F. H. Rose, Southeast Missouri State College

Secretary-Treasurer—G. H. Jamison, Northeast Missouri State

Commissioner—John Waldorf

Central Missouri State College

Missouri School of Mines

Northeast Missouri State College

Northwest Missouri State College

Southeast Missouri State College

Southwest Missouri State College

### **Missouri Valley Conference**

Mailing Address: Norvall Neve, Room 205, Hotel President,  
Kansas City, Missouri

President—Rev. Jerome J. Marchetti, St. Louis University

Commissioner—Norvall Neve

Bradley University

Drake University

North Texas State University

St. Louis University

University of Cincinnati

University of Louisville

University of Tulsa

University of Wichita



## **Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Eight)**

Mailing Address: Wayne Duke, Hotel Muehlebach,  
Kansas City 5, Missouri

Chairman—Laurence C. Woodruff, University of Kansas  
Secretary—Arthur W. Nebel, University of Missouri  
Executive Director—Wayne Duke

Iowa State University	University of Kansas
Kansas State University	University of Missouri
Oklahoma State University	University of Nebraska
University of Colorado	University of Oklahoma

## **New England College Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Herbert Gallagher, Director of Athletics,  
Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts

President—J. Orlean Christian, University of Connecticut  
Vice-President—Norman J. Daniels, Wesleyan University  
Secretary-Treasurer—Herbert W. Gallagher

American International College	Norwich University
Amherst College	Providence College
Assumption College	St. Anselm's College
Babson Institute of Technology	St. Michael's College
Bates College	Southern Connecticut State Col.
Boston College	Springfield College
Boston University	Suffolk University
Bowdoin College	Trinity College
Brandeis University	Tufts University
Bridgewater State College	University of Bridgeport
Brown University	University of Connecticut
Clark University	University of Hartford
Colby College	University of Maine
Dartmouth College	University of Massachusetts
Harvard University	University of New Hampshire
Holy Cross College	University of Rhode Island
Lowell Technological Institute	University of Vermont
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	U. S. Coast Guard Academy
Merrimack College	Wesleyan University
Middlebury College	Williams College
Nasson College	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Northeastern University	Yale University

## **North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Ira J. Gwinn, Morningside College,  
Sioux City, Iowa

President—Jurgen S. Thompson, Augustana College  
Secretary—Ira J. Gwinn, Morningside College

Augustana College	State College of Iowa
Morningside College	State University of South Dakota
North Dakota State University	University of North Dakota
South Dakota State College	

### **Ohio Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: A. N. Smith, 1234 E. River Street, Elyria, Ohio

President—C. B. Moke, College of Wooster

Vice-President—R. M. Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University

Commissioner—A. N. Smith

Baldwin-Wallace College

Capital University

College of Wooster

Denison University

Heidelberg College

Hiram College

Kenyon College

Marietta College

Mount Union College

Muskingum College

Oberlin College

Ohio Wesleyan University

Otterbein College

University of Akron

Wittenberg University

### **Ohio Valley Conference**

Mailing Address: R. H. Eblen, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute,  
Cookeville, Tennessee

President—Charles Murphy, Middle Tennessee State College

Vice-President—Robert Laughlin, Morehead State College

Secretary—R. H. Eblen

Austin Peay State College

East Tennessee State College

Eastern Kentucky State College

Middle Tennessee State College

Morehead State College

Murray State College

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute

Western Kentucky State College

### **Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Garnet Stone, 1278 Fox Street, Denver 4, Colorado

President—Francis E. Smiley, Jr., Colorado School of Mines

Vice-President—Arthur Reynolds, Colorado State College

Adams State College

Colorado College

Colorado School of Mines

Colorado State College

Western State College

### **Southeastern Conference**

Mailing Address: Bernie H. Moore, Redmont Hotel, Birmingham, Ala.

President—J. Wayne Reitz, University of Florida

Secretary—T. A. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi

Commissioner—Bernie H. Moore

Auburn University

Georgia Institute of Technology

Louisiana State University

Mississippi State University

Tulane University

University of Alabama

University of Florida

University of Georgia

University of Kentucky

University of Mississippi

University of Tennessee

Vanderbilt University



### **Southern Conference**

Mailing Address: Lloyd P. Jordan, Suite 107, Virginia Building,  
Richmond, Virginia

President—R. O. Duncan, West Virginia University

Vice-President—W. C. Babb, Furman University

Secretary—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel

Commissioner—Lloyd P. Jordan

College of William and Mary

Davidson College

Furman University

George Washington University

The Citadel

University of Richmond

Virginia Military Institute

Virginia Polytechnic Institute

West Virginia University

### **Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: B. T. Harvey, Miles College,  
Birmingham 8, Alabama

President—J. J. Dennis, Clark College

Secretary-Treasurer—Julian Bell, Knoxville College

Commissioner—B. T. Harvey

Alabama A&M College

Alabama State College

Allen University

Benedict College

Bethune-Cookman College

Clark College

Fisk University

Florida A&M University

Fort Valley State College

Knoxville College

Lane College

Lemoyne College

Miles College

Morehouse College

Morris Brown College

South Carolina State College

Tuskegee Institute

### **Southwest Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Howard Grubbs, Box 7185, Inwood Station,  
Dallas 9, Texas

President—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas

Executive Secretary—Howard Grubbs

Baylor University

Rice University

Southern Methodist University

Texas A&M College

Texas Christian University

Texas Technological College

University of Arkansas

University of Texas

### **Tri-State Collegiate Basketball League**

Mailing Address: Asa S. Bushnell, Hotel Manhattan,  
8th Ave. at 44th St., New York 36, New York

Adelphi College

Bridgeport University

Brooklyn College

City University of New York

Fairfield University

Fairleigh Dickinson University

Hunter College

Long Island University

Rider College

Yeshiva University

### **West Coast Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Wilbur V. Hubbard, San Jose State College,  
San Jose, California

President—Leo Ashby, George Pepperdine College

Secretary—Hans Stern, 18 Diablo Circle, Lafayette, California

Commissioner—Wilbur V. Hubbard

George Pepperdine College

Loyola University, Los Angeles

University of California

at Santa Barbara

University of the Pacific

University of San Francisco

University of Santa Clara

St. Mary's College

San Jose State College

### **Western Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Paul W. Brechler, Denver Hilton Annex,  
Denver, Colorado

Chairman—Guido Daub, University of New Mexico

Commissioner and Executive Secretary—Paul W. Brechler

Arizona State University

Brigham Young University

University of Arizona

University of New Mexico

University of Utah

University of Wyoming

### **Yankee Conference**

Mailing Address: Maurice Zarchen, University of Rhode Island,  
Kingston, Rhode Island

President—Francis H. Horn, University of Rhode Island

Secretary—Maurice Zarchen

University of Connecticut

University of Maine

University of Massachusetts

University of New Hampshire

University of Rhode Island

University of Vermont



## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- Arlington State College, Arlington, Texas: J. R. Woolf (P), John D. Boon (F), Claude R. Gilstrap (AD).
- Bowie State Teachers College, Bowie, Maryland: William E. Henry (P), Robert D. Brown (F), Reginald A. Pearman (AD).
- College of Steubenville, Steubenville, Ohio: Rev. Columba J. Devlin (P), Donald Marn (F), Robert J. Kloska (AD).
- Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio: O. J. Wilson (P), Arthur Mansure (F), Louis B. Juillerat (AD).
- Lawrence Institute of Technology, Southfield, Michigan: E. George Lawrence (P), Edwin G. Graeffe (F), Donald G. Ridler (AD).
- Maine Maritime Academy, Castine, Maine: George T. King (Supt.), Davis E. Wiggan (F) and (AD).
- Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama: L. H. Pitts (P), T. J. Knox (AD).
- Nevada Southern University, Las Vegas, Nevada: William D. Carlson (Dean), Daniel McLaughlin (F), Michael Drakulich (AD).
- Nicholls State College, Thibodaux, Louisiana: Charles C. Elkins (P), Gerald Blakeman (F), James R. Hall (AD).
- Ricker College, Houlton, Maine: C. Worth Howard (P); Gilbert W. Chapman (AD).
- University School, Shaker Heights 22, Ohio: To be appointed (P), Donald C. Molten (AD).
- Weber State College, Ogden, Utah: William P. Miller (P), Milton C. Mecham (F), Reed K. Swenson (AD).
- Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio: Rembert E. Stokes (P), Edward L. Harris (F), D. N. Rajanna (AD).

## AFFILIATED MEMBERS

- American Association of College Baseball Coaches: Glenn Daniel, University of Wyoming (P), Lee P. Eilbracht, University of Illinois (S).
- American Football Coaches Association: William D. Murray, Duke University (P), D. O. McLaughry, Box 1083, Hanover, New Hampshire (S).
- American Hockey Coaches Association: John A. Kelley, Boston College (P); James Fullerton, Brown University (S).
- College Athletic Business Managers Association: Irving F. Smith, Dartmouth College (P); George B. Sherman, Wayne State University (S).
- College Sports Information Directors of America: Robert Hartley, Mississippi State University (P); Warren Berg, Luther College (S).
- College Swimming Coaches Association of America: John C. Hickman, University of Wisconsin (P); John H. Higgins, U. S. Naval Academy (VP); Ted Webster, Syracuse University (S).

- International Association of Approved Basketball Officials: Stewart C. Paxton, Hagerstown, Maryland (S).
- Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America: John Eiler, East Stroudsburg State College (P); James Reed, Princeton University (S).
- NCAA Golf Coaches Association: Dick McGuire, University of New Mexico (S).
- National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States: Lee Williams, Colby College (P); Cliff Wells, Tulane University (S).
- National Association of Collegiate Commissioners: Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference (P); Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference (VP); Reaves E. Peters, Big Eight Conference (S).
- National Association of College Gymnastic Coaches: William Meade, University of Southern Illinois (P); Sam Bailie, University of Arizona (S).
- National Athletic Trainers Association: William Newell, Purdue University (S).
- National Collegiate Archery Coaches Association: Richard V. Gallagher, The Archery Institute (S).
- National Collegiate Athletic Association of Wrestling Coaches and Officials: Fritz Knorr, Kansas State University (P); Ted Bredehoft, Arizona State University (S).
- National Collegiate Tennis Coaches Association of the United States: Robert Renker, Stanford University (P); Chet Murphy, University of California (S).
- National Collegiate Track Coaches Association: Stan Hiserman, University of Washington (P); Leo Johnson, University of Illinois (VP); Don Canham, University of Michigan (Executive VP); Phil Diamond, 3666 South State St., Ann Arbor, Michigan (S).
- National Fencing Coaches Association: Hugo Castello, New York University (P); Archie Simonson, University of Wisconsin (S).
- National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association: Ed Nemir, University of California (Berkeley) (P); Raymond Chisholm, University of Minnesota (S).
- United States Lacrosse Coaches Association: James F. Adams, United States Military Academy (P).



# FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

## DELEGATES, VISITORS

### Active Member Institutions

#### First District

Amherst College: E. E. Richardson  
Boston College: David F. Carroll, William J. Flynn  
Boston University: R. Victor Stout  
Brown University: Edward R. Durgin  
Colby College: John W. Winkin  
Connecticut, University of: J. O. Christian, Robert Ingalls  
Dartmouth College: Robert A. Rolfe, Irving Smith  
Harvard University: Thomas D. Bolles, Adolph W. Samborski  
Holy Cross College: Eugene F. Flynn, Joseph A. Glavin  
Massachusetts, University of: Warren P. McGuirk  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Ross H. Smith,  
Northeastern University: Herbert W. Gallagher, Joseph P. Zabilski  
Providence College: A. B. Begley  
Southern Connecticut State College: Jesse L. Dow, Jr.  
Springfield College: Archie Allen  
Trinity College: Daniel F. Jessee, Karl Kurth, Jr.  
Tufts University: Harry Arlanson  
United States Coast Guard Academy: Otto Graham  
Wesleyan University: Norman J. Daniels  
Yale University: James Holgate, DeLaney Kiphuth

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Bucknell University: Benton A. Kribbs  
Buffalo, University of: James E. Peelle  
Colgate University: Everett D. Barnes, Harold W. Lahar  
Columbia University: Ralph J. Furey  
Cornell University: Robert J. Kane  
Delaware, University of: Raymond B. Duncan, David M. Nelson  
Delaware State College: James H. Williams  
Fairleigh Dickinson University: Harvey D. Woods  
Franklin and Marshall College: J. Shober Barr  
Hampton Institute: Jerome H. Holland, Herman Neilson  
Haverford College: Roy E. Randall  
Howard University: Samuel E. Barnes  
Lafayette College: Arthur R. Winters  
LaSalle College: James J. Henry  
Lehigh University: Michael T. Cooley, William B. Leckonby  
Long Island University: William T. Lai  
Lycoming College: David G. Busey  
Maryland State College: Vernon McCain  
Morgan State College: Earl C. Banks, Edward P. Hurt  
New York University: Victor Obeck

Pennsylvania, University of: Jeremiah Ford II  
 Pennsylvania State University: Edward Czekaj, E. B. McCoy, R. H. Wherry  
 Pennsylvania Military College: George A. Hansell  
 Pittsburgh, University of: Frank Carver, Paul H. Masoner  
 Rutgers University: Albert W. Twitchell  
 St. John's University: Walter McLaughlin  
 Seton Hall University: John J. Horgan  
 Susquehanna University: James Garrett  
 Syracuse University: Lewis P. Andreas, James Decker  
 Union College: Wilford Ketz  
 United States Merchant Marine Academy: James W. Liebertz  
 United States Military Academy: E. S. Adams, C. J. Barrett, R. P. Reeder  
 United States Naval Academy: W. S. Busik  
 Villanova University: Arthur Mahan  
 West Chester State College: Robert W. Reese

### Third District

Alabama, University of: Jeff Coleman, C. T. Sharpton  
 Alabama A&M College: George Hobson  
 Auburn University: G. W. Beard, N. E. McGovern  
 Baltimore, University of: Hugh K. Higgins  
 Belmont Abbey College: Howard Wheeler  
 Catholic University: Edmund LaFond  
 Citadel: D. S. McAlister, E. L. Teague, Jr.  
 Clemson College: R. R. Ritchie  
 College of William & Mary: Milton L. Drewer, Jr.  
 Davidson College: Frontis W. Johnston, Tom Scott  
 Duke University: E. M. Cameron, William Murray  
 East Tennessee State College: Solon Gentry  
 Eastern Kentucky State College: Glenn E. Presnell  
 Emory University: Thomas McDonough  
 Florida, University of: Percy Beard, H. P. Constans  
 Florida State University: Vaughn Mancha  
 George Washington University: Robert Faris  
 Georgia, University of: Alfred Scott  
 Georgia Institute of Technology: Jamie R. Anthony, A. M. Coleman, R. E. Eskew, E. D. Harrison  
 Grambling College: Charles Henry, E. G. Robinson  
 Johns Hopkins University: Marshall S. Turner, Jr.  
 Kentucky, University of: W. L. Matthews, Jr., B. A. Shively  
 Kentucky State College: William Exum  
 Louisiana State University: James J. Corbett  
 Louisville, University of: Carl Abner  
 Maryland, University of: Eddie Bean, W. W. Cobey  
 Memphis State University: Eugene Lambert  
 Miami, University of: Virgil Sleight  
 Middle Tennessee State College: Elbert K. Patty  
 Mississippi, University of: T. A. Bickerstaff, John Holley, Dewey Linden, C. M. Smith, John Vaught  
 Mississippi State University: Bob Hartley, C. M. Wells



North Carolina, University of: C. P. Erickson, James Hickey  
 North Carolina A&T College: William Bell, Artis P. Craves  
 North Carolina College: James Younge  
 North Carolina State College: Roy B. Clogston, Ralph E. Fadum  
 Richmond, University of: Ralph McDanel, Malcolm U. Pitt  
 Rollins College: Joseph Justice  
 South, University of: Walter Bryant  
 South Carolina, University of: Marvin Bass, Ralph Floyd, J. T. Penney  
 South Carolina State College: W. C. Brown  
 Southern Mississippi, University of: Reed Green  
 Southwestern College: William R. Maybry  
 Tennessee, University of: Earl M. Ramer  
 Tennessee A&I State University: Howard Gentry, J. B. McLendon  
 Tennessee Polytechnic Institute: R. H. Eblen  
 Tulane University: Buddy de Monsabert, Harvey Jessup, John S. Oelkers, Hugh Rankin, Horace Renegar  
 Tuskegee Institute: Edward L. Jackson  
 Vanderbilt University: R. R. Purdy  
 Virginia, University of: Steve Sebo  
 Virginia Military Institute: C. L. Ellington  
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: S. K. Cassell, Frank Moseley  
 Wake Forest College: William H. Gibson, John W. Sawyer  
 Washington and Lee University: Norman F. Lord, E. P. Twombly  
 West Virginia University: Robert N. Brown, Ray O. Duncan  
 Western Kentucky State College: Nick Denes

#### Fourth District

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 Bowling Green State University: K. H. McFall  
 Butler University: Henry A. Johnson  
 Central State College: Gaston F. Lewis  
 Chicago, University of: J. Kyle Anderson, Walter L. Haas  
 Dayton, University of: H. C. Baujan  
 Denison University: Rix N. Yard  
 DePauw University: James C. Loveless  
 Detroit, University of: John Idzik  
 Eastern Illinois University: John W. Masley  
 Illinois, University of: L. A. Bryan, Douglas R. Mills  
 Illinois State Normal University: Burton L. O'Connor  
 Indiana University: Edwin H. Cady, James W. Orwig  
 Kent State University: Walton D. Clarke, Carl E. Erickson  
 Kenyon College: Jess W. Falkenstine  
 Knox College: Dean S. Trevor  
 MacMurray College: William L. Wall  
 Miami University: John L. Brickels, Fred Cottrell  
 Michigan, University of: Ralph Aigler, H. O. Crisler, Marcus L. Plant  
 Minnesota, University of: Ike J. Armstrong, Max O. Schultze  
 Northern Illinois University: Darrell Black, Howard Fletcher, Richard Grant, Fred W. Rolf

Northwestern University: Stuart K. Holcomb, LeRoy Martin  
 Notre Dame, University of: E. P. Joyce, Edward Krause  
 Oberlin College: Lysle K. Butler  
 Ohio Northern University: Clyde A. Lamb  
 Ohio State University: Richard C. Larkins, James R. McCoy, Ed  
 Weaver  
 Ohio University: Fred Picard, Robert Wren  
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Robert Strimer  
 Otterbein College: Robert Agler  
 Purdue University: Joseph S. Dienhart, Verne C. Freeman  
 Southern Illinois University: Donald Boydston  
 State University of Iowa: Forest Evashevski, Robert F. Ray  
 Toledo, University of: James W. Long, Edwin L. Saxer  
 Valparaiso University: Richard P. Koenig  
 Wayne State University: George B. Sherman, Harold D. Willard  
 Western Michigan University: M. J. Gary, J. W. Gill  
 Wheaton College: Harvey Chrouser  
 Wisconsin University of (Madison): William Aspinwall, Ivan B.  
 Williamson  
 Wisconsin, University of (Milwaukee): Ralph Tillema  
 Xavier University: Edward Biles  
 Youngstown, University: Willard Webster

#### Fifth District

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 Bradley University: Philip Becker, A. G. Haussler, John I. Meinen  
 Central Missouri State College: Carmen O. Ness  
 Cincinnati, University of: Ralph C. Bursiek, George D. Smith  
 Colorado, University of: Harry Carlson, Warren O. Thompson  
 Creighton University: Jack McManus  
 Drake University: Leland Johnson, Jack McClelland  
 Houston, University of: Harry Fouke, F. L. Stovall  
 Iowa State University: Gordon Chalmers, Maurice Soultz  
 Kansas, University of: A. C. Lonborg, Laurence Woodruff  
 Kansas State Teachers College: F. G. Welch  
 Kansas State University: M. A. Durland, H. B. Lee  
 Lincoln University: Dwight T. Reed  
 Luther College: Warren Berg  
 Missouri, University of: Donald Faurot, Arthur Nebel  
 Missouri School of Mines: Gale Bullman  
 Nebraska, University of: W. H. H. Dye, Charles S. Miller  
 North Dakota, University of: Marvin Helling  
 North Dakota State University: Les Luymes  
 North Texas State University: A. W. Blair, Jess Cearley  
 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College: Eugene Croarkin, James  
 Dougherty, Richard St. Clair  
 Oklahoma, University of: Earl Sneed  
 Oklahoma State University: Randall Jones  
 Omaha, University of: Virgil Yelkin, A. Stanley Trickett  
 St. Louis, University of: Jerome J. Marchetti, J. Robert Stewart  
 South Dakota, University of: John O. Roning  
 South Dakota State College: Axel Bundgaard, Ralph Ginn  
 Southeast Missouri State College: Kenneth B. Knox



Southwest Missouri State College: A. J. McDonald, Aldo Sebben  
State College of Iowa: Lawrence E. Bitcon, Stanley Sheriff  
Tulsa, University of: Emile B. Ader, George D. Small  
Wichita, University of: Bob Donaldson, James K. Sours

#### **Sixth District**

Abilene Christian College: Lester Wheeler  
Arizona State University: Frank Rispoli, Clyde B. Smith  
Arkansas, University of: Delbert Swartz  
Baylor University: John Bridgers  
Lamar State College: J. B. Higgins  
McMurry College: W. A. Miller  
New Mexico State University: James F. Cole  
Rice University: Gilbert Hermance, James S. Waters  
Southern Methodist University: Madison Bell, E. D. Mouzon, Jr.  
Texas, University of: Myron Begeman, Edwin W. Olle  
Texas A&M College: C. H. Groneman  
Texas Christian University: Henry B. Hardt, Abe Martin, L. R. Meyer  
Texas Technological College: J. William Davis, Polk Robison  
Texas Western College: E. J. Knapp, George McCarty, Eddie Mullen, William Plumbly  
Trinity University: W. C. McElhannon, W. A. McElreath  
West Texas State College: W. Mitchell Jones, Frank Kimbrough  
Wiley College: Fred T. Long

#### **Seventh District**

Arizona, University of: M. R. Clausen, William J. Piston, Frank W. Soltys  
Brigham Young University: Milton V. Hartvigsen, Edwin R. Kimball  
Colorado College: Ray Werner  
Colorado School of Mines: Fritz Brennecke, James L. Sankowitz, Francis E. Smiley, Jr.  
Colorado State College: John Hancock, Arthur R. Reynolds  
Colorado State University: R. L. Davis  
Denver, University of: Hoyt Brawner  
Idaho State College: Earl R. Pond  
Montana State College: Gene Bourdet, Harry Cockrum  
Montana State University: Walter C. Schwank  
New Mexico, University of: Guido H. Daub, John Dolzadelli, Pete McDavid  
United States Air Force Academy: Robert C. James, M. L. Martin, Charles W. Sampson  
Utah, University of: L. David Hiner, James R. Jack, Ted Jacobsen  
Utah State University: Dale Gardner, H. B. Hunsaker  
Western State College: H. J. Dorricott, Paul Zahradlia  
Wyoming, University of: G. J. Jacoby, Bill Young

#### **Eighth District**

Alameda County State College: Warren R. Tappin  
California, University of (Berkeley): Wiles Hallock, Pete Newell, Robley C. Williams

California, University of (Davis): John Hardie, Vern Hickey, C. R. Kovacic  
 California, University of (Los Angeles): Bradford Booth, Wilbur Johns  
 California, University of (Riverside): Jack E. Hewitt  
 California, University of (Santa Barbara): Stanley Williamson  
 California Institute of Technology: Harold Z. Musselman  
 California State Polytechnic College (Pomona): Robert Healey, Vernon L. Gregory  
 California State Polytechnic College (San Luis Obispo): Sheldon Harden  
 Chapman College: Donald C. Perkins, Edgar Sholund  
 Chico State College: Don Adey, Gene Maxey, George Maderos  
 Fresno State College: Harold J. Beatty, George Ilg  
 Hawaii, University of: Y. S. Ko  
 Idaho, University of: J. N. Stahley  
 Long Beach State College: Jack Montgomery, Robert Pestolesi  
 Los Angeles State College: Cameron Deeds, Ferron C. Losee, John Salmond, Tim Salinger  
 Nevada, University of: Glenn J. Lawler  
 Oregon, University of: Raymond T. Ellickson, Norval J. Ritchey  
 Oregon State University: James Barrett, Glenn W. Holcomb  
 Pacific, University of: Paul Staggs  
 Pomona College: Edward W. Malan, George H. Sage  
 Redlands, University of: Ted Runner  
 Sacramento State College: John Baker  
 San Diego State College: Frank Hoole, Albert W. Olsen, Herbert C. Peiffer  
 San Fernando Valley State College: Glenn W. Arnett, Philip M. Munroe  
 San Francisco State College: Vic Rowen  
 San Jose State College: Robert Bronzan, Stanley C. Benz, Julius Menendez, Jerry Vroom, John T. Wahlquist  
 Santa Clara, University of: W. H. Crowley  
 Southern California University: Bing Cherrie, Arthur R. Kooker, Jesse T. Hill  
 Washington, University of: J. Gordon Gose, Robert H. Steiner  
 Washington State University: Stan Bates, Wallis Beasley

### Associate

Arlington State College: Claude Gilstrap  
 Weber College: Reed K. Swenson

### Allied

Athletic Association of Western Universities: Bradford Booth, T. J. Hamilton, Tom Hanson  
 Atlantic Coast Conference: James H. Weaver  
 California Collegiate Athletic Association: Ferron Losee  
 Central Collegiate Conference: John Meinen  
 Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Henry R. Jefferson  
 College Athletic Conference: William R. Maybry



Eastern College Athletic Conference: Asa S. Bushnell, George Shiebler  
 Intercollegiate Conference: John Dewey, Marcus L. Plant, William R. Reed  
 Interstate Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Frederick W. Rolf  
 Mason-Dixon Collegiate Athletic Conference: Marshall S. Turner, Jr.  
 Mid-American Athletic Conference: David Reese  
 Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference: Marshall S. Turner, Jr.  
 Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference: Clarence Von Eschen  
 Midwestern Athletic Association: C. J. Kincaid, J. B. McLendon  
 Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association: John Waldorf  
 Missouri Valley Conference: Norvall Neve  
 Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Reaves E. Peters  
 New England College Athletic Conference: Herbert W. Gallagher  
 North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Axel Bundgaard  
 Ohio Athletic Conference: Rix Yard  
 Ohio Valley Conference: R. H. Eblen  
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Francis E. Smiley, Jr.  
 Southeastern Conference: Bernie H. Moore  
 Southern Conference: Lloyd Jordan  
 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: B. T. Harvey  
 Southwest Athletic Conference: Abb Curtis, Wilbur Evans, Howard Grubbs  
 Western Athletic Conference: Paul W. Brechler

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 Liberty Bowl: A. F. Dudley  
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 New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association: Sam Corenswet, Jr., Marshall David, Bernie Grenrood, A. Theol Maumus, A. B. Nicholas, Sr., Frank Schaub, Claude Simons, Fred J. Wolfe, Jr.  
 Orange Bowl Committee: B. B. Benjamin, John R. Ring, George B. Storer, Jr.  
 Pasadena Tournament of Roses: John H. Biggar, Raymond A. Dorn, Lathrop K. Leishman, William Nicholas  
 Ronald Press Company: Howard Hobson  
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 Tel Ra Productions: Dan Wise  
 United States Olympic Committee: K. L. Wilson

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Arizona Republic, Phoenix: Frank Gianelli  
Associated Press: Dial Torgerson, Don Weiss  
Hollywood Citizen-News: Maxwell Stiles  
Kansas City Star: Bill Sims  
Knoxville News-Sentinel: Tom Siler  
Los Angeles Herald-Examiner: Jack Disney, Harley Tinkham  
Los Angeles Times: Al Wolf, Paul Zimmerman  
Memphis Press-Scimitar: Early Maxwell  
Nashville Banner: Fred Russell  
Oakland Tribune: Ed Schoenfeld  
Tucson Daily Citizen: George McLeod  
United Press International: Al Kahn, Hal Wood

### **Radio and Television**

American Broadcasting Company: Tom Harmon



## *Reports of Vice-Presidents*

### FIRST DISTRICT

FRANK R. THOMS, JR., WILLIAMS COLLEGE

THE UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD was approved for active membership in the NCAA in 1962, bringing the number of District One members to 45. Ten years ago the figure was 31. For the decade, the District ranks at the top of the second division with a 45.1 per cent increase. District Eight clinched the pennant in the 1952-1962 period with a whopping 96.5 per cent increase in membership.

District One has watched with increasing interest the fight with the AAU. In the past year the struggle seems to have gone from what were burning issues to the charred remains of irresolvable differences. The District, by action through its conferences—the small (44 members) New England College Athletic Conference and the gigantic (134 members) Eastern College Athletic Conference—has strongly supported the NCAA and the federation's movement. This support, while strong, has not been unqualified—and with good reason. College relations with the AAU in this area, especially in track, are the longest-standing and possibly the most harmonious in the country. The venerable Eastern indoor track meets provide the only winter competition available in this region to many institutions, especially small colleges without facilities suitable for strictly inter-college rivalry.

If this report had been submitted just a few days earlier it would have reflected the District's great pleasure and approval of the "agreement" worked out with the assistance—or insistence—of the Attorney General of the United States. Failure to implement the agreement is regrettable. When names are called it might be wise to direct some at a national sports magazine with widespread circulation. Its gun-jumping publication of a story on the eve of the proposed signing of the agreement could have had only the effect of stiffening inexorably the stubborn but up-to-then not completely unyielding AAU spines.

The past year saw a continuance in District One of exceptional performances by a few teams, further athletic

plant expansion on many campuses, vigorous pursuit of traditional athletic programs, deeper penetration into newer areas via rugby, judo, bicycling, etc., and somewhat more than lip service to improving generally our students' physical fitness.

## SECOND DISTRICT

EVERETT D. BARNES, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

UNPRECEDENTED EXPANSION in this heavily populated region is the most impressive and far-reaching development noticeable in a year of accomplishment in the Second District. In company with all the other districts, we welcome this challenge to grow as this nation grows. A sound athletic program is vital to this growth since a secure future can only be built through vitality.

The educational institutions throughout the District are meeting this challenge with great vigor and with high hopes. They wisely prepared for the population explosion well in advance and it is encouraging to note that athletic facilities in almost every instance have been enlarged or are under construction to provide for the increased number of students.

Most institutions now are devoting their energies to providing the very best educational facilities to augment their already fine curriculums. With the needs of athletic departments satisfied for the most part, they are free to venture into academic areas unthought of even five years ago. The support of these programs by the general public is heartwarming. Although athletics may be education's best-known showcase, education integrally is our profession.

With the increase in the student population there is a companion increase in the number of athletes and a corresponding upsurge in activity. Many more institutions, particularly those in the College Division, are entering competition in new fields such as hockey, soccer and lacrosse. These sports, in particular, have followed a logical pattern of gaining acceptance through club activity before making their successful bids for intercollegiate status.

The NCAA has lent a valuable impetus to athletics on the small college level through expansion of its collegiate tournament offerings. These worthwhile events give added purpose and meaning to the colleges and their athletes while



also emphasizing the all-encompassing scope of activities administered by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and its member organizations.

The Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference has been very active in this regard. In addition to its long-established Holiday Basketball Tournament, the ECAC also successfully sponsored its first Quaker City Festival Basketball Tournament in Philadelphia. Public response also was gratifying to its Christmas Hockey Tournament in New York and to the ECAC Championship Hockey Tournament at Boston. All now are fixtures of the Conference.

As evidence of the growth of the NCAA tournament program, the national championships in hockey met with their greatest acceptance, in terms of attendance and financial return, at Utica, New York, last March. This tournament now is so well established that a number of cities are making long-range plans to invite the Association to conduct it in their arenas.

The District takes great pride in the performance of the baseball team from Ithaca College, one of the smallest institutions ever to participate in the College World Series at Omaha. Although falling short in its bid for the national championship, Ithaca's successes certainly must be encouraging to the many colleges which field teams in this truly national pastime.

Although the conferences within the District remained static in terms of numbers, it is interesting to note that the football teams of Army, Navy, Penn State, Pittsburgh and Syracuse met each other in a round-robin schedule for the first time this fall. There is evidence as well of realignment within the Middle Atlantic Conference to bring its members into closer-knit, more nearly balanced levels of competition.

NCAA District Two and the ECAC, as its major administrative component, are taking steps for more exact definitions of regulations governing financial assistance to transfer students and of the concept of amateurism. Future action in these instances might well be studied by the NCAA for possible application in all areas.

### THIRD DISTRICT

ALFRED W. SCOTT, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

THIS REPORT is largely a compilation of answers received from a letter sent to the 117 NCAA member institutions of the Third District.

With but one exception the over-all "health" of NCAA institutions in the district was considered "good" to "excellent."

Although recruiting is intensely competitive, compliance with NCAA and conference regulations was considered to be very good. A number of the larger institutions favor the adoption of a national or inter-conference letter-of-intent. It is believed that this would tend to eliminate many of the problems of recruiting.

New conference legislation was reported from the Atlantic Coast Conference which adopted "Rule 18, exception to Article VIII, Rules of Eligibility Applicable to all Sports." This rule is controversial and will undergo thorough study and discussion at the annual conference meeting. The rule as adopted:

"Exceptions to the above rules of eligibility may be allowed in individual cases in which the circumstances are extremely unusual and in which it is the decision of the voting delegates of the conference that the exception will be in accord with the spirit and intent of all rules and regulations concerning eligibility.

"An application for such exception shall be made by a member institution through its faculty chairman to the commissioner. Such application shall include (a) the complete academic transcript, or transcripts, from all universities, colleges, or junior colleges which he has attended; (b) a record of all athletic participation by the individual at each university, college, or junior college attended; (c) a statement containing a summary of information pertinent to the case, with all facts documented.

"The commissioner shall transmit to each voting delegate all necessary information, together with his recommendation concerning disposition of the case. A favorable vote of two-thirds of the delegates will be required in order that the exception shall be granted."

The Southern Conference adopted legislation on "Procedure for the Admission of a New Member."



The Florida Intercollegiate Conference set up an officials association to assign basketball officials to all conference basketball games.

The Volunteer State Athletic Conference adopted a new set of eligibility rules.

Minor additions to multimillion-dollar facilities have been added or are under construction throughout the District. It should be gratifying to the membership to know that a great many of these additions are for the sole purpose of increasing the physical fitness program.

Participation in more sports this year was common practice throughout the area. Especially was this true among College Division schools. The NCAA enlarged program of regional and national meets and tournaments for College Division institutions was commented upon most favorably by practically all of those concerned.

Third District institutions were well represented in NCAA-sponsored or approved meets, bowls, tournaments, etc. The University of Miami (Florida) ended the 1961-62 tennis season with 106 consecutive wins.

Due to the enormous increase in applicants for admission to our colleges and universities, some conferences and many colleges in this area have adopted minimum standards for admission of all students, including athletes. Most of these standards have been based on scores made on some type of college entrance examination in conjunction with the students' high school grades. It would seem to me that all conferences should adopt a set of minimum entrance requirements and refuse to schedule any non-conference institution which has not adopted similar standards.

## **FOURTH DISTRICT**

**ROBERT F. RAY, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA**

TO THE REQUEST FOR INFORMATION for this report more than 60 member institutions responded. This expression of interest and concern may be interpreted in itself as testimony to the interest in the condition of athletics in District Four.

Fourth District representatives met in sessions preceding the 1961 and 1962 conventions. Another session is planned for January, 1963 at Los Angeles. At the 1963 convention a

new Vice-President will be named. It is hoped that a large representation will attend the 1963 district discussion Convention session so that the new Vice-President may have the benefit of the views of our membership as a guide to his work on the Council.

Several of the conferences in the District have reported upon their activities in the last year. Some of the more significant activities are reported below.

The College Conference of Illinois is considering new legislation concerning the award of aid to athletes. The Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference also reported it was drawing up new eligibility requirements. Final action had not been announced at the time this report was prepared.

The Indiana Collegiate Conference is reported by its Secretary to be "in its strongest position since its beginning in 1950." The conference program now includes nine sports—football, basketball, baseball, track, cross-country, tennis, golf, swimming and wrestling.

The Mid-American Conference has revised eligibility standards as follows: "For the first year of varsity competition, 1.7 cumulative average must be obtained; for the second year of varsity competition, 1.8 cumulative average; for the third year of varsity competition, 1.9 cumulative average." These rules are to be applied unless higher standards are fixed by the member institutions. Transfer students are subject to the same requirement. These averages are based on the 4.0 scale. The eligibility standard is identical to that of the Big Ten.

Marquette University, an independent, has adopted eligibility standards for the sophomore, junior and senior years which are the same as those reported above for the Mid-American Conference.

The Ohio Athletic Conference has initiated a financial aid to athletes report to be sent to the Commissioner's office each year.

A very large number of institutions in the District are in the process of expanding or improving their facilities for athletics and physical fitness. Among them are the following:

Augustana College has just completed the following new facilities for intercollegiate athletics: The football and track stadium has been doubled in size, meaning that not only additional seating space has been added, but space for dressing rooms and equipment has also been doubled. A new all-weather quarter-mile track has been installed, along with a 220-yard straightaway. The track was patterned after the one at the University of Kentucky and is of rubberized asphalt construction. The runways for pole vaulting, high jumping and broad jumping are of similar construction. An entirely new baseball diamond has also been constructed. Three new all-weather tennis courts have been added, giving a total of six.



Ball State Teachers College reports it is building a new men's physical education plant including a metal field house to seat 8,000.

Bowling Green State University will let contracts for two baseball diamonds and a bank of tennis courts. These will be first steps in the construction of a complex, also to include a new stadium and a new track.

Carleton College's development program is slated to provide a new men's gymnasium—probably to be completed by the end of 1963.

Denison University has just completed a new swimming pool addition to the field house and the University will enter varsity swimming competition for the first time this year.

Eastern Michigan University will soon begin construction of a \$1,700,000 physical education and pool building to be located adjacent to the field house.

Evansville College has completed a new physical education building at a cost of \$850,000.

Hope College is developing a 25-acre area and has completed a new quarter-mile running track, a baseball diamond, a softball field and a gridiron within the track. Portable bleachers and lights are soon to be purchased for the football field.

Illinois State Normal University is moving all of its physical education and athletic facilities to a new site. Under construction are a new field house, two gymnasiums, a swimming pool, a football stadium, a baseball field, track with a 220 straightaway, tennis courts and playing and practice fields. There will also be a new 18-hole golf course. The program is due for completion in July, 1963.

Kent State University has 12 new tennis courts under construction and will resurface six older courts.

Knox College has a new eight-lane track and has completed a new baseball diamond with permanent seating for 1,000 persons. Construction has begun on a new football bowl with permanent seats for 4,000.

MacMurray College has added a new locker room addition to its gymnasium.

Mankato State College has scheduled for completion this winter a gymnasium-arena with seating for 6,000 to 7,000 persons, a field house with a 1/10 mile track and seating for 500, a swimming pool, 75 by 42, with permanent seating for 500, a lighted football stadium (one side completed with seating for 2,500) to seat 6,000. Also, a 27-acre site has been set aside for development of baseball, track, softball, tennis, field hockey, soccer and practice field development in the future.

Northern Illinois University has added a new weight room, a new golf practice room, a varsity dressing room, a wrestling practice room and a research room to its field house facilities.

Northwestern University has added a new building for administrative offices. The facility will also provide new handball courts, a

wrestling room and weight lifting rooms. Immediate plans call for a new field house. Four of eight new tennis courts can be converted to ice skating rinks to be placed in operation this winter.

Notre Dame has added a new baseball field, a new track and five new football practice fields.

Oberlin College has started construction of a new covered skating rink.

Purdue University has constructed a new golf starter house.

Southern Illinois University has just completed 12 new all-weather tennis courts, a new baseball field. The new field house, to seat 10,000 persons, is scheduled for completion November 1, 1963.

University of Toledo has completed two new football practice fields, a new all-weather track, and a new baseball field is under construction.

Valparaiso University has added a new gymnasium and swimming pool to its field house. A new 47-acre plat is being developed for outdoor activities.

Western Illinois University has broken ground for the construction of a multi-purpose building which will seat 6,700 persons.

University of Wisconsin will have completed the first unit of its new gymnasium by February 1, 1963.

Xavier University has another new practice field for football.

In response to a request for views of faculty representatives and directors of athletics in District Four, a variety of opinions were expressed.

Once again it is seen that responsible leaders of intercollegiate athletics are widely divided on the key issues that confront them. It is difficult to summarize these replies. In response to the inquiry, "Please give your views concerning the condition of athletics in District Four," the following adjectives and terms were used: "Very good" or "Good" (8); "Very healthy" or "Healthy" (4); "Excellent" (5); "Satisfactory" (2); "Relatively sound" or "Sound" (3); "Well under control" (1); "In good shape" (1); "Making progress" (1); "Deplorable" (1); and "About to blow up" (1). The remainder offered no comment or their comments appear in the 22 quotations in the following part of this report.

A large number of responses expressed concern about the issues confronting the federations and the AAU. In general these were hearty endorsements of the NCAA position. Some expressed a desire for greater publicity to point up the justification for the position of the colleges and universities and the NCAA in this matter.



In general, it may be said that the outlook is optimistic—and the optimism is marked by a determination to resolve the issues in an atmosphere of unity.

Some of the pertinent responses follow:

"The role of the small college in the intercollegiate program . . . differs markedly from that of the large institution. We have not found that the NCAA policies or legislation affects adversely our program. . . ."

"We feel the smaller colleges are doing an excellent job and congratulations to the NCAA."

"In my opinion there has been a greatly increased interest in College Division competition in District Four."

"The progressive moves by the NCAA in recent years have strengthened athletics on the college level. We are pleased with the progress."

"This institution . . . has been a member of the NCAA, NAIA, and AAU practically from the inception of these organizations. We do not approve of the policies of the NCAA towards the AAU."

"The NCAA attempt to organize new sports federations is well conceived and properly handled."

"I am against the rational letter of intent . . . I do not believe it is necessary for the small college."

"Our coaching staff . . . is beginning to see the value of a 'letter of intent' even for colleges of our size and athletic emphasis . . . This continued harassment of potential students despite previous commitments bemeans the boys' judgment and belittles the educational standards of the competing colleges. . . ."

"As an independent, it has been disheartening in the complex field of proper recruiting, not to have the 'balance' of a national letter of intent. Agreements on this score at the conference level and now the possibility of inter-conference alignment for mutual compliance with the objectives of such a rule seem to point generally to this need on a universal basis."

"I am one of those . . . violently opposed to a national letter of intent that is written in any terms that will prohibit the smaller institutions from using boys who have signed a letter of intent in a larger institution."

"While I am aware of ever-increasing concern with recruiting procedures, I can see no reason why the NCAA has totally neglected the playing conduct on the field."

"We feel that more stringent legislation should be enacted to safeguard the welfare of athletes, particularly when participating in football."

"I am fully prepared to agree that supervision of varsity athletics is essential and that NCAA provides much of value in this respect."

I do believe, however, that NCAA takes itself a bit too seriously and that in recent years has tended to swing away from the concept of a firm but benevolent supervising 'father' to an all powerful dictator."

"I favor a slice of the television melon for the schools who do not appear on the NCAA television schedule."

"We are inclined to agree with sentiments expressed in the Fourth District Report a year ago wherein concern is evidenced because of encroachment of the actions being taken by the NCAA in areas of athletic controls which should be more correctly handled at the conference or institutional level. Reference is made more specifically to the 'mechanics' for handling admissions. Prohibitions against waiver of fees, etc. and the sanction for rebate only complicate the ministerial details already sufficiently involved with increased enrollments.

"... The conditions in District Four are rather deplorable in light of the number of different activities supported by most of our universities and colleges . . . In light of the drive by both President Eisenhower and President Kennedy for physical fitness, I should think the least the colleges and universities could do would be to sponsor a larger number of athletic activities."

"Strong leadership is evidenced, and an honest attempt is being made to upgrade the programs in response to the national appeal for fitness."

"With the swelling of enrollments and the stretching of dollars for facilities and instructional purposes, heavy recruitment and subsidization programs appear to be less and less justifiable (except as business ventures in institutions where athletics are financially profitable)."

"I feel that one of the major problems which we face in our district pertains to the number of coaches visiting high schools to recruit football players. We are placing a tremendous burden upon the outstanding boys and, also, upon school officials. We will have to face up to this problem very realistically within a short period of time."

"The big problem, which is perpetual, is that of financial aid to athletes."

"There seems to be a shift to less emphasis on subsidization among the smaller colleges without the radical measure of dropping some of the intercollegiate sports. I consider this a healthy trend for athletics. The mentality of 'play for pay' should hardly be the criterion for excellence that athletics can instill. With the present cry of a soft youth it seems more important than ever to maintain a balanced program in all institutions."

"Bowling is fast becoming an important intercollegiate sport in this area . . . The NCAA may wish to look into this growing sport as one which should be encouraged and controlled."



## FIFTH DISTRICT

JAMES K. SOURS, UNIVERSITY OF WICHITA

TWENTY-TWO RESPONSES were received in answer to the Fifth District Vice-President's request for information for the 1962 annual report.

A major concern in District Five this year has been to combat the impact of gambling on intercollegiate sports. A survey of legislation already enacted showed that three of the seven states in the Fifth District—Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska—have adequate anti-gambling statutes. In each of the remaining four states—Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota—committees have been appointed by your Vice-President and are presently at work in an effort to obtain satisfactory laws during legislative sessions beginning in January, 1963. Your Vice-President would like to express publicly his gratitude to those who have consented to work in this important effort.

It is interesting to note that the Missouri Valley Conference voted this year to ask all of its game officials to sign an agreement that they would submit to a polygraph test upon request by the commissioner. Failure to comply with such a request from the commissioner may be grounds for dismissal of the official from the Missouri Valley Conference Officials Association.

The increased significance of intercollegiate sports and of physical fitness generally has been reflected in the development of both programs and facilities during the year.

1. Southwest Missouri State College was selected to participate in the pilot program (college level) of the National Physical Fitness program.

2. St. Louis University completely restored the basketball floor and handball courts in its gymnasium.

3. Luther College has accepted bids for the construction of its new fieldhouse.

4. Augustana College has added intramural wrestling and a soccer team to its sports program.

5. South Dakota State College, Brookings, recently dedicated its new football stadium. The stadium contains 6,350 permanent seats.

6. The State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, has inaugurated a graduate program in physical education for both men and women.

7. Iowa State University, Ames, has added gymnastics to its varsity program, and soccer to its physical education program. A new

gymnasium, now under construction, will contain six basketball courts, a swimming pool, six handball courts, two squash courts, one wrestling room, one corrective exercise room, and 5,000 lockers.

8. Creighton University has expanded its intramural program to include tournaments in handball, weightlifting, swimming and wrestling.

9. North Dakota State University, Fargo, has completed the installation of new locker room facilities under its stadium.

10. The State University of South Dakota, Vermillion, has added wrestling as an intercollegiate sport, has added new roll-away bleachers in its fieldhouse and has significantly expanded its budget for minor sports.

11. The University of Tulsa, which plans to begin construction of a new fieldhouse this year, has added a revised physical education requirement to its core curriculum in liberal arts. The new program features both pre-testing and post-testing to determine student development.

12. Wartburg College has added a major emphasis on women's physical education to its academic programs.

13. Nebraska Wesleyan University has added wrestling to its roster of sports.

14. Oklahoma City University, now in the second year of its new track program, will field representative varsity and freshman teams this year. Cross-country has also been added.

15. The University of Omaha has rebuilt its track and field facilities in the University's stadium.

16. In an effort to boost student interest in physical education, the University of Oklahoma has inaugurated coeducational enrollments in such sports as badminton, volleyball and others.

In response to a question concerning the adequacy or inadequacy of the NCAA's enforcement program, there was overwhelming endorsement. Of course, along with the praise, some criticisms or qualifications were expressed, some seeking stricter enforcement with more persons employed in the program and others expressing concern for the "amount of legislation promulgated."

"I don't see much hope for the enforcement program until the cooperation of the football and basketball coaches, as well as the university presidents, is enlisted" . . . "We are favorably disposed but would welcome tightening up all the way along the line" . . . and "enforcement depends ultimately upon the integrity of each institution and individuals therein. I often find the latter lacking" are some of the comments received from Fifth District members.

A prime concern in the Big Eight and Missouri Valley Conferences is the letter-of-intent. Both of these conferences



expect to cooperate in a voluntary program with several other conferences. The Central Intercollegiate Conference, has adopted a new eligibility code requiring normal progress toward a degree as a prerequisite to intercollegiate sports competition. The Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Conference has adopted a new transfer rule pertaining to junior college transfers, and is currently studying a plan for uniform financial aid among its member institutions.

The Big Eight appears to be moving in the direction of imposing new limits on grants-in-aid, at the same time establishing higher academic requirements. (These are already higher than the average of the student body). The Missouri Valley Conference voted to continue, for at least one season, its relatively stringent bench conduct enforcement program in basketball.

There has been much attention given to the new sports federations which the NCAA has been instrumental in creating. Because of the national significance of this movement, it is thought advisable to attempt to classify the responses under the headings of "outright support," "cautious" and "negative." Eleven respondents indicated "outright support." Five answers were grouped under the "cautious" heading. Only one reply came under the "negative" category, with five offering no comment.

Concern that sports injuries are still far too numerous was also expressed by the District Five members who replied. It was suggested that continued study and research should be fostered and that officials should "crack down" on violations and abuses which often lead to injuries. Suggestions for improvement with reference to injuries called for:

1. Earlier starting date for fall football practice.
2. Ethics Committee of American Football Coaches Association to "become more active" in this respect.
3. NCAA leadership in a national interpretation of injury statistics.

With reference to the quality of officiating in District Five, many members expressed themselves that while improvement has been made there is need for more to be done in this field. A national football clinic, much like the one presently sponsored for basketball officials has been sug-

gested. A need for more stringent game control rules, particularly pertaining to technical fouls, was also cited.

Responses to a question regarding the division of NCAA members into college and university categories were varied. While most answers were favorable to the present arrangement there were some expressions of confusion and concern. Enrollment, as a criterion, was regarded as questionable by some respondents. A few felt that the division should apply in the formulation and enforcement of legislation. One respondent found the criteria for division to be obscure. The NCAA was complimented for expanding the number of college level championships and increasing the opportunities for college level representatives to participate on committees of the NCAA.

There was a divergence of opinion regarding the NCAA television policy. Five respondents reported strong approval of the present policy as a protection to smaller institutions from the encroachment of professional football. One respondent approved the present policy as it applied to regional telecasts. Seven had no comment to offer and nine registered their negative votes. Some advocated broader participation by NCAA member schools in television proceeds. A few were primarily concerned about "unrepresentative" programming. Several claimed that the policy was hurting their own football programs "at the gate."

In contemplating the future development and role of the NCAA, Fifth District members advocate a variety of things:

1. National legislation for stronger eligibility rules.
2. National legislation prohibiting all freshman participation.
3. A national NCAA indoor track meet.
4. National legislation that would limit the number of grants-in-aid for athletics per institution.
5. Stronger enforcement of NCAA legislation.
6. Continuation of efforts to take measures that will protect NCAA schools from harmful activities of professional athletics.
7. Continuation of District round tables at the time of the NCAA Convention.



One member institution, it should be noted, specifically requested that the staff of the NCAA office in Kansas City be complimented for the prompt replies to queries submitted to them. Your Vice-President is pleased to note this, and to add his own expression of appreciation to the staff, and to those member institutions which so graciously cooperate with him in a variety of ways.

## SIXTH DISTRICT

DELBERT SWARTZ, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

IT IS MY PRIVILEGE to report again that athletic affairs in District Six are in good shape. Several especially significant items are worthy of mention:

1. Studies are being made and meetings held between the conferences in District Six, in an effort to secure recognition of letters-of-intent on an inter-conference basis. This may perhaps be considered a prelude to, or a corollary of, the progress being made on a national letter-of-intent. One of our faculty representatives, J. William Davis of Texas Tech, has done a great deal of work in this area.

2. The perennial problem of increasing expenses continues to plague many institutions in District Six. One wonders just how, if, or when this problem may be solved. The demands of our student bodies and the interested public for an extensive program in athletics and the unwillingness to pay for it unless it is maintained on a winning basis are illogical. Everyone is willing to support a winner and no one wants a loser. This poses a problem for which a solution evades us.

3. It is indeed a pleasure to report that New Mexico University and several other institutions are providing facilities for sports such as tennis, soccer, badminton and volleyball (in addition to football). This is a good sign since it means that more persons are able to participate.

4. Closely allied to Item No. 3 is the increasing demand for a physical fitness program. These demands continue to be felt in all areas. It has been repeatedly emphasized at various levels in our country, and the need for such programs should be universally recognized. The NCAA should continue to have a sincere interest in these activities. Member institutions need not foster it coordinate with inter-collegiate athletics, but should sponsor the program as far

as possible, in addition to our present competitive athletics. We should all be interested in any program leading to stronger citizens capable of expending great efforts in the service of our country.

5. We must maintain complete watchfulness so that unscrupulous interests cannot invade our athletics and lead to the corruption of our youth. All possible safeguards against bribery, gambling and such nefarious practices must be established and carefully maintained. In our District, when such cases are reported, they are speedily investigated. The national scope of the NCAA should provide an excellent means to detect and combat all such activities.

6. The opinions of the writer regarding the distribution of the responsibility for the control of athletic programs have not changed. In fact, he has become more firmly convinced that conferences should impose rules and assess penalties for rules infringement when necessary. The NCAA should concern itself primarily with the general facets of athletics on a national basis, and keep in touch with the conferences to make sure they maintain policies consistent with a sound athletic program on the national basis. Rules enforcement should not be the responsibility of a national organization; rather, it should set the pattern and serve the non-conference schools.

Lastly, the writer continues to wonder how long it will be until we take steps to solve the intrinsic problems of the smaller college or the large university. Ideally, similar problems should exist, but there are problems confronting one group that are not present in the other. Fairness in our legislation should be the watchword. Amateur standing must be preserved. These ideals can be achieved only when each school tries to understand the problems of the other before coming to a decision. Schools with large costly programs do have many more and different problems than schools with smaller programs and less budgets. The choice of each school should be an individual one, and one should not limit or try to limit the activities of the other.

It has been a privilege to serve on the NCAA Council for the past four years.



## SEVENTH DISTRICT

### A. R. REYNOLDS, COLORADO STATE COLLEGE

THE MOST NEWSWORTHY development in District Seven during the past year has been the conference realignment. The Mountain States Athletic Conference, or the Skyline Conference, as the organization was popularly known, dissolved on July 1, 1962. On that date the new Western Athletic Conference came into being. The new Conference membership includes Brigham Young University, University of New Mexico, University of Utah, and the University of Wyoming from the Skyline group, plus newcomers University of Arizona and Arizona State University.

Because of the prospective realignment, the 56th NCAA annual Convention authorized the University of Arizona to transfer from its geographic location in District Six to District Seven where its conference affiliation is located. Arizona State University is petitioning the 1963 Convention to permit it to make the same transfer.

The other three members of the former Mountain States Athletic Conference (Colorado State University, University of Montana, and Utah State University) are operating as independents this year.

The new Western Athletic Conference plans a full program with championships in 10 sports. The Conference code has been completed and has been ratified by all member schools. Paul W. Brechler continues as the commissioner of the new Conference.

Because of the active and growing interest in intercollegiate wrestling in the Rocky Mountain area, representatives of 10 institutions met in May to establish the Mountain Intercollegiate Wrestling Association. The new organization includes representatives from the new Western Athletic Conference, the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, and the independent schools of District Seven. The membership goal of the new Conference is 16 institutions. The Mountain Intercollegiate Wrestling Association has scheduled its first wrestling tournament at Colorado State College, Greeley, March 8-9. There is some talk of a comparable association in baseball to be implemented in the near future.

A letter of inquiry to the 17 member institutions of District Seven resulted in a vote of approximately three-to-

one in favor of a letter-of-intent by those which replied. This indicates that a voluntary letter-of-intent will have wide support in this District. There are some who vigorously oppose such a letter and consider it an encroachment on the student-athlete's freedom of choice in selecting this college or university.

The major new athletic facility completed in District Seven this year is the football stadium at the Air Force Academy. This \$3,500,000, ultra-modern facility which seats 40,000, opened on September 22, with a game between two District Seven teams, Air Force Academy and Colorado State University. It was dedicated on October 20th, during the Air Force Academy-Oregon game, with Eugene M. Zuckert, secretary of the Air Force, participating.

In an unusual arrangement and one which members may wish to copy, the University of Wyoming and the city of Laramie are jointly developing a \$750,000, 55-acre outdoor physical education, recreation, intramural and athletic area. The project was started in 1959-60 and will be ready for use in the spring of 1963. It is planned for the University to use the facilities during the school year and the city during the summer. This University-city cooperation has great promise of improving the youth fitness program in America.

There seems to be an increased interest in College Division competition in District Seven. All members of the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference have decided to participate in the College Division in basketball and the Conference is currently seeking automatic-qualifying status for the NCAA College Division Basketball Championship. Regis College has stated its intent to participate in College Division competition in all NCAA activities.

Many of the smaller institutions have again raised the question of an equitable division of the football television money. Athletic officials at the smaller institutions feel that their gates are hurt by nationally televised football games in the same manner and perhaps in a comparable proportion as the gates at the larger schools. An imaginative approach which would enable the smaller schools to benefit from the television program would be appreciated.

Brigham Young University will host the Western regional University Division Basketball Championships at Provo, March 15-16. The Air Force Academy is making plans for



the National Collegiate Fencing Championships, March 29-30.

Three items of general interest noted in correspondence with District Seven schools are:

1. One athletic director wrote: "I would suggest that steps be taken to further strengthen NCAA control of violations and disregard of recruiting and subsidization, and enact much more strenuous legislation concerning such violations. For example, it might be well to consider the possibility of complete enforcement of a ban on all athletic competition for NCAA schools for at least one year in cases of such violation. . ."

2. Other District Seven schools complained about student-athletes accepting full grants-in-aid under NCAA rules and then refusing to go out for the appropriate team. It seems unfair to many that the grant cannot be graduated or canceled under such circumstances. At present the only suggestion that can be offered is to keep the period of the award so short that the student who refuses to participate will receive the grant for a minimum length of time.

3. An athletic director at a medium-sized school protested against the prohibition on participation in NCAA events of seniors who competed as freshmen in regular season intercollegiate competition, according to the rules of their school and/or conference. This director felt that the ban on NCAA event participation by such seniors should be lifted so far as the individual sports or so-called minor sports are concerned.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT

GLENN W. HOLCOMB, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

IT IS MY PRIVILEGE to report that intercollegiate athletics in District Eight are in a healthy condition. Competition has been keen within the District and sufficient inter-sectional contests were scheduled to give a good comparison between Pacific Coast athletic teams and those of the rest of the nation.

The Athletic Association of Western Universities admitted Washington State University to its membership. The Conference also completed an agreement with the Big Ten Conference to have their representative teams meet in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena each New Year's Day.

The University of Oregon was host to the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships June 15-16, at which the University of Oregon captured the team championship. The meet was considered one of the most successful in NCAA history, as well as most profitable.

Stanford University hosted the National Collegiate Tennis Tournament at which two AAWU teams finished first and second, namely, USC and UCLA. The University of Southern California also won the national championship in gymnastics, was second in swimming and third in track. The University of California at Los Angeles went to the National Collegiate finals in basketball, missing by two points in both games.

This past season was one of the finest in recent years for the West Coast Athletic Conference, as is evidenced by the final league standings. Pepperdine College, not given much of a chance at the outset, came on strongly to win the Conference title in basketball. The Waves defeated every team in the league at least once, and then lost to Oregon State University by only two points in the NCAA regionals at Provo, Utah. Santa Clara defeated USC in the south and Oregon State University from the north to be District representative in baseball and made a splendid showing, finishing second in the College World Series at Omaha.

During this past season, the officials of the West Coast Athletic Conference decided that the Conference should have a commissioner and W. V. "Bill" Hubbard was appointed to this position.

Pacific coast universities found that the haste in passage of the junior college legislation at the last NCAA Convention created numerous hardships, due to its retroactive effect. The State of California, for the year 1958-59, had 298,000 junior college students, exclusive of summer session. The three Pacific coast states have a junior college enrollment of 317,000 students, exclusive of summer session. For the entire United States the enrollment is 618,000. The percentage of students in the junior colleges on the coast is 51 per cent of the United States. Thus, in this District, many athletes were involved with this ruling. Many believe the rule does not correct the inequities. The junior college problem should be solved on a basis of admission requirement, rather than eligibility.



There is continued concern throughout the Pacific coast institutions about limiting advanced football scheduling. Some reasonable period of time, perhaps four years in advance, should be agreed upon. At the present time, with scheduling occurring as much as nine years in the future, it may not make for sound future contests. The coaching personnel and the institutional athletic program can certainly be expected to change in that length of time. Of course, the players who will participate in the future scheduled games are not yet out of the elementary grades. The NCAA should find a means of correcting this present trend in advance scheduling of games.

The institutions of District Eight offer firm backing to the new federations in track and field, basketball, baseball and gymnastics for the betterment of administration of amateur athletics in these sports.

Finally, the past year saw the Pacific coast lose four men who had given dedicated service and were revered in sports—Jess Mortensen, Dean Cromwell, Dink Templeton and Pat Casey.

## VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

JAMES C. LOVELESS, DePAUW UNIVERSITY

THE NCAA COLLEGE DIVISION has concluded another significant year. The College Division membership now numbers 377, an 86 per cent increase in the last decade. The increase in membership reflects the interest in the Association's College Division program. More important, however, is the active participation of College Division members in the business and affairs of the Association.

The College Division is eagerly awaiting the four new national championships to be inaugurated in 1963. The College Committee recommended and the Executive Committee approved an institutional eligibility policy based on self-determination. Institutions may declare for either College or University Division competition in cross-country, golf, tennis, track and field and wrestling and will be expected to compete in the classification they select. (Such a policy was previously established and is in effect for basketball.)

College Division student-athletes may obtain University Division competition in the aforementioned sports by suc-

cessful performance in the College Division national championships. Also, the athletes must meet the eligibility requirements of the University Division.

The following schedule of 1963 College Division national championships was approved:

Basketball—Regionals, sites to be determined—March 8-9. Finals, Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana—March 13-15

Golf—Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield—June 10-13

Tennis—Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri—June 6-8

Track and Field—University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois—June 7-8

Wrestling—State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, March 15-16

College Division regionals continue to increase in both size and importance and have been well received by the membership. Your College Committee, in responding to the wishes of the membership, voted to retain regional competition in addition to expanding the national program. The winter and spring schedule of 1963 regional events follows:

#### Atlantic Coast Region

	1963	Host
Baseball—	June 7-8	To be determined
Golf—	June 4-5	To be determined
Tennis—	May 31-June 1	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Track and Field—	May 24-25	Virginia State College (Petersburg)

#### Midwest Region

	1963	Host
Baseball—	To be determined	To be determined
Golf—	To be determined	To be determined
Swimming—	March 8-9	Beloit College
Tennis—	June 4-5	Wittenberg University
Track and Field—	June 1	Baldwin-Wallace College
Wrestling—	March 8-9	Knox College

#### Midwest Region

	1963	Host
Baseball—	To be determined	To be determined
Golf—	May 24-25	State College of Iowa
Tennis—	May 24-25	State College of Iowa
Track and Field—	May 24-25	State College of Iowa



### Pacific Coast Region

	1963	Host
Baseball—	To be determined	To be determined
Golf—	May 17-18	University of California, Davis
Tennis—	May 17-18	University of California, Davis
Track and Field—	May 17-18	University of California, Davis
Wrestling—	March 8-9	Fresno State College

During 1962 a total of 16 regional championships were determined, including

*Atlantic Coast Region*—baseball, soccer, track and field

*Mideast Region*—baseball, soccer, tennis, track and field, wrestling

*Midwest Region*—baseball, golf, tennis, track and field

*Pacific Coast Region*—cross-country, golf, tennis, track and field

Worthy of note is the information that over 1,750 athletes participated in College Division regional and national competition in 1962.

The NCAA is indebted to the many fine individuals who so generously gave their time to make the College Division program a success. Of special note are the athletic directors of the host institutions and the members of the College Committee, College Basketball Committee and College Cross-Country Committee.

Many College Division institutions are cooperating with the President's Council on Youth Fitness in accelerating a program designed to improve the fitness of the college student. Increased emphasis on physical fitness in required physical education courses, development of weight training programs and the use of physical fitness testing are being used throughout the country.

Also, members appear to be expanding intercollegiate and intramural activities in order to offer a more diversified program. Among the sports that are growing in popularity are ice hockey, soccer, cross-country and fencing. Handball, squash and water polo are advancing on the intramural level.

Increased enrollment in institutions of higher learning has created a need for building expansion including larger and more diversified physical education facilities. For example, over 50 per cent of the College Division institutions

located in District Two report new facilities recently constructed, under construction or planned for construction in the near future. A number of institutions are either building new gymnasiums or renovating the existing structure with several colleges adding swimming pools. Outdoor facilities are also being expanded.

In general, the athletic programs of the College Division membership appeared to be in a healthy state in 1962. There has been an effort to broaden the intercollegiate and intramural programs within the framework of sound educational policies. Many institutions mention that the college president is assuming a leading role in implementing institutional integrity and responsibility with regard to intercollegiate athletics.

There is one area of concern, however, which has been revealed in the comments and reports to your Vice-President-at-Large. Several member institutions fear they may have to drop intercollegiate football if they cannot obtain compensation for the financial losses incurred.

Television appears to be the major problem. While the intercollegiate football television ratings increased, attendance at College Division games decreased in several areas. If you have any ideas or suggestions regarding this problem, please contact the writer.

Regardless of size, all members of the NCAA have an opportunity to speak of and act on athletic matters at the national level. It is the responsibility of each member to make its desires known regarding the policy and program of the Association. I hope you will accept this responsibility in the year ahead.



## *Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees*

### **BASEBALL**

THE YEAR 1962 was another banner year for the Baseball Rules Committee.

L. C. Butler, Colorado State College, was appointed director of research for baseball rules. The position was created to establish closer cooperation with the coaches and to conduct surveys on all rules changes and additions on a scientific basis. Special interest was directed toward standardizing "speed-up" rules to shorten the length of baseball games without lessening the interest in any way. The Atlantic Coast Conference submitted a written request to use specific "speed-up" rules in pilot contests during the 1962 season. Favorable results were tabulated. The experiment will be continued during 1963 before a final report can be acted upon by the Rules Committee.

The 1962 National Collegiate Baseball Championship tournament at Omaha, June 11-15, was one of the best in a long line of successful College World Series. The people of Omaha and the various sponsoring groups made exceptional preparations for this series. They welcomed the eight district representatives with record attendance, weather and hospitality. For the first time, the University of Omaha, through President Milo Bail and Athletic Director Virgil Yelkin, acted as hosts. Their enthusiastic efforts were directly responsible for a fine series.

The members of the Baseball Rules Committee are also chairmen of the various district play-off committees. Their efforts resulted in the best balanced group of teams ever to compete in the College World Series. Holy Cross, Ithaca College, Florida State, Texas, Colorado State College, and Missouri gave the two finalists, Michigan and Santa Clara, very close competition. Michigan defeated Santa Clara in a 15-inning game for the championship.

Two important steps were taken toward the goal of making baseball a part of the Olympic Games. Arrangements were made by Raoul Dedeaux, University of Southern Cal-

ifornia, to have the United States national college baseball champion meet the collegiate champion of Japan in a three-out-of-five series in Honolulu, Hawaii. The series was an outstanding success. Michigan defeated Hosei University in the fifth and rubber game, for the International College Baseball Championship. H. O. Crisler, athletic director, and Don Lund, coach, of Michigan, were highly enthusiastic about the trip and advocated continuation of the event.

Members of the Rules Committee, along with officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, assisted in closing a gap in the ranks of amateur baseball by completing the organization of the United States Baseball Federation. This long-needed organization combines all of the national amateur baseball groups into a federation to formulate sound policies for the conduct of the sport. The Federation will be the agency responsible for United States participation in the Pan American and Olympic Games. Everett Barnes, athletic director, Colgate University, was elected the first president, which culminates a 10-year dream for creation of such an organization.

The Committee also submitted a list of coaching and playing personnel to the United States Olympic Baseball Committee for the 1963 Pan American Games in Brazil.

The National Collegiate Baseball Tournament returns to Omaha June 10, 1963. Negotiations are going forward to include 1964 in the agreement.

J. KYLE ANDERSON, University of Chicago  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## BASKETBALL

THE NCAA BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE met March 24, 1962, at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky following the annual convention of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. The convention was well attended and, along with the NCAA finals, it was a fine basketball week.

Harlan Carter, high school representative on the Committee, presented a report on a basketball questionnaire which showed that most high school coaches want the high school and college rules to be generally the same. It is felt that the problems in basketball are the same for both groups and the efforts of both groups of coaches are pointed in the same direction.



The chairman outlined developments of the National Basketball Committee's efforts toward establishment of the Basketball Federation of the United States of America. A progress report had been made at the NABC convention and the aims of the Committee were well understood. The efforts of the National Committee were approved.

The chairman also reported on the effort made a year ago to invite officials from FIBA, the international basketball organization, to attend the NABC meetings, the National Collegiate tournament finals and the rules meeting. Invitations had been sent but officers of FIBA were unable to attend.

It was agreed by the Committee that the chairman should write to the chairman of the Basketball Tournament Committee, asking for enforcement of strict bench decorum throughout NCAA tournament games. It was suggested game officials should exert the authority provided by the rules. It was also suggested that a member of the Rules Committee be used as an officials' supervisor in the final tournament. This recommendation subsequently was adopted by the NCAA University Basketball Tournament Committee. With the final games being televised on a nationwide basis, it was felt that the games should be conducted right up to the letter of the rule book.

Discussion followed on a possible rule covering excessive use of the elbows by players around the backboards, a practice which is becoming more prevalent each year. Fear of injury was the main concern expressed by the Committee. The points were carried to the National Basketball Committee and resulted in a new rule designed to restrict this type play.

The chairman reported on the efforts of the past year regarding improvement of coaches' bench behavior. A letter was directed to all commissioners and was reprinted in several national magazines. The response received indicated that in most places the rule of last year was enforced to good advantage. We hope that there will be improvement in the coming season.

The NCAA Basketball Rules Committee members who also serve on the National Basketball Committee met with that body March 26-27 at Louisville. General satisfaction with the basketball rules was evident from the answers to the annual questionnaire and the discussions of the NABC

convention. The Committee maintained its policy of going slow on any major changes in the thought that extended research is needed before any action should be taken.

The standing committee again did a fine job in its efforts to make the game a better one and the results will be found in the published rule book. Adolph Rupp, chairman of the International Relations Committee, has done a fine job in renewing our contacts about the world, but he needs help in materials and funds. The sub-committee handling the basketball federation matter received full support of the Committee. The Basketball Federation was formally organized in July of 1962 and a petition to FIBA to recognize the Federation as the U. S. representative is pending before the international body.

Our editor, John Bunn, issued the following statement concerning the basketball rule changes for 1962-63:

"This was another year of comparative satisfaction with the rules and a repeated request to concentrate on a more consistent, uniform and intelligent administration of the present rules. As a result, the comments and changes listed are intended to emphasize some aspects of the rules which need to be more strictly enforced and some which need to be clarified or simplified."

One new rule has been added which makes it a violation for a player to swing his arms or elbows excessively without contact. This rule represents drastic action, but it was needed to curb a growing vicious practice.

Points of emphasis were again made where the Committee feels extra effort should be made to better our fine game. These include: (1) conduct during games; (2) post play, and (3) signaling by officials.

The Basketball Rules Committee again wishes to thank the many conferences and individuals who have aided us in research and with sound suggestions for over-all betterment of basketball. This type of effort is needed and must be continued for progress.

H. E. FOSTER, University of Wisconsin  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*



## COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

THE CONTINUED INCREASE IN INTEREST and attendance at the regional tournament level and an evenly matched field for the finals tournament highlighted the 1962 National Collegiate Basketball Championship (College Division.)

Mount St. Mary's College of Emmitsburg, Maryland, defeated Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California, 58-57, in overtime for the championship. Both finalists were extended in the semifinal round with Mount St. Mary's edging Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, 58-57, and Sacramento State finally defeating Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, 74-73, after two overtimes. Southern Illinois University won the contest for third place.

The finals were played in Roberts Municipal Stadium, Evansville, Indiana, for the sixth consecutive year, with eight finalists remaining after the original field of 32 teams had been reduced through regional competition. Eleven of the 32 participating teams were champions of NCAA allied conferences and 21 were selected from at-large teams. The regional champions were:

East—Mount St. Mary's College  
Northeast—Northeastern University  
Midwest—Wittenberg University  
South Central—Southern Illinois University  
Great Lakes—Valparaiso University  
Midwest—Nebraska Wesleyan University  
Southwest—Southeast Missouri State College  
Pacific Coast—Sacramento State College

The Committee was extremely pleased with the progress the tournament continues to make at the regional level. All regional games, with one exception, showed a profit and for the sixth consecutive year all game and team expenses were paid. Also, for the fourth time in the six-year history of the tournament, participating teams shared in the net receipts.

A total of 108 teams—nearly one-third of the total College Division membership—have now participated in the College Division Basketball Tournament since its inception in 1957, with 13 teams playing in the event for the first time in 1962.

Plans for the 1963 tournament were formulated at the Committee's summer meeting in August. Eight four-team

regional tournaments will be played, March 8-9, with the winners advancing to Evansville, Indiana for the finals, March 13-15.

The 1963 Selection Committees have been appointed and member institutions interested in participating in the 1963 tournament are urged to keep Selection Committee members posted as to their records and availability. Each Selection Committee is now assigned a specific area which will serve as a guide in establishing regional tournaments. The establishment of new selection areas should prove beneficial to both the Committee and the membership in locating regional tournaments.

Richard Koenig, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, replaces the retiring chairman, Harvey C. Chrouser, on the Tournament Committee. J. Shober Barr now assumes the duties of chairman for the College Basketball Committee.

HARVEY C. CHROUSER, Wheaton College  
*Chairman, Tournament Committee*

## UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

THE INTEREST IN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL continues to grow with the competition becoming keener each year. This increased interest is best shown by the increase in attendance at the NCAA tournaments. Ten years ago, in 1952, the net receipts for the tournament amounted to \$149,442.84. The 1962 tournaments netted \$440,539.18 with the finalist teams each receiving \$18,342.63 in addition to their expenses.

The four teams in the 1962 final tournament were the University of Cincinnati (Missouri Valley); Ohio State University (Big Ten); Wake Forest (Atlantic Coast); and UCLA (Big Five). The University of Cincinnati won the championship by defeating Ohio State, and Wake Forest defeated UCLA for third place.

For the first time, all first-round and regional games were played in facilities owned and operated by educational institutions. This new policy proved to be very popular with members of the Association.

Replacing Robert Brown of West Virginia University on the Committee, is Pete Newell, University of California. "Red" Brown has served as the chairman of the Eastern



Selection Committee for years, and has contributed valuable services to the Committee. Ernest McCoy, Pennsylvania State, has been appointed to act as chairman of the Eastern Selection Committee.

Walter Byers, NCAA executive director, and his assistants, Wayne Duke and Charles Neinas, were most helpful in making the tournament a success.

The 1963 tournament dates and sites are as follows:

*First Round—March 9 or 11 or 12*

On campuses—To be selected

*Regionals—March 15-16*

East—University of Maryland, College Park

Mideast—Michigan State University, East Lansing

Midwest—University of Kansas, Lawrence

West—Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

*Finals—March 22-23*

Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center—

Louisville, Kentucky

Host—University of Kentucky

The 1963 tournament bracket will provide for a 25-team field, 15 of which will qualify automatically as conference champions (a ratio of one berth for 7.9 institutions) and 10 at-large entrants (a ratio of one berth to 6.1 teams).

Two important departures from past University Tournament Committee actions were adopted at the group's annual meeting in July.

The first of these was the selection of Kansas City as the 1964 finals site, marking the first time in the 25-year history of the tournament that the finals site has been selected two years in advance.

The other provides for a change in the 1963 tournament bracket which makes all at-large positions in the bracket optional, to be filled only if outstanding independent or "at-large" teams develop. This will provide for a stronger field over-all and will not require the selection committees to fill the bracket with teams whose season records are much below those of automatic-qualifying conference champions.

In other committee actions the official traveling party was increased to 16 and more stringent policies were adopted relative to the selection and assignment of game officials.

BERNIE A. SHIVELY, University of Kentucky  
*Chairman, Tournament Committee*

## COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE of Wilberforce, Ohio, swept individual and team honors in the fifth running of the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships (College Division), November 17, 1962. The race was run over the four-mile clover-leaf course of the Chicago Golf Club in Wheaton, Illinois. Wheaton College again acted as host for the meet.

A record field of 149 runners was entered. Twenty-nine schools were represented, 20 with full teams, from the 15 states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Five of the eight NCAA districts were represented.

The meet was run in a light rain. The wind was variable, and the temperature was 42 degrees. The footing, though wet, was firm.

Bill Dressel of Cornell College led the field for the first two miles, with split times at the half-mile posts of 2:20, 4:48, 7:25 and 10:02. As he hit the two-and-a-half mile mark in 12:40, he was challenged by Leslie Hegedus of Central State and Ireland Sloan of Kansas State. Sloan and Hegedus led at 3 miles in 15:10, and Hegedus was all alone at the three-and-a-half mile post in 17:37. His winning time of 19:59.1 is a new meet record.

Central State won the title with 77 points. Four of its finishers were in the first 16. Northern Illinois was second with 96 points, followed by Kansas State 119, Springfield, Massachusetts 157, Slippery Rock and South Dakota State 161 each, and Northeast Missouri State 163.

Wheaton College conducted the meet in a most efficient manner. The Committee recommends that the 1963 meet be held at Wheaton, November 16.

WILFORD H. KETZ, Union College  
*Chairman, Meet Committee*



## UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY

THE 24TH ANNUAL CROSS-COUNTRY championships were held at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Monday, November 26, 1962. San Jose State of California was the team winner and Tom O'Hara of Loyola won the individual title, setting a new course record of 19:20.3.

The fight for team honors was closely contested between San Jose, the winner, and Villanova, which finished in the second position. With four men in, San Jose had a one-point edge and wrapped up the title when its fifth-place man finished 24th to 34th for Villanova. San Jose places were 2—5—13—14—24 for 58 points while Villanova placed men 1—3—11—20—34—for 64 points. Western Michigan, Houston and the host school, Michigan State, rounded out the top five with 120, 134 and 147 points respectively. Nine other institutions finished complete teams.

The struggle for the individual crown was as keen as that for team honors. Behind Tom O'Hara's record of 19:20.3 came Pat Traynor of Villanova in 19:22, whose time was also under the old record of 19:28.2 set by Al Lawrence of Houston in 1960.

The 139 starting contestants were aided by near-perfect weather. The temperature of 43 degrees and a wind of only one-and-a-half miles per hour were ideal, and 136 of the starters crossed the finish line.

Our host institution and its staff deserve our praise and thanks for the efficient manner in which the meet was conducted.

GEORGE EASTMENT, Manhattan College  
*Chairman, Meet Committee*

## FENCING

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Fencing Rules Committee was held at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City, July 2, 1962.

The United States Air Force Academy was recommended as the site of the 1963 National Collegiate Championships, March 29-30, and the recommendation was approved by the NCAA Executive Committee at its August meeting.

There was some discussion of the desirability of scheduling the National Collegiate Championships in the future

on the third weekend in March, in order to reduce the gap between the regional tournaments and the national event, and to avoid the possibility of conflict with spring sport schedules.

There was discussion of the international rules changes made at the 43rd Congress of the Fencing Internationale d'Escrime (F. I. E.) in Madrid in May. Chairman Miguel de Capriles reported on the extensive investigations made by the Electrical Equipment Commission on the subject of safety. It was unanimously agreed that all safety regulations must be strictly enforced at NCAA events. A detailed report will be prepared by the chairman for discussion at the coaches' meeting in March, 1963.

Considerable interest was expressed in the F. I. E. experiment with visible clocks, but some questions were raised about the element of cost. It was suggested that an inquiry be made about the possibility of obtaining a loan of one or more large clocks that would be visible to both contestants and to the spectators, and which would give an audible signal upon expiration of the time limit.

The problems arising from the constant increase in the number of colleges participating in the NCAA Fencing Championships were discussed. It was the opinion of the Committee that the format of the Championships will have to be modified if the number of competitors exceeds 35 in any weapon, because a complete round-robin in two days will be impossible. The method favored by most of the Committee would be to hold qualifying rounds (two large pools) on Friday, from which approximately one-half of the competitors would advance to a round-robin final on Saturday. Ties for qualification would be fenced off. Team scores would be computed by the number of individual victories in the regular qualifying and final pools (not on fence offs). Because of the importance of the method of conducting the Championships, it was unanimously agreed that the coaches of the member schools would be polled by mail for comment prior to the next Championships.

There was further discussion of methods of saving time in the conduct of the Championships. Favorable comment was made on the method of conducting the electrical events on the Pacific Coast, with a double set of reels, and it was recommended that this be done at the Air Force Academy if the equipment is available. There was some reference to



the old "visual warning" lines to avoid stopping the bout each time that the fencer retreats to within one or two meters of the end of the strip.

The chairman pointed out that visual warning lines had been tried and rejected by the international federation and urged continuance of the international rules. At the same time he pointed out that the international rules had been modified so that the bout is stopped (after the first warning) only if the retreating fencer has regained two meters of ground, i. e., has gone back to the starting position on the strip. This has greatly reduced the element of delay and little would be gained from the visual warning.

Reports were given on the status of the projected tournament guide or manual that is to be prepared for prospective bidders for the hosting of National Collegiate fencing tournaments. Among the topics to be included are space, lighting, equipment, personnel, auxiliary facilities, housing, food, finance, officials, time table, publicity, etc. Messrs. Garret and Sieja were appointed to draft the manual.

Robert Kaplan was again designated by the chairman to serve as rules editor.

The question of the applicability of the substitution rule in dual meets was raised. The Committee agreed that the rule would be applicable in the absence of a contrary agreement of the competing colleges in the dual or multiple meet. It is not applicable to the National Collegiate Championships.

There was discussion of the position of the NCAA in reference to international fencing competition. It was agreed that the problem currently facing the NCAA in certain sports governed by the AAU does not exist in fencing, which is controlled by a separate federation. The AFLA has welcomed the cooperation of the colleges, and the colleges have cooperated with the AFLA.

There was considerable interest in the possibility of regular participation by the United States in the World University Games (the "Universiade") held biennially under the auspices of the International Federation of University Sports. Fencing is one of these sports. In 1959 the Games were held in Turin; in 1961 in Sofia. The 1963 Games will be in Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Although the eligibility rules are slightly different from those prevailing in the United States, the differences are manageable. The chairman was directed to explore the

possibilities of NCAA or U. S. Olympic Committee support for sending three or six men, with one coach, to the next Universiade. Since there is a two-year period, the United States team ideally should be made up of the champions in each weapon for each of the two years.

MIGUEL A. DE CAPRILES, New York University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## FOOTBALL

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Football Rules Committee was held at Miami Beach, Florida, January 15-17, 1962.

H. O. Crisler assumed the chair at the request of the NCAA Executive Committee as temporary chairman to substitute for General Neyland who was unable to attend because of illness. The acting chairman welcomed the new members and reminded the group of the Committee's great responsibility to the students playing the game of football, their parents, coaches and institutions.

Committee reports were received from the American Football Coaches Association, the Ethics Committee of the American Football Coaches Association, the representatives of the Junior College and Secondary Schools Associations, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the representatives of the football equipment manufacturers.

A special report was received from the NCAA Special Committee on Injuries and Safety.

The following major rule changes were made effective for the 1962 football season:

1. The penalty for illegal shift reduced from 15 yards to five yards.
2. The election of a touchback when Team "A" illegally touches scrimmage kick on or inside receiving teams' 10-yard line was deleted.
3. A period may be extended if Team "B" commits a foul during down when time expires.
4. "Or deliver a blow" with extended forearm by any player has been included to emphasize the illegality of such action.



5. It is recommended that all players wear properly fitted mouth protectors.

6. The rule for illegally kicking the ball has been revised to provide a distance penalty of 15 yards when the ball is in possession.

7. A five-yard penalty has been specified for an illegal kick.

8. High schools may require the home team to make any changes required.

9. Approved rules 29 and 31 have been deleted.

The Commissioners were requested by the Committee to assist in the solution of the following administrative problems:

1. Rule 3, Section 4, Article 1b—The strict enforcement of the 25-second count.

2. Rule 9, Section 1, Article 1—The strict enforcement of the prohibition of using the extended forearm to deliver a blow.

3. Rule 9, Section 2, Article 1d—The strict enforcement of the penalty for clipping. Also, instruct officials to be vigilant and certain that the area in which clipping is permitted, is not increased or extended at any time.

4. Rule 9, Section 2, Article 1e—The strict enforcement of the penalty for piling on, falling on, or throwing the body on an opponent after the ball becomes dead is requested for the second consecutive year.

5. Rule 9, Section 3, Article 1c—The strict enforcement of the penalty against the defensive team for obviously disconcerting their opponents with words or signals. Officials are instructed that when in doubt the penalty should be enforced.

The Sports Injuries and Safety Committee of the NCAA was requested to compile findings and conclusions of studies that have been made concerning the improvement of players' equipment and make them available to this Committee.

The Rules Committee went on record as being enthusiastic in its continuing desire to accomplish one set of football rules for high schools and colleges and is anxious to cooperate with all those involved in achieving this objective.

It was passed unanimously that "Official Football Rules Interpretations" are the official interpretations of the NCAA football rules and authorization was given to the secretary-

editor to draft a revision of the publication to conform with the NCAA Football Handbook.

Mr. Crisler stated that the extension of the terms of the members of the Committee to six years will be a help in the future when the Committee again meets to give consideration to the football rules.

The Committee expressed its appreciation of the support and the cooperation of the NCAA Officers, the Council and the Executive Committee in all matters concerning the football rules.

The Committee and all of intercollegiate football was saddened by the death of Committee Chairman R. R. Neyland. General Neyland's wholesome influence on the development of the game and on its rules will be sorely missed.

DAVID M. NELSON, University of Delaware  
*Secretary, Rules Committee*

## GOLF

THE MEETING OF THE NCAA Golf Tournament Committee was held prior to the 65th National Collegiate Golf Championships held at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

Members of the Committee met with the NCAA Golf Coaches Association and received certain recommendations from the group which have been transmitted to the NCAA Executive Committee. It is the opinion of the Committee that some of the items have merit and should be seriously considered.

The Committee expresses appreciation to Duke University for the excellent cooperation and planning done by the staff to insure a well-run tournament.

There were 240 individual entries representing 75 institutions in the 1962 tournament. Thirty schools had full teams entered. The medalist for the tournament was Kermit Zarley of the University of Houston with scores of 68 and 72 for a 36 hole total of 140. Kermit Zarley also won the individual match play championships by defeating his teammate, Homero Blancas, 5 and 4. The University of Houston won the team championship with a total of 588. Oklahoma State University was the runner-up with a 598 score. In the East-West exhibition matches held on June 17, the West won eight matches to four for the East.



The Committee feels that serious consideration must be given to limiting the number of participants in future tournaments. It is most difficult to handle over 200 players with 36 holes qualifying in a two-day period on an 18-hole golf course. The planned College Division tournament should help in solving this problem. Some of the suggestions made by the NCAA Golf Coaches Association in changing the format of the tournament could prove helpful. This matter should be given very thorough study before changes are made. The Committee would not want to do anything that might adversely affect the standing of this tournament as it is recognized as one of the truly outstanding national competitions.

The Committee members present stressed the importance of all members being present at the tournaments to assist with the many details of the operation.

C. P. ERICKSON, University of North Carolina  
*Chairman, Tournament Committee*

## GYMNASTICS

THE GENERAL TREND of gymnastics in the United States is gradual growth on the high school and college level of competition. The high schools are continuing to add gymnastics as a competitive sport and the colleges are following suit. There does not seem to be much growth in any other area. The quality of work performed in high schools and colleges is improving annually so that the number of undergraduate gymnasts of international calibre is increasing each year.

Each member of the Gymnastics Rules Committee is assigned an area of the United States and a report is submitted by each member on the gymnastic activity in his area. The reports are submitted here.

*East Area*—Tom Maloney, U. S. Military Academy

Collegiate competition—Fourteen colleges and universities competed in gymnastics this season.

Outstanding teams—Army won the Eastern Intercollegiate team championship and went undefeated.

High school gymnastics—There are 21 high schools in Philadelphia, eight in Jersey City, 15 in Long Island, New York, six in Pittsburgh, 25 in Massachusetts, six in West Chester area of Pennsylvania and 16 high schools in upper

New York. Metropolitan New York has 45 high school teams competing in gymnastics.

*South Area*—Frank Wolcott, Springfield College

Collegiate competition—Thirteen colleges and universities have actively engaged in competition during the 1962 season.

Results—Northwestern State College of Louisiana won the Southern AAU and the Mid-South Collegiate Championships. Florida State won the Georgia AAU Championships.

Outstanding teams—Florida State was the strongest team in the South area.

Outstanding performers—Rick Miller and Bob Christians of Florida State were considered outstanding performers of the South area.

New trends—A Southern Gymnastics League is being considered and should be under way soon. Many high schools are adding gymnastics to their athletic programs.

*Mid-West Area*—Dick Holzaepfel, State University of Iowa

Collegiate Competition—Big Ten and Central Collegiate Conferences. The outstanding team was Michigan which won the Big Ten plus going undefeated in dual competition and placing third in the NCAA meet. Southern Illinois University won the CCA championship and placed second in the NCAA Championships.

High School Gymnastics—There were 13 high schools in the Michigan state high school final. Iowa had a state high school district championship meet. The Minnesota high school championships had 120 entries. Twelve schools entered the state high school finals in Indiana. The large Illinois high school championship meet was won by Proviso East High School.

Outstanding performers—The outstanding collegiate performer was Fred Orlofsky of Southern Illinois. Other excellent performers were Ray Hadley of Illinois, Arno Lascari of Michigan.

*Rocky Mountain Area*—

Teams competing in this area—Thirteen colleges and universities engaged in competition.

New changes—Central Gymnastics Association was formed by the colleges and universities in this area. Thirteen member schools joined the Association.



Area Tournament—Held at Boulder, Colorado with the University of Nebraska as the winner. Denver University took second place with the Air Force Academy in third place.

Outstanding performers—All-around—Dennis Albers, Nebraska; John Quintana, Denver University.

West Area—Harold Frey, University of California

High School competition:

Washington—Ten high schools competing. Champion—Highline High School.

Oregon—Competition is being organized with first state meet in 1962.

California—Extreme Northern California—six schools.  
Northern California—17 schools—Champion—Berkeley High School.

Central California—Seven schools—no champion.  
Los Angeles County Schools—46 schools—Champion—Baldwin Park High School.

Los Angeles City Schools—40 schools—Champion—Wilson High School.

San Diego Schools—Nine schools—Champion—Claremont High School.

Junior College Competition:

Southern California—20 schools competing—Champion—Pasadena Junior College.

College and University Competition:

Twenty colleges and universities actively engaging in dual competition.

Results:

Western Intercollegiate Championships—U. S. C.

California State College Championships—Sacramento State.

Big Five Championships—California and U. S. C.

Undefeated Teams—California.

Outstanding Performers—Robert Lynn and Ron Barack of U.S.C.

Gymnastics clinics were held at Summer Kamp, Washington, Highline school district in July and August; at Northern California Gymnastics Camp in August, and Winter Gymnastics Clinic, Arizona in December.

Seven Y.M.C.A.'s in California and Arizona competed.

There are approximately 400 to 600 children actively competing in California in age group gymnastics.

The high schools and colleges are continuing to add gymnastics to their varsity athletic programs. The growth is rapid on the high school level and the colleges are not too far behind. The quality of performance on the collegiate level has improved considerably because of the many experienced gymnasts matriculating at the college level. There is very little increase in activity on the club or non-college level. The junior high schools have not adopted strong programs in gymnastics yet but many of them have some form of gymnastics in their physical education programs.

HAROLD J. FREY, University of California  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## ICE HOCKEY

THE 1962 MEETING of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held in Utica, New York, March 18, following the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship and the annual meeting of the American Hockey Coaches Association.

The 1962 Championship was hosted by Colgate University and Hamilton College March 15-17 with the following results:

First round: Clarkson College 5, University of Michigan 4

Michigan College of Technology 6,  
St. Lawrence University 1

Consolation: University of Michigan 5, St. Lawrence University 1

Championship: Michigan College of Technology 7,  
Clarkson College of Technology 1

Letters of thanks and congratulations for a well-run tournament were forwarded to President Everett N. Case, Director of Athletics Everett D. Barnes, Hockey Coach Olav B. Killevoll, all of Colgate University, and to President Robert W. Dewey, Director of Athletics Mox D. Weber, Hockey Coach Gregory J. Batt, of Hamilton College. Special thanks went to Mayor Frank Dulan of Utica, officials of the Utica memorial auditorium, members of the service clubs who entertained the competing teams and a host of other friends of NCAA hockey who worked hard and long to make this Championship a success.



Numerous minor rule changes and clarifications were adopted at the annual meeting. Two important additions:

1. A new type of plastic helmet has been introduced in this country from Europe and to cover this development the following was added:

Rule 4, Section 5, Page 38—Add: Fibre or plastic helmets must be covered by a protective material which would prevent injury to other players.

2. It was also the feeling of the Committee that impeding the progress of an opponent with the point of the stick blade was becoming prevalent in the present game. To discourage this practice, Rule 11, Section 9, Page 50, was amended to read:

(c) becomes (d): New (c) shall read: 'Spearing will not be allowed. Spearing shall mean stabbing an opponent with the point of the stick blade while the stick is being carried in one hand or both.'

#### "PENALTY—MAJOR"

The Ice Hockey Rules Committee expressed a strong conviction that action should be taken by the NCAA Executive Committee and Council to insure that Canadian or other foreign hockey players were truly amateurs according to the NCAA code. The Committee included in the minutes of its meeting the following paragraph:

"It is the recommendation of the Ice Hockey Rules Committee to the NCAA Executive Committee that any ice hockey players be declared ineligible to participate in NCAA competition if they have played for a professionally sponsored team after they have reached the age of 18. (Note: This would not in any way affect a boy who has played pee wee, bantam, midget, or juvenile hockey in the United States or Canada.")

The Rules Committee voted to recommend to the Executive Committee that the 1963 Ice Hockey Championship be held in Boston, March 14-16, 1963, with Boston College the host college.

An invitation from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island to host and hold the 1964 Ice Hockey Championship in its new hockey rink was forwarded to the Executive Committee.

Subsequent to the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee meeting the recommendations of the American Hockey

Association were received from Eddie Jeremiah, Secretary of the AHCA. These were circulated by mail to the members of the Rules Committee, and following the approval by the Committee members the recommendations were forwarded with the minutes to the NCAA Executive Director.

The NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee strongly endorsed the recommendations of the American Hockey Coaches Association that the NCAA draw up a National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship handbook.

MURRAY MURDOCH, Yale University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## LACROSSE

LACROSSE HAD ITS FINEST YEAR in 1962 with very interesting games and close races in all divisions. The national championship was decided in the final college game of the year between Army and Navy at West Point. Navy entered the game undefeated and Army had only one loss. Navy proved too strong for Army and won a hard-fought battle and the mythical national championship.

The general lacrosse picture continues to look extremely bright for the future, as many more high schools and preparatory schools are adding the sport to their athletic programs, and again this year there were several new colleges starting the sport for the first time.

The NCAA Rules Committee met in December, 1961, in New York at the time of the annual Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association meetings. There were few rule changes made, and most of the time was spent on clarifications, interpretations, and the techniques of officiating. An informal meeting of the Rules Committee was held at the time of the North-South game at Rutgers in June and clarifications have been made for the coming season.

The whole lacrosse picture seems to be in good condition and we are looking forward to another good year in 1962-1963.

WILLIAM C. STILES, Hobart College  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*



## SKIING

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Ski Championships were held March 23-25 in Squaw Valley, California (the 1960 winter Olympic site) co-sponsored by the Universities of California and Nevada.

For the sixth time since 1954 the University of Denver's ski team won the over-all team title with 390.08 points. In second place was the University of Colorado with 374.30 points and Western State College was third with 361.40 points. It should be noted that the first three teams were from the state of Colorado, which shows that the West is challenging the East for intercollegiate ski domination. There were 17 colleges and universities represented either by full teams or individual entries.

The only two-event winners were Jim Geddes of the University of Utah, who won the slalom and the Alpine combined, and Oyvind Floystad of the University of Denver, who won the jumping and the Nordic combined. The closeness and tremendous improvement of the competition were apparent in all four events, especially in jumping and cross-country. There were not as many competitors in Squaw Valley as in the 1961 meet, probably due to the fact that the distance made the trip expensive for teams from the East. Dartmouth College entered and placed fourth.

The NCAA Ski Rules Committee met on May 27-28, in conjunction with the National Ski Association convention in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Rules Committee awarded the 1963 National Collegiate Championships to Solitude Ski Area, Utah, under the sponsorship of the University of Utah. The dates are March 21-23.

Many important rule changes and recommendations took place during this two-day meeting. The necessary recommendations and changes have been forwarded to the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau and are being prepared for printing in a separate rules book.

The nucleus for a National Ski Coaches Association has been formed under the chairmanship of Ralph Townsend, Williams College.

Even though no additional institutions have taken up the competitive sport of skiing during the past year the

calibre of the competition is improving tremendously. I would like to point out that approximately 70 per cent of the team members of the United States World Championship ski team which represented the United States in Poland and France last winter were members of intercollegiate ski teams and were trained and developed by intercollegiate coaches.

WILLY J. SCHAEFFLER, University of Denver  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## SOCCER

THE NCAA SOCCER RULES COMMITTEE held its annual meeting on January 11-13, 1962, in New York City. There were few rule changes made but much time was spent on clarification and interpretation of present rules. The operation of the National Collegiate Soccer Championship was discussed at length.

Only one major change was made in the rules. This provides that the goal-keeper, when in possession of the ball, may not carry it more than four steps without bouncing it on the ground. Instead of being restricted to only four steps, the goal-keeper can now move out into the penalty area with the ball just as long as he does not take more than four steps at a time without a bounce. Given this new freedom he must not delay in getting rid of the ball.

The Committee voted unanimously to include the Midwest and Far West in the at-large selections for the NCAA tournament. Discussion was lengthy on whether the 1963 Championship should be held on the West coast. The financial risk was the main discussion point. No action was taken.

In April, 1962, after much correspondence, it was decided to recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee that the 1962 tournament be held at St. Louis, Missouri. No suitable site could be found in the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware area.

St. Louis University won the 1962 National Collegiate Soccer Championship by defeating the University of Maryland, 4-3, in a thrilling final game. St. Louis assumed a 2-0 advantage early in the contest only to watch Maryland take a 3-2 lead at halftime. The Billikins finally rallied for two goals in the last period to capture their third national championship in four years.



St. Louis advanced to the final round by defeating a powerful Michigan State team, 2-0, while Maryland defeat-Springfield College, 5-0.

Worthy of note is the fact that interest in the tournament continues to increase. Approximately 15,000 fans watched the semi-finals and finals in St. Louis and the quarter-final round attendance figures were also encouraging.

First-round scores were as follows:

St. Louis 9, Stanford 3

Michigan State 4, Howard 0

Maryland 4, Pittsburgh 3

Springfield 2, Hartwick 1

College and high school soccer is on the move and the Committee is now attempting to bring the high school soccer rules in line with the collegiate rules.

CLIFFORD B. STEVENSON, Brown University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## SWIMMING

A GREAT CHAMPIONSHIP at the Ohio State University swimming pool ended the 1962 swimming season. A powerful Ohio State swimming team, competing in familiar surroundings, left no doubt in the minds of the capacity crowd that they were the undisputed champions. They scored in 12 of 16 events, winning six individual titles and a relay.

Outstanding performances were put on by Steve Jackman (Minnesota), who took the 50- and 100-yard free-style, Murray Rose (Southern California) and L. B. Schaeffer and Lou Vitucci of Ohio State, all of whom were double winners.

During each annual championship coaches from many colleges, universities and high schools gather and discuss the needs for the sport of swimming. These discussions often lead to requests for the Rules Committee to make changes. These requests sometimes differ with the matured thinking of the Committee and are rejected. Others are written into a rule. This method seems to be the best means for general agreement and advancement.

Each year the Rules Committee meets, deliberates, and after two days of work we feel this is now a perfect set of rules and perhaps no changes will be needed for many

years. This year was no different from other years. New rules were made, others changed, and a complete overhaul of our championship program was initiated.

The most startling change was the elimination of the hand touch on turning for freestyle swimming. The addition of one more event to the total that a swimmer may participate in championship meets was also made. New powers were added to the duties of the referee. The method used for finish judges was changed to use a form of the ballot system. Also, in cases where a tie is picked, the timer's opinion as to who they timed can be used to dissolve the tie.

The 220 and 440 events were changed to 200 and 500, in order to have all events finish at the end of the pool. With this change it is now possible to use electronic equipment for place picking and timing.

PHILIP E. MORIARITY, Yale University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## TENNIS

THE 1962 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS were hosted by Stanford University June 18-23. Play was conducted on Stanford's 11 concrete courts with bright sunshine and hot weather prevailing throughout tournament week.

The University of Southern California, led by Mexican Davis Cup star, Rafael Osuna, scored a clean sweep by winning the team title and the singles and doubles crowns. Osuna defeated Marty Reissen, a Northwestern University sophomore, to win the singles championship and then teamed with Ramsey Earnhart to defeat Rodney Mandelstam and John Karabasz of Miami University to win the doubles title.

Defending champion UCLA was runner-up to Southern California with Arizona a very close third in team standings. The Paul Bennett Bowl was also won by Southern California for the 1962 year.

There were 68 entries in singles and 31 doubles teams in the draw. The caliber of players representing collegiate play continues to improve and, with very few seniors among the top players, the draw promises to be even better in 1963.



Stanford proved an excellent host for the tournament, providing top playing facilities, convenient housing and meals, an exceptional banquet for players and coaches, topped off by a well-run tournament.

The 1962 Championship Committee, guided by Chairman Alfred R. Masters, Stanford athletic director, deserves an accolade for a most successful 78th annual National Collegiate tennis tournament. James B. Moffet, who has a long and illustrious record of service to United States tennis, was the referee. Robert Renker, Stanford tennis coach and president of the National Collegiate Tennis Coaches Association, is deserving of high praise as the tournament manager.

Two members of the NCAA Tennis Committee were in attendance: J. D. Morgan, UCLA, and William Murphy, University of Michigan. Also, Dave Snyder, University of Arizona, who assumed the Committee membership September 1, 1962, was in attendance.

Princeton University was recommended and approved as the site of the 1963 Championships (University Division), June 17-22.

The first annual National Collegiate Tennis Championships (College Division) will be held at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, June 6-8, 1963.

The Committee extended a vote of special appreciation and thanks to past chairman, Harry J. Schmidt, Iowa State University, and to Theron S. Parmelee, University of Utah, retiring Committee member, for long and distinguished service to collegiate tennis.

J. D. MORGAN, U.C.L.A.

*Chairman, Tournament Committee*

## TRACK AND FIELD

THE 1962 MEETING of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee was held June 15-16, at Eugene, Oregon, at the time of the 41st running of the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

The Committee reported that many progressive steps had been taken during the year toward the betterment of NCAA track and field competition.

The 1962 Championships were declared a great success by coaches and participants, as well as spectators, with

gross receipts in excess of \$45,000. Three new meet records were set with Oregon winning the meet for the first time in NCAA history with a total of 85 points. Villanova was runner-up with 40  $\frac{3}{7}$  and defending champion USC placed third with 27  $\frac{3}{7}$ . The Committee expressed appreciation to the University of Oregon for hosting the championship.

Major rule changes for the coming year include a three-day meet for the 1963 Championships, if preliminaries indicate that the extra time is needed, rather than stacking-up the events. It was the feeling of the Committee that three sessions of two hours each will not only be better for the athlete, but it will be much more interesting for the spectators.

A recommendation was made for a six-mile run on Thursday, along with consideration of an indoor championship meet.

A time limit was set for a field event competitor to make his effort. Failure to compete within the specified time of two minutes would result in a "charged attempt" being made.

One-hundredth-second timers being available, it is the recommendation of the Committee that when this instrument is used, the time should be submitted to the Committee for its consideration.

The chairman of the Committee expressed appreciation for the cooperation of the members and commended them for their constructive achievements during the year.

W. J. BOWERMAN, University of Oregon  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## WRESTLING

THE 32ND ANNUAL National Collegiate Wrestling Championships were held at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, March 22-24, 1962, with 210 contestants from 68 institutions participating.

Oklahoma State University captured its 23rd National Collegiate team title with 82 points. The University of Oklahoma with 45 points, Iowa State University with 34 points and Lehigh University with 27 points, placed in second, third and fourth.



Elliott Simons, a three-time National Collegiate champion at 115 pounds, from Lock Haven State College, was voted the outstanding wrestler.

Wrestling throughout the tournament and in all 10 weight classifications was the best ever in the opinion of spectators, coaches, sportswriters and the members of the Rules Committee.

Good sportsmanship was outstanding throughout the three days of competition.

Oklahoma State University is to be commended for its excellent handling of the tournament, and for the fine hospitality afforded the participants.

The annual meeting of the Rules Committee was held March 25. A day-long discussion of rules resulted in many minor adjustments.

The most significant changes were:

1. A recommendation to the NCAA Executive Committee that in the future NCAA Wrestling Championships six (6) places be scored instead of the present four (4).

2. A liberalization of the rule on predicament scoring.

Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, was recommended to and approved by the NCAA Executive Committee as the host institution for the 1963 Championships, March 21-23.

RICHARD L. VOLIVA, Rutgers University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## *Reports of Other Committees*

### **INSURANCE COMMITTEE**

ENROLLMENTS FOR 1962-63 in both the NCAA medical and travel accident insurance programs reached an all-time high. At the time this report was prepared, 254 institutions were enrolled in the medical program and 141 were participating in the travel accident plan. The increase in enrollment over previous years has caused the Committee to reiterate its statement of last year to the effect that the NCAA insurance programs represent two of the best values on the insurance market today.

In reference to the medical plan, the Committee can report its pleasure for the manner in which the underwriter, Security Life and Accident Company, has administered the program. The Company has worked closely and effectively with the Committee in pursuing an educational program to enlist the assistance of the medical profession and institutions to maintain medical and hospital charges at a level which can be handled by the resources of the NCAA medical plan. Despite an aggressive pursuit of this policy, the Committee and the Company are still faced with problems arising from (1) apparent exorbitant charges in certain areas of the country, and (2) the philosophy of some medical institutions and people who apparently believe that when an insurance company covers a risk the ability to pay is unlimited. To illustrate cases in point, in two instances a hospital submitted a charge of over \$200 for the use of an operating room for a routine operation. In another case, a hospital submitted a charge of approximately \$50 for one day's use of a semi-private room.

In light of these experiences, the Committee is repeating its request for your assistance in soliciting the cooperation of your local medical people and hospitals to keep their charges for treatment of athletic injuries in line with those established by the medical profession itself in setting up Blue Cross and Blue Shield schedules. Please be assured that the Committee will make every effort to resist what appears to be an excessive charge and will continue to encourage the underwriter to request a review of medical



charges which seem to be out of line with those made in other areas for the same service.

The Committee feels that the present medical plan is a highly attractive service for NCAA member institutions and represents the ways and means by which they can weather catastrophic medical expenses. It is hoped that abuses of the program through exorbitant or unreasonable charges will not result in the necessity for a sizeable increase in premium rates or the elimination of some of the basic benefits. The cooperation of all participating institutions is needed and requested to maintain what the Committee believes to be an excellent service at a reasonable cost.

The two-year contract with Security Life and Accident Company terminates September 1, 1963. Early this spring the Committee will consider proposals for the continuation of the NCAA program and adopt the plan for the coming college year. The membership will be apprised of developments.

In regard to the travel accident plan, I can report that Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut, has succeeded Bankers Life and Casualty Company as the underwriter of the program and Thomas McGee and Sons, Kansas City, Missouri, has replaced Brown, Crosby and Company, Inc., New York, in administering the plan.

As reported previously, enrollments in the travel accident plan have increased this year over last, that increase being approximately 16 per cent. Under the terms of the contract with Aetna Life Insurance Company, the premium rates in effect during the first three years' operation of the plan, were reduced considerably and have been guaranteed for a period of three years.

Following an examination of similar types of travel accident insurance on the market, your Committee has concluded that the NCAA plan offers more extensive coverage and a more reasonable rate than any other proposal coming to its attention. With college teams traveling over a more extensive area each year, the Committee believes the Association's travel accident plan provides a service most important to NCAA member institutions. The reasonable rate and extensive coverage plus the convenience of providing a full year's protection through one payment makes the NCAA travel accident insurance program most attrac-

tive. The Committee is pleased at its acceptance by the Association.

Once plans for the administration of the 1963-64 programs have been finalized, the Committee will forward appropriate enrollment information to the membership. We solicit your suggestions for the improvement of either of the programs or the manner in which they are administered.

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR.,  
Southern Methodist University  
*Chairman, Insurance Committee*

### EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

LEGISLATIVE ACTION adopted in the 1962 Convention assigned to the Extra Events Committee the responsibility of certifying college all-star football and basketball games. Certification of such all-star games necessitates that they meet the following requirements:

“(1) Participation shall be limited to college seniors who are academically eligible.

“(2) The dates of a game and the accompanying practice period shall be confined to vacation periods on the academic calendar.

“(3) Expenses shall be limited by the game management to those of the student-athlete and shall conform to NCAA requirements.

“(4) The net income from a game shall accrue to the benefit of non-profit educational or charitable institutions.

“(5) Personalized awards shall be of the type generally approved by educational institutions in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

“(6) The management of a game must obtain the athletic director's written permission before inviting a student-athlete to compete in its contest.”

Because of the necessity of working out many administrative details before implementing this legislation, the Committee requested the Officers to postpone certification of all-star contests until after the 1962 football season. This recommendation was approved and the first contests to be certified under this legislation will be all-star basketball games following the 1962-63 collegiate basketball season.



Other action adopted by the 1962 Convention added criteria to be met before post-season games may be certified by the Extra Events Committee. These new criteria are:

“(e) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game.

(f) The eligibility rules governing individual participation shall be as demanding as those governing participation in National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments (Article IV of the By-laws).”

The Committee considered distribution of bowl game tickets and conflicts with telecasts of bowl games in near proximity.

The Committee also considered the problem of equal distribution of the 75 per cent of the gross receipts between the two competing institutions of a bowl game. However, no action was taken.

Fifteen post-season football games were certified as meeting NCAA regulations governing such competition. These were:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Game</i>
Aviation Bowl	Dayton, Ohio	December 8, 1962
Bluebonnet Bowl	Houston, Texas	December 22, 1962
Cement Bowl	Allentown, Pennsylvania	December 8, 1962
Cotton Bowl	Dallas, Texas	January 1, 1963
Gator Bowl	Jacksonville, Florida	December 29, 1962
Gotham Bowl	New York, New York	December 8, 1962
Liberty Bowl	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	December 15, 1962
Mineral Water Bowl	Excelsior Springs, Missouri	November 24, 1962
Orange Bowl	Miami, Florida	January 1, 1963
National Trophy Bowl	Washington, D.C.	December 29, 1962
Prairie View Bowl	Prairie View, Texas	December 1, 1962
Rose Bowl	Pasadena, California	January 1, 1963
Sugar Bowl	New Orleans, Louisiana	January 1, 1963
Sun Bowl	El Paso, Texas	December 31, 1962
Tangerine Bowl	Orlando, Florida	January 1, 1963

Prior to enactment of legislation in 1951 at the 45th annual NCAA Convention in Dallas, Texas, as many as 31 different post-season football games were played annually.

Approved for the first time is the Cement Bowl, a game matching NCAA College Division (smaller institutions) teams December 8 at Allentown, Pennsylvania. The National Trophy Bowl Game (Washington, D. C.), has been certified each of the last two years but has not been played.

JAMES R. JACK, University of Utah  
Chairman, Extra Events Committee

## *Minutes of Executive Committee and Council*

*The following minutes of the Executive Committee and Council are printed in abridged form.*

### **Executive Committee at New Orleans, Louisiana**

**April 25, 1962**

1. The Committee considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expense for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1961, and March 31, 1962, showing income for the first seven months of the current fiscal year was \$97,738.13, or 39.4 per cent of the budget, and expenses totaled \$135,984.75, or 54.8 per cent of the budget.

(b) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expense for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1961, and March 31, 1962. The report showed that income for the first seven months of the fiscal year was \$103,040.88, or 83.4 per cent of the budget, and expenses were \$66,530.71, or 53.9 per cent of the budget.

(c) Voted to receive a report on NCAA investments. A total of \$280,752.04 was accounted for in the NCAA investment trust and \$213,925.43 was included in the Association's funded cash reserve.

(d) The meeting reviewed the Pension Trust Agreement prepared by the Association's legal counsel, Kenneth E. Midgley, and submitted to the Executive Committee under date of March 31, 1962, in accordance with the provision contained in the Committee's action of January 10, 1962.

Voted that the Executive Committee reaffirm its approval of the Pension Trust Agreement and the operating details.

It was agreed that the executive director should explore the possibility of making available insurance coverage for new members of the headquarters staff until such time as they could qualify for the pension program.

2. Mr Byers reviewed the terms of the lease for the NCAA executive offices located in the Fairfax building and outlined future space requirements for the headquarters staff. He stated that the Association presently rents 2,422 square feet. Mr. Byers cited a need for additional office space because of the additions to the staff and discussed the possibility of transferring to another building.

It was the sense of the meeting that the executive director should survey other possible sites for location of the headquarters office and submit his recommendation to the Committee.



3. The Committee considered various matters related to the Association's football television series.

(a) The Committee reviewed a final statement of 1961 finances showing \$125,022.29 in income derived from the four per cent assessment and expenses of \$55,826.29, or 81.5 per cent of the expense budget of \$68,500. The report reflected a balance of \$69,196 (55.3 per cent of income) to be distributed to the contributing institutions.

Voted that the report be approved and the executive director be authorized to proceed with the rebate.

(b) Mr. Byers reported that the Officers, after consultation with the Association's Television Committee and the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations, had employed Victor M. Kelley, Jr., sports information director of UCLA, for a 10-month period, beginning May 1, to serve as public relations-liaison officer for the 1962 football television series and to handle administrative details related to the formation of new United States federations in the sports of basketball, gymnastics and track and field.

(c) Voted to approve a 1962 television budget of \$82,000, as recommended by the Television Committee, with an assessment of two per cent (subsequently changed to three per cent) to be made against the national television receipts of member institutions participating in the series.

(d) Upon request of members of the Executive Committee, Mr. Byers reviewed the bidding on 1962-1963 national football television rights and the negotiations which had taken place between the successful bidder, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and institutions scheduled to appear on the 1962 television series.

Voted that the executive director should prepare a statement of guidance and procedure for the Television Committee, outlining the extent of the Committee's jurisdiction and authority regarding financial arrangements, for review by the Executive Committee.

4. Robert F. Ray, chairman of the Special Committee on Financial Aid—Academic Floor, appeared before the group to submit information relative to the Council's request for a \$5,000 appropriation to finance the Committee's academic testing study. Mr. Ray stated that the Committee hoped to conduct pilot studies to determine the predicability of academic attainment and to determine whether such a program might be useful for purposes of recommended policy. Mr. Ray stated that the purpose of these studies would not be the development of NCAA legislation. He indicated that athletes and non-athletes from various types and locations of institutions would be included in the study and the appropriation, if granted, would be utilized principally for computing statistics and other data provided by the two national testing organizations.

Voted that the Executive Committee appropriate an amount not to exceed \$5,000 to finance the Special Committee's operations and studies.

5. Wilbur C. Johns (UCLA), submitted a report on behalf of the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations and outlined steps taken subsequent to the 56th annual NCAA Convention. Mr. Johns reported that an organizational meeting had been held March 4-6 in

Chicago to put into form the structure, plans and programs of the proposed United States federations in the sports of basketball, gymnastics and track and field and referred to the printed summary of this meeting. He read a letter from AAU President Louis J. Fisher in reply to the executive director's invitation of March 16, 1962, that the Amateur Athletic Union join the federation.

Voted that the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations proceed with its participation in the planning of the various sports federations with the full support of the Executive Committee; further, that in light of Mr. Byers' March 16 letter and Mr. Fisher's reply of April 10, no further correspondence with Mr. Fisher is required or necessary.

6. The Committee turned its attention to a series of reports and recommendations pertaining to the administration of National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments.

(a) Voted to approve the following dates and sites of 1962-63 National Collegiate Championship events.

Basketball (CD)	Evansville College	March 13-15, 1963
Cross-Country (UD)	Michigan State University	November 26, 1962
Fencing	Air Force Academy	March 22-23 or March 29-30, 1963
Golf	University of Wichita	To be determined
Gymnastics	University of Pittsburgh	March 29-30, 1963
Ice Hockey	Boston College	March 14-16, 1963
Swimming	North Carolina State College	To be determined
Wrestling	Kent State University	March 21-23, 1963

(b) The meeting considered a series of recommendations related to College Division competition.

(1) Voted that the College Committee be authorized to select personnel to serve on provisional meet and tournament committees for the proposed national College Division championship events to be inaugurated in 1963.

(2) Voted that classification of institutions for purposes of National Collegiate competition shall be by self-determination; further, that institutions seeking College Division team championships shall not be eligible for University Division team championships, except that College Division athletes may compete in both classifications, it being understood that places won in University Division championships by individual entrants from College Division institutions shall be vacated in computing the team scores.

(3) Voted that the Association subsidize national College Division events from the College Division reserve fund in amounts up to \$50 for events in which individual and team championships are contested and \$100 for events in which only team championships are contested.

(4) The executive director reported the results of a survey by the College Committee relative to the possibility of instituting post-season College Division football contests. He indicated that the survey showed 51 per cent of the institutions responding to



the survey favored national championship competition, but because of the lack of a strong majority the College Committee had abandoned the plans for inaugurating national competition in favor of promoting College Division football games on a regional basis.

It was the sense of the meeting that no action was necessary since the information presented to the Executive Committee constituted a progress report.

(c) The executive director reported negotiations had been completed between representatives of Japanese baseball interests and the American Association of College Baseball Coaches to conduct a best three-of-five series of games between the 1962 National Collegiate baseball champion and the collegiate baseball champion of Japan in Honolulu during June or July. Mr. Byers stated that the AACBC and the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee were requesting the Executive Committee to give its endorsement and approval of this series as a means of creating additional interest in the National Collegiate Baseball Championship and promoting international good will.

Voted to heartily endorse the proposed series between the United States and Japanese collegiate baseball champions; it being understood that the matter of an institution's participation in the series shall be left to the institution and not be made a condition of participation in the National Collegiate Championship.

(d) Voted that the Association continue its policy of presenting appreciation plaques to host institutions, which provides that an institution shall receive a plaque after serving as host to a National Collegiate Championship event for the first time, with supplementary plaques being presented to these institutions hosting subsequent events, at five-year periods.

(e) Voted that host institutions for National Collegiate Championship events shall be responsible for providing all necessary equipment for the conduct of these events and such equipment shall not have any commercial advertising attached to it, other than the customary manufacturer's label which the company ordinarily places on its products; however, it shall be permissible to give credit in the program for equipment loaned or donated for use in the event.

(f) Voted that the provisions of Executive Regulation II, Section 2, pertaining to the "three-after-two" eligibility issue (three years of eligibility after two years of junior college) shall become effective January 13, 1962. This means that institutions which do not conform to this requirement after that date shall not be considered for selection in NCAA team events.

7. The executive director reported that the Officers had appointed a five-member committee to represent the Executive Committee in administering Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution, relative to approving high school all-star football or basketball contests. This committee was composed of Messrs. Henry B. Hardt (Texas Christian University), Wilbur C. Johns (UCLA), Arthur C. Lonborg (Kansas University), Clifford B. Fagan (NFSHSA) and the executive director. Mr. Byers stated the Committee had established criteria to be applied to these games and had met April 9 to examine applications from 30 games. Fifteen games met the re-

quirements of the criteria, 13 did not and two came within the authority of the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association. He indicated that the Committee expected to receive subsequent applications and intended to submit a list of approved games to the Association's membership in the near future.

Voted that the report be received and approved.

8. Voted to approve in principle the addition of continuing secretaries to the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees and that the executive director draft the necessary language for proposed legislation to implement this action.

9. The meeting considered recommendations from the Association's Extra Events Committee.

(a) Voted that the recommendation relative to equal division of the 75 per cent of gross receipts from a post-season football game and equal guarantees to competing teams be referred back to the Committee, inasmuch as no allowance was made for the differential in travel costs of competing institutions; further, that the Extra Events Committee be requested to draft language for revisions in the Executive Regulations to implement the recommendation.

(b) Mr. Byers cited the problem confronting the sponsors of the Orange Bowl Football Classic imposed by the provisions of Article VII, Section 1, (g), of the By-laws, which require that not less than one-third of the total seats be made available to competing institutions. He submitted a recommendation from the Extra Events Committee which would grant relief to the sponsors of the Orange Bowl Game by reducing the number of tickets held for competing institutions.

Voted that the Executive Committee report to the Extra Events Committee and sponsors of the Orange Bowl Game that it is not empowered to grant exceptions to this legislation and that the game sponsors might take the question directly to the conference involved; further, that the Extra Events Committee be asked to draft whatever revisions it deems advisable relative to the distribution and allocation of tickets for games certified by the Committee for consideration by the Executive Committee.

10. The Committee gave its attention to a review of the Association's 1962 Convention and plans for the 57th annual Convention, January 7-9, 1963, at Los Angeles.

(a) Voted that Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan, be designated as permanent parliamentarian for annual Conventions of the Association.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that further consideration should be given to the possibility of separating voting and alternate delegates from visitors and other representatives at the annual meeting.

(c) It was agreed to approve in principle the proposed revision in Executive Regulation I, as submitted by Marcus L. Plant, former chairman of the Association's Constitution and By-laws Committee. This revision would add the following new paragraph to Executive Regulation I:

"The order of business and any procedural rule prescribed by the executive director and Officers for the conduct of the annual



business meeting may be changed or suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided that such change or suspension is not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution or the By-laws. In applying Article IX of the Constitution and Article IX of the By-laws, the presiding officer may permit changes in the wording of proposed amendments of a purely editorial nature or to correct typographical errors."

(d) Mr. Byers outlined Convention arrangements for the 1963 meetings, including plans to obtain an allocation of tickets to the Rose Bowl football game for Convention delegates, and the reception held in conjunction with the annual meetings. Mr. Johns indicated that he would request the Athletic Association of Western Universities to set aside the appropriate number of tickets and he would inquire into the arrangements for the reception.

11. Voted to reaffirm its policy that no solicitation or donation of funds be made in connection with National Collegiate Championship events and deny the request of the Amos Alonzo Stagg Foundation to gather donations at the 1962 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

## **Executive Committee at Portland, Oregon**

**August 8-9, 1962**

1. The meeting considered various financial reports.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expenses for the eleven-month periods ended July 31, 1961, and July 31, 1962. The report showed that income for the first 11 months of the current fiscal year was \$326,849.49, or 131.7 per cent of the budget, and expenses totaled \$225,113.27, or 90.8 per cent of the 1961-62 budget.

(b) Voted to receive a report of National Collegiate Athletic Bureau income and expenses for the eleven-month periods ended July 31, 1961, and July 31, 1962. The report showed income of \$140,218.91, or 113.6 per cent of the budget, and expenses totaling \$99,043.04, or 80.2 per cent of the budget. Mr. Byers estimated a net income of \$18,000 at the end of the 1961-62 fiscal year.

2. The Committee considered financial reports of the National Collegiate Championships conducted during 1961-62 (except for the golf and tennis reports which had not been received).

(a) Voted to receive a financial summary of the 1962 College Division Basketball Championship, reflecting a net income of \$6,004.11 and distribution of \$3,002.06 to the 32 competing institutions. It was noted that the receipts of the eight regional tournaments, nearly double that of the previous year, were largely responsible for the tournament achieving a profit.

(b) The Committee reviewed a financial summary of the 1962 University Division Basketball Tournament and a resume of tournament finances covering the period 1952-1962. The 1962 report showed record net receipts of \$430,218.03 and distribution of \$215,109.02 to the 25 competing institutions.

Voted to receive the report and that the Committee express its appreciation to the University Tournament Committee for a job well done.

(c) Voted that the \$17,083.55 net receipts from the Ice Hockey Championship be divided evenly between the competing institutions and the Ice Hockey reserve fund, in totals of \$8,541.77 and \$8,541.78, respectively, it being understood that a deduction of \$4,-224.00 for hotel expenses already paid to the competing institutions leaves \$4,317.78 to be distributed to those institutions.

(d) Voted that the net receipts (estimated at \$15,000) from the 1962 Track and Field Championships be divided evenly between the competing institutions and the Association, in accordance with Executive Regulation II, Section 6, (d), (2).

(e) Voted to approve the financial reports of the various National Collegiate Championship events.

3. Mr. Byers referred to previous Executive Committee action supporting the development of a basketball rules interpretation film and outlined plans for the inauguration of a National Collegiate Film Service to include film features for instructional, officiating and entertainment purposes. Mr. Byers reported that several meetings had been held with interested parties to discuss and develop plans for such a service.

Voted that the executive director be authorized to establish a National Collegiate Film Service under terms acceptable to the Association, with the understanding that the contracting period is not to exceed five years.

4. The Committee turned its attention to matters pertaining to 1962 television operations.

(a) Voted to receive a report from the Television Committee which showed that \$15,331.05 had been spent in connection with 1962 television operations, representing 18.7 per cent of the \$82,-000 budget.

(b) The executive director outlined the Television Committee's experience in negotiating the contract between the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Association for the 1962-1963 television series.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Officers be empowered to represent the Executive Committee in advising Mr. Byers relative to this matter.

5. The Committee resumed consideration of financial matters.

(a) Voted to receive a report of the Association's investment program which showed that a total of \$281,322.10 was accounted for in the NCAA investment trust and \$213,925.43 was invested as part of the Association's funded cash reserve.

(b) Voted that the statement on reserve funds, dated August 6, 1962, showing the status of the Association's various reserve funds be received and approved.

(c) Mr. Byers submitted an estimate of the 12-month general income and expenses for 1961-62 and indicated the excess receipts for the fiscal year would equal at least \$85,000.



(d) The Committee reviewed an analysis of space requirements and rental costs for the NCAA executive offices at the present location as compared to other facilities which might be available to the Association at a future date.

Voted that the Officers be empowered to act upon the matter of future office space and location.

(e) Voted to consummate an agreement with the Track and Field News for that organization to conduct the NCAA track and field statistical service and maintain track records.

(f) Voted that a general operating budget for 1962-63 in the amount of \$254,800 be approved, as revised.

(g) Voted to receive a statement of National Collegiate Athletic Bureau income and expenses for the eleven-month periods ended July 31, 1961, and July 31, 1962. The report showed income of \$140,218.91, or 113.6 per cent of the budget, and expenses totaling \$99,043.04, or 80.2 per cent of the budget. Mr. Byers estimated a net income of \$18,000 at the end of the 1961-62 fiscal year.

(h) Voted to approve a 1962-63 operating budget for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau in the amount of \$125,500.00.

6. The Executive Committee gave its attention to various matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted that the recommended dates and sites for 1962-63 National Collegiate Championship events be approved.

(b) Voted that the 1964 National Collegiate Golf Championships be held June 15-20 at the Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado, under sponsorship of Colorado College.

(c) Voted to approve the recommendation of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee that NCAA national or regional indoor track and field championships be held in 1963 on a pilot basis, with the understanding that the Track and Field Rules Committee shall develop the necessary administrative details relative to this event, submitting its recommendations to the Executive Committee prior to its January meeting; further, the Rules Committee shall coordinate such competition with the plans of the United States Track and Field Federation.

(d) Voted that six places be scored in the National Collegiate Wrestling Championships, instead of four, and appropriate awards be presented to fifth and sixth-place finishers, as recommended by the NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee.

(e) Voted that the Association's executive staff shall develop an ice hockey tournament handbook in consultation with the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee, as recommended by that group, it being understood that the costs incurred in the production of this publication will be charged against the ice hockey reserve fund.

(f) Voted to deny the request to present Stagg commemorative awards to point-winners in the 1962 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

(g) Voted to recommend to the Council that it sponsor amendments to Article III, Section 2, of the By-laws, to provide for continuing secretaries to the baseball, swimming, track and field

and wrestling rules committees, it being understood that the at-large position on each of the committees shall be reserved for the secretary (who may be re-elected without restriction) and the chairman of the committee shall be elected from among the district representatives with no provision for re-election.

(h) Voted to receive the progress report of the Special Committee on NCAA Awards, submitted by Arthur C. Lonborg, chairman, and the Committee be instructed to submit new sketches for consideration at a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee.

(i) Voted to deny the request of the chairman of the NCAA Skiing Rules Committee to sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 2, (a), of the Association's By-laws, to permit waivers of eligibility provisions for participants in World University Games.

(j) Voted that \$5,000 from the excess receipts of the 1961-62 fiscal year be allocated to the Special Committee reserve fund.

7. The Committee considered various recommendations of the College Committee pertaining to national College Division events and other matters.

(a) Voted to recommend to the Council that it sponsor amendments to Article III, Sections 2 and 3, of the By-laws, to provide for two College Division representatives on the Wrestling Rules Committee and permanent College Division representation on the NCAA Golf and Tennis Tournament Committees, as recommended by the College Committee.

(b) Voted that the Association continue to promote regional College Division events, even though national events are established in the same sports.

(c) Voted to approve in principle the following policy regarding national College Division and University Division competition:

(1) Classification of institutions for purposes of NCAA competition shall be by self-determination;

(2) University Division institutions shall be ineligible for College Division events subject to change of classification;

(3) College Division institutions may compete in University Division events (except in the sport of basketball) provided they meet the criteria of successful College Division performance;

(4) The criteria for the five events in which there will be national College and University Division competition shall be as follows:

Cross-Country—top fifteen finishers,

Golf—top ten scorers in medal play (including ties),

Tennis—first eight single players and first eight double teams,

Track and Field—top six finishers in each event, provided they meet the standards established by the rules committee, and

Wrestling—top four finishers in each weight.

(NOTE: It was the sense of the meeting that the foregoing statement of approval is to be circularized to the NCAA rules and tournament committees involved for their comments and recommendations before final action is taken by the Executive Committee.)



(d) Voted that the Officers be empowered to appoint the various games committees to administer the national College Division championships in golf, tennis, track and field and wrestling to be inaugurated in 1963.

(e) Voted that the costs of awards for the national College Division events shall be charged against the College Division reserve fund, except that the College Division Basketball Championship awards shall continue to be charged as an item of tournament expense.

(f) The executive director submitted several recommendations from the College Division Basketball Tournament Committee.

(1) It was moved and seconded that the Executive Committee approve the request of the College Basketball Tournament Committee to adopt as permanent policy the privilege of selecting the second-place team or co-champion of an automatic-qualifying conference to fill an at-large berth in the College Division Basketball Tournament when conditions warrant such selection. (The motion was put to a voice vote and was defeated.)

(2) Voted that the privilege of selecting more than one team from an automatic-qualifying conference, granted to the College Division Basketball Tournament Committee for the 1961 and 1962 tournaments, be extended to the 1963 tournament under the conditions outlined in the 1962 College Division Basketball Tournament Handbook; however, the Tournament Committee shall be advised that the Executive Committee does not consider this practice to be in the best interest of the Tournament and the Committee should work toward its early elimination.

8. The meeting turned its attention to a series of recommendations of the University Division Basketball Tournament Committee.

(a) Voted to endorse the following amendment to Article VII, Section 2, (d), (2), of the By-laws, to assist the National Association of Basketball Coaches with the inauguration of its proposed all-star game, as recommended by the University Basketball Tournament Committee:

"(2) The dates of a game and the accompanying practice period shall be confined to vacation periods on the academic calendar, or if the game is played on a Saturday, the practice period and game competition shall not require the loss of more than one day of classes on the part of any participant."

(b) Voted that the selection agreement with the National Invitational Tournament be renewed for 1963, as recommended by the University Division Tournament Committee.

9. The Committee considered various matters related to the administration and conduct of the National Collegiate Baseball Championship.

(a) Voted that only one team shall be selected from a given conference for participation in the National Collegiate Baseball Championship.

(b) Voted that the Officers be empowered to act upon the Baseball Rules Committee's recommendation as to the dates and site of the 1964 National Collegiate Baseball Championship.

(c) Voted to affirm NCAA policy that no alcoholic beverages, including beer, shall be sold at National Collegiate Championship events.

(d) The executive director reported on the Japanese-United States baseball series held in Honolulu in July which matched the University of Michigan, National Collegiate champion, against the Japanese collegiate champion team. He reported that more complete information relative to this series would be submitted to the Executive Committee at its January meeting.

10. The Committee considered AAU-Olympic relations and matters related to the federations.

(a) Mr. Wilbur Johns reported on behalf of his Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations and stated that it was the Committee's opinion that it had fulfilled its assignment. He recommended that the group be disbanded.

Voted that the report be received and the Committee discharged with thanks and appreciation for the members' diligent application to a difficult and trying assignment.

(b) After considering a report submitted by the executive director on the inaugural meetings of the United States Basketball and Track and Field Federations held in Chicago July 23-24, it was voted that the Committee endorse and support an amendment to Article IV of the By-laws to provide for the loss of a year of varsity eligibility for NCAA events if an undergraduate participates in any national baseball, basketball, gymnastics and track and field event which involves competitors who do not represent collegiate institutions and which has not been sanctioned by the national federation of the sport involved. The Officers were authorized to prepare the proposed amendment and to submit it to Executive Committee members prior to submission to the Council at its October meeting.

(c) The executive director reported on the plans of the Amateur Athletic Union to sponsor a tour of the Russian basketball team in November. He cited the legislative restrictions which prevented NCAA institutions from competing against the team. Mr. Byers said that when the AAU had contacted him for assistance that he had indicated an interpretation permitting collegiate all-star teams to compete against the Russians might be possible, but that because of the requirements of the United States Basketball Federation of which the NCAA is a member, the tour should be approved by it before the NCAA could take action. The AAU failed to take such action.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Committee endorse the position of the executive director in this matter and advise Mr. Byers to direct a letter to the State Department outlining the Association's concern in this matter and requesting ways and means by which the colleges and universities and the federations might assist with future arrangements to assure that the United States can provide the best representation possible for such competition.

(d) Mr. Byers reviewed the problems associated with providing collegiate competitors for the world basketball championship sched-



uled December 1-15 in Manila, Philippines. It was the sense of the meeting that the Association rules carry the necessary exception procedures so that undergraduate students could be available for competition in the 1963 Pan American games in Brazil, and the 1964 Olympic games in Tokyo, Japan.

11. Voted to receive and approve a report of high school all-star contests certified under the provisions of Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution which showed that 20 games were approved from the approximate 50 applications received. It was reported that the program had met with very favorable reception on the part of the high schools.

12. The meeting turned its attention to a review of plans for the 1963 Convention and consideration of future Convention sites.

(a) The executive director reported that the Athletic Association of Western Universities and the Tournament of Roses Association were sponsoring the reception to be held in conjunction with the annual meeting and that arrangements had been made with these organizations for Rose Bowl tickets to be made available to Convention delegates.

(b) Voted that the 1964 meetings of the Association shall be held in New York.

### **Executive Committee at Los Angeles, California January 6-8, 1963**

1. The Committee reviewed the plans and program for the 57th annual Convention.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that the Convention plans were satisfactory.

(b) Voted that H. J. Dorricott shall be designated to present the year-end Executive Committee report to the Convention.

2. The Executive Committee resumed consideration of developments in the administration of the NCAA football television plan.

(a) The Committee reviewed the presentation of Kenneth E. Midgley, the Association's legal counsel regarding the legal implications of the television series.

(b) Voted that Mr. Byers' report on the Association's contract with CBS for 1962-63 football television rights be received and approved.

The report showed that the contract had been executed on the basis that CBS could make one preemption for "emergency" reasons each year and would not be liable for the rights payment for that date.

3. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted that the audit of Association accounts for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1962, as printed on pages 90-100 of the 57th Convention Bulletin, be received and approved.

(b) Voted to receive and approve a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expenses for four-month periods ended December 31, 1961, and December 31, 1962, submitted by the executive director. The report showed income for the first four months of the current fiscal year in the amount of \$102,626.49, and expenses of \$89,213.00.

(c) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expenses of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the four-month periods ended December 31, 1961, and December 31, 1962. The report reflected income of \$82,362.22, and expenses of \$38,452.07.

(d) Voted to receive a report of the Association's investment program showing a total of \$281,322.19 in the NCAA Investment Trust and \$213,992.12 in the Association's funded cash reserve.

(e) The Committee considered matters related to the financial operations of the Association's television series.

(1) Voted to affirm the action taken in the Executive Committee's conference telephone meeting of October 3, 1962, revising from two to three per cent the assessment made against the national television receipts of member institutions participating in the 1962 series.

(2) Voted to receive and approve a report of 1962 NCAA television expenses showing expenditures as of December 31, 1962, of \$61,-801.16. The executive director estimated additional expenses of \$7,000 to complete the Committee's 1962 operations.

4. Mr. Byers reported the resignation of Wayne Duke, assistant to director since July, 1952, to accept the position of executive director of the Big Eight Conference. He indicated that Mr. Duke would join the Big Eight staff between April 15 and May 1. It was agreed that Mr. Byers be authorized to employ a replacement.

5. The Committee turned its attention to the administration of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted to confirm the policy of classification of NCAA member institutions for participation in National Collegiate Championship events, as set forth on page 154 of the 57th annual Convention Bulletin.

(b) A. C. Lonborg submitted the report of the Special Committee on Awards.

(1) Voted to adopt a new team trophy program at the expiration of the present contract with Josten's, Inc., utilizing the wreath-type design depicting the official NCAA seal, submitted by the Medallic Art Company. It was understood that the same size trophy be awarded in connection with all National Collegiate Championship events.

(2) Voted that plaques be awarded first-place winners in each of the individual events for the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships as recommended by the NCAA Gymnastics Rules Committee.

(c) Voted to affirm its position relative to the Japanese-United States World Baseball Championship, i. e., an institution's participation in the series shall be at the discretion of the institution and not be made a condition of participation in the National Collegiate Baseball Championship, it being understood that the Association shall not



be obligated to provide any financial assistance for any institution which decides to participate in the international series.

(d) The meeting considered a series of recommendations from the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee.

(1) Voted to affirm Executive Committee action of August 9, 1962 that no alcoholic beverages, including beer, be sold in conjunction with any National Collegiate Championship event.

(2) Voted to affirm Executive Committee policy that National Collegiate championship competition shall not be conducted on Sunday, as specified in Executive Regulation II, Section 11.

(3) Voted to affirm Executive Committee August 9, 1962 action that only one team shall be selected from a given conference for participation in the National Collegiate Baseball Championship.

(e) Voted that the College Basketball Tournament Committee's request to present awards to the all-tournament team at the College Division basketball tournament finals in Evansville, be denied.

(f) Voted to receive a report submitted by Mr. Byers relative to plans for national or regional indoor track and field championships for 1963. The Rules Committee had recommended a national indoor championship not be held under the auspices of the Association during 1963; further, that a subcommittee had been appointed to determine whether such competition might be feasible on a national or regional basis in 1964.

(g) Mr. Byers reviewed Council action of October 29, 1962 relative to the report and recommendations of the Ice Hockey Recruiting and Eligibility Committee, and indicated that the Council had determined the administrative procedures should be left to the discretion of the NCAA Executive Committee.

Voted that an institution shall not be required to file with the NCAA the approved affidavit for Canadian student-athletes participating in ice hockey (per the revised interpretation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution); however, such affidavit forms shall be on file with the institution involved and the NCAA certification of eligibility forms for this competition shall include language stating that such forms are on file.

(h) Voted that the 1964 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship be held March 19-21, and the 1965 Ice Hockey Championship be held March 18-20.

(i) Voted that the recommendation from the Council that authority be established (through means of proposed amendments to Article V of the By-laws) to create national College Division events in all events in which the Association now sponsors NCAA competition be referred to the College Committee for additional study.

(j) Voted that the sport of sky-diving (parachuting) not be recognized as a collegiate sport by the Association's Executive Committee.

(k) Voted that the net receipts of the 1962 National Collegiate Tennis Championships totaling \$546.19 be distributed to the 25 competing institutions in accordance with Executive Regulation I, Section 6, (d).

(1) The executive director submitted a progress report on the development of the National Collegiate Judo Association. It was the sense of the meeting that the National Collegiate Judo Association should be congratulated upon the excellent progress of the Association, and the executive director should convey the Committee's interest in recognizing judo as a collegiate sport at such time as more NCAA member institutions conduct judo programs.

6. The Committee turned its attention to matters pertaining to NCAA playing rules.

(a) It was reported that the Football Rules Committee had recommended preparation of a parchment reproduction of the Football Code for distribution to member institutions. The secretary of the Football Rules Committee is to submit an estimate of the cost involved in such a project.

(b) Mr. Byers submitted a progress report on development of the National Collegiate film service. He indicated that two films had been developed by the revamped film service to become available for distribution to member institutions without charge.

7. The Executive Committee reviewed the administration of high school all-star games, in accordance with Article III, Section 10, (b), of the NCAA Constitution.

Voted that the same committee be appointed to administer the provisions of the high school all-star game rule, except that the newly-elected president of the Association be appointed to serve in place of the retiring president; further that the Committee be authorized to establish the criteria for administering the provisions of this rule.

8. The Committee turned its attention to the consideration of future Convention sites.

(a) Voted to hold the 1964 Convention of the Association on January 6-8 in New York City, with the Hotel Commodore to serve as headquarters.

(b) Voted to hold the 1965 Convention of the Association in Chicago January 11-13, with the Conrad Hilton Hotel to serve as headquarters.

9. Voted that the Executive Regulations of the Association be revised to provide that the commercial air fare allowance for travel expenses connected with a National Collegiate Championship event shall not exceed the established jet tourist fare.

10. Voted that the Executive Committee approve the Council recommendation to allocate an additional amount up to \$5,000 to finance the operations of the Special Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements.

## **Council at New Orleans, Louisiana**

**April 26-27, 1962**

1. The Council took action to fill vacancies in the membership of various NCAA committees:

(a) Advertising Committee: Wiles Hallock, University of California, to replace Wally Fredericks, University of California, District Eight.



(b) Baseball Rules Committee: Wilbur Evans, Southwest Conference, to replace Alex Hooks, Southern Methodist University, District Six.

(c) Football Rules Committee: Wallace Butts, University of Georgia, to replace General Robert R. Neyland, University of Tennessee, at-large; H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan, to replace General Neyland as chairman.

(d) Public Relations Committee: Richard Gordon, Hofstra College, to fill existing College Division vacancy.

(e) Track and Field Rules Committee: Willie Stevens, Tennessee A & I State University, to replace Charles Larson, Monmouth College, College Division position.

2. The Council turned its attention to reports of special committees.

(a) Voted to receive a written report by Wilbur C. Johns on behalf of his Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations. Mr. Johns reported that a meeting had been held February 11-12 in Chicago between members of the Special Committee and AAU representatives to review the federation program as compared to a plan submitted by AAU representatives for revision of the AAU structure. Failure of the two groups to reach an agreement prompted the Special Committee to call an organizational meeting March 4-6 in Chicago to put into form the structure, plans and programs of the proposed federations in basketball, track and field and gymnastics.

Mr. Johns stated that several national and regional athletic organizations had formally voted to endorse the recommendations and conclusions of the organizational meeting and it was expected that formal endorsement by all groups attending the organizational meeting would be completed by July 5, the concluding date of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations' annual meeting. He stated a meeting would be held May 12-13 in Chicago to formally organize the basketball federation and that the track federation would be finally organized immediately after the NFSHSAA meetings in July. He observed that absence by the AAU from these meetings would be considered to be that organization's final answer as to whether it will participate in the proposed federations.

The Council recorded its appreciation for the continued good work of Mr. Johns and his Committee.

(b) Voted that exceptions to the Association's eligibility rules be granted to the University of Florida, Florida State University and the University of Pittsburgh, as outlined by James K. Sours, chairman of the Special Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 2, (c), of the By-laws, it being understood that the institutions shall place on file with the executive director pertinent information related to each student-athlete involved.

(c) Voted to receive a progress report of the Special Committee on Ice Hockey Recruiting and Eligibility. Mr. Byers reported the Special Committee would meet in June to formulate recommendations for consideration of the Council at its October meeting.

(d) It was reported by Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa, that the Executive Committee at its meeting the previous day ap-

propriated a sum not to exceed \$5,000 to finance the academic testing studies of his Special Committee on Financial Aid-Academic Floor, as requested by Council action of January 14, 1962.

3. The Council reviewed the proceedings of the Association's 56th annual Convention.

(a) Voted to receive a report by Earl Sneed, chairman of the Constitution and By-laws Committee.

(b) Voted that the Officers appoint a committee to study the feasibility of instituting a pre-registration service on a voluntary basis and report back to the Council meeting in October with its recommendations.

(c) The executive director reported that the Officers, with the approval of the Executive Committee, had appointed the following five-man committee to assume the responsibility relative to approving high school all-star football or basketball contests (Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution): President Henry B. Hardt, Executive Committee members Wilbur C. Johns and Arthur C. Lonborg, Clifford B. Fagan of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, and Walter Byers, executive director. Mr. Byers stated that the Committee had drawn criteria to be applied to these games and had met April 9 to examine applications for 30 games. The Committee reported that 15 games met NCAA requirements, 13 did not and two were subject to the jurisdiction of the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association.

Voted that the report be received and approved; also that copies of the questionnaire directed to high school all-star football or basketball contests and the NCAA criteria to be applied to such games be forwarded to each member of the Council.

(d) There was a general discussion of NCAA legislative philosophy and operation of the Convention's business session, particularly as to (i) legislative program, (ii) advisability of conducting bicameral business sessions involving University and College Division institutions, and (iii) general business session operations.

Voted that the Officers appoint a long-range planning committee to study and plan the organizational structure, legislative philosophy and legislative procedures of the Association and to submit to the Council whatever recommendations it might deem appropriate.

4. The Council considered appeals for restoration of amateur status of student-athletes filed under the terms of paragraph No. 7 of the Official Procedure governing the NCAA enforcement program.

(a) Voted to deny the request of the University of Mississippi to restore the amateur status of Treva Bolin, a student-athlete who received expenses to visit an American Football League team.

(b) Voted to deny the petition of the University of Minnesota and the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference for restoration of the amateur status of Richard Allen, University of Minnesota student-athlete.

(c) Voted to deny the petition of Mankato State College to restore the amateur status of William Hank, student-athlete at that College.

5. The report of the Committee on Infractions was submitted by J. William Davis, Texas Technological College. He referred to the



written report involving the University of Missouri (case number 173).

(a) Donald Faurot, director of athletics, and Pinkney Walker, chairman of the department of economics, University of Missouri, appeared before the Council.

(b) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of case number 173, involving the University of Missouri, be received and the findings of the Committee approved, subject to certain revisions.

(c) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Missouri:

*Whereas*, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Missouri, Columbia, and has reported its findings to the Council;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Missouri to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws), in that a representative of the University purchased an airplane ticket on an informal, non-interest loan basis for the use of a prospective student-athlete for his transportation to a summer job, it being noted that the parents subsequently repaid the loan in full in the amount of \$83.00;

*Whereas*, the Council has noted that this special arrangement between the University's representative and the parents of the prospective student-athlete was suggested by a member of the University's coaching staff;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council reprimand and censure the University of Missouri; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the excellent cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Missouri.

6. The Council considered the report of the Committee on Infractions involving the University of Colorado (case number 164).

(a) Warren O. Thompson, faculty athletic representative, and Donald Sears, member of the law faculty and chairman of the University's special investigating committee, appeared before the Council.

(b) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of case number 164 involving the University of Colorado be received and the findings of the Committee approved, subject to certain revisions.

(c) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Colorado:

*Whereas*, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Colorado, Boulder, and has reported its findings to the Council;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Colorado to have violated the principles governing amateurism and financial aid (Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a), of the NCAA Constitution), in these instances:

(1) During the period of 1959-61, 21 student-athletes participating in football received improper financial assistance in the form of cost-free transportation between their homes and the University campus prior to, during and at the close of the college year;

- (2) During these same years, football coaches of the University caused the grant-in-aid assistance of three student-athletes to be reduced or terminated during the periods of the awards;
- (3) Members of the football staff arranged for the payment of money to two student-athletes, during the two-year period indicated above, to meet medical expenses of the student-athletes or their immediate families;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Colorado to have violated the principle of institutional control and responsibility (Article III, Section 2, of the NCAA Constitution), and the legislation prohibiting outside recruiting funds (Article VI, Section 2, (a), of the NCAA By-laws), in the following instance:

- (1) There existed in connection with the University of Colorado football program during the years 1959-61, an outside recruiting or "slush" fund which was conceived and originated by the University's head football coach and operated under the immediate supervision of an assistant football coach:

*Whereas*, this fund was of such a nature and size to underwrite the extensive program of improper financial aid provided by the University's football coaches to prospective and enrolled student-athletes;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Colorado to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws), in that during the years, 1959-61, football coaches of the University recruited prospective student-athletes with the offer and gift of improper financial aid in the form of cost-free transportation for purposes of travel to summer jobs or their enrollment at the University, and in one instance offered and provided partial payment of expenses of a parent who accompanied the prospect at the time of his trip to enroll at the University;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Colorado to have violated the provision limiting out-of-season football practice (Article VIII, Section 2, (a), of the NCAA By-laws), in that the football staff of the University devised and operated a required practice program, including group drills and techniques, for a number of days in addition to the permissible 20 practice sessions;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Colorado to have been in violation of the conditions and obligations of membership in this Association (Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the NCAA Constitution), in that the calculated and regular circumvention and violation of the rules and regulations of the NCAA by the University's football staff clearly contravened the institution's membership obligation to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play;

*Whereas*, the Council wishes to note that the activities of the University of Colorado's football staff in recruitment and financial aid represented flagrant and willful violations of basic Association requirements and these acts have cast damaging reflections upon the game of intercollegiate football;



NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Colorado be placed on probation for a period of two years from this date (April 27, 1962), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution prior to the expiration of this period; further, that during the probationary term the University's football team be denied the privilege of participating in post-season football competition or appearing or making arrangements for such appearance in any television program subject to the control and administration of the NCAA;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council commends the conscientious and earnest efforts of the University's administration in assisting the NCAA to develop the pertinent facts of this case and records its appreciation of the effective investigations by the University's special faculty committee;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council records its belief that the University's conduct in this case exemplifies the type of institutional responsibility and forthrightness which the NCAA enforcement program is designed to encourage and this has been taken into consideration in arriving at this action;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that formal record be made of the excellent cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Colorado.

7. The Council considered the report of the Committee on Infractions involving the New Mexico State University.

(a) President R. B. Corbett and Assistant to the President James F. Cole, New Mexico State University, appeared before the Council to supplement orally a written petition for the relief of disciplinary action imposed against the institution January 10, 1962.

(b) Voted that Section III, D, 1 and 2, of case report number 152 (New Mexico State University) relative to violations of the provisions governing the contacting of a student-athlete of another institution (Article VI, Section 8, of the NCAA By-laws), be deleted in light of the action taken by the 56th annual Convention regarding the interpretation of this legislation.

(c) Voted that Section III, B, 2, of the case report, relative to violation of the principles governing sound academic standards (Article III, Section 3, of the NCAA Constitution) in the admission of Robert James Gaithers by New Mexico State University be deleted.

(d) Voted that the petition of New Mexico State University requesting relief from disciplinary actions imposed against the institution be denied, except that the Council shall review the case at its January, 1964, meeting.

8. Voted that the Association's commemorative awards be bestowed upon A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky and Willis O. Hunter, University of Southern California.

9. The Council considered several applications for membership in the Association.

(a) Voted that the Western Athletic Conference be elected to allied membership in the Association, effective July 1, 1962.

(b) Voted that the College Athletic Conference be elected to allied membership.

(c) Voted that the National Collegiate Athletic Association of Wrestling Coaches and Officials be elected to affiliated membership.

(d) Voted that Arlington State College, Arlington, Texas, be elected to associate membership.

10. The executive director reported that the Council had taken no action relative to a request that the Association endorse and recommend participation by member colleges and universities in the World University Games. Mr. Byers indicated that they had received a previous request that the 1962 Council review this matter.

Voted that the matter be deferred until the October meeting of the Council in order that additional information regarding the games might be obtained from the sponsoring organization and the United States State Department.

11. The Committee considered a request from Colonel E. F. Eagan, president of the People-to-People Program, that the Association endorse and support its international basketball exchange program.

Voted that the Council view with sympathy the exchange program of the People-to-People organization as a means of developing international competition and good will, and refer that organization's request to the proposed Basketball Federation of the United States as the most suitable agency for assisting with such a program.

12. The meeting considered miscellaneous interpretations of Association legislation.

(a) The Council reviewed the provisions of Official Interpretation 2, of Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution, relative to the payment of expenses by a professional sports organization for reporting to or visiting a professional team.

(1) Voted to affirm the executive director's interpretation that this principle applies to young men who receive expenses for trying out with a professional baseball team prior to their enrollment in college.

(2) It was moved and seconded that the Council approve the recommendation of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches that a high school student-athlete may receive his expenses for trying out with a professional baseball team between his high school graduation and enrollment at a collegiate institution without loss of college eligibility. (Motion defeated.)

(b) Voted that the Air Force Academy may authorize payment of transportation for required pre-admission physical testing for particular candidates who show serious financial need, provided such assistance is available to all prospective candidates, the same non-athletic academy individual or agency makes the decision in all cases and such decisions are not affected by the candidates' athletic skill.

(c) Voted that Russ Hodge, a serviceman stationed at Oxnard Air Base, may utilize the facilities and coaching of the University of California at Los Angeles in his training for the decathlon event during the period he is in service without placing the institution



in violation of the tryout provisions specified in Article VI, Section 3, of the Association's By-laws.

(d) Mr. Byers reported that the Interim Interpretations Committee, composed of the Officers and the executive director, had ruled that the physical exercise program conducted for student-athletes of the Southwest Conference does not conform to Article VIII, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws.

(1) Voted that the physical exercise program practiced by member institutions of the Southwest Conference is not in violation of Article VIII, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws, provided attendance by student-athletes is not placed on a compulsory basis.

(2) Voted that the Officers appoint a committee to review and draft an interpretation to reflect the Council's position as noted in (1) above.

(e) The executive director reported he had received a request from Harold Anderson, Bowling Green State University and president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, for approval of an all-star basketball game to be conducted by the NABC to raise funds for the Basketball Hall of Fame and the NABC. Mr. Byers pointed out that while the request normally would be filed with the Extra Events Committee of the Association, in accordance with Article VII, Section 2, (d), of the By-laws, he had indicated to Mr. Anderson that he would request the Council to interpret the phrase, "vacation periods" as used in this Section, in relation to the NABC plans to assemble the two squads on Thursday night, practice Friday and play the game Saturday afternoon.

It was voted to advise the National Association of Basketball Coaches that it should permit only student-athletes from institutions in vacation time to compete in the NABC all-star game.

(f) Voted that the interpretation of the eligibility status of the "limited student," as cited by San Jose State College, be deferred until the October meeting of the Council, in order that more detailed information might be made available for the Council's consideration.

(g) Voted that Official Interpretation 6 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, be reviewed to determine whether its provisions should be generally relaxed to permit additional athletic or teaching activities by student-athletes.

(h) Voted that the Council reaffirm Official Interpretation 16 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, which provides that an institution may not relieve a student-athlete of his responsibility to pay the required deposit with the ROTC department for military equipment, it being understood that this provision shall not affect existing commitments of the current college year.

(i) Voted that the awarding of certificates to college football players by the Maxwell Club of Philadelphia is not contrary to the provisions of Official Interpretation 19 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

(j) Voted that the recommendation of the Special Committee on Gambling-Bribery that a college coach or facility not be connected with any instructional school where the enrollees have entered the

junior year of high school be referred to the Special Committee on Interpretations.

(k) Voted to affirm the executive director's interpretation that it is permissible under NCAA legislation to provide student-athletes with medical attention of injuries directly related to their athletic participation but that it is not permissible to pay for medical treatment of conditions not directly related to such activity.

13. The executive director reported on the financial arrangements between the Columbia Broadcasting System and the institutions whose teams are scheduled to appear on the 1962 NCAA football television series. He stated that the Executive Committee had instructed him to prepare a statement of procedures for guidance for the Television Committee, outlining its jurisdiction and authority in this connection.

14. The executive director stated that a complete report relative to the efforts of the district vice-presidents to encourage enactment of adequate state laws to deal with the gambling-bribery problem would be submitted to the October meeting of the Council. Mr. Byers reported that several vice-presidents had been successful in their efforts to stimulate such legislative action.

It was agreed that in addition to the survey of the various state statutes regarding this problem distributed to district vice-presidents under date of February 21, 1962, each district vice-president should be provided copies of effective laws of other states which might serve as guidance in drafting proposed legislation.

## **Council at New York City**

### **October 29-31, 1962**

1. The Council considered reports of special committees.

(a) James K. Sours, chairman of the Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs, reported to the Council that several institutions had adopted the trimester program effective with the 1962-1963 academic year, but there were no developments that required Council action at this time.

(b) Secretary Crowley read a report of the Ice Hockey Recruiting and Eligibility Committee submitted by Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan, chairman.

(1) Voted that the Council approve an interpretation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution as recommended by the Special Committee on Ice Hockey Recruiting and Eligibility, to provide that:

"All rules and regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall apply to ice hockey, except that a student-athlete may have played ice hockey on a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association prior to his matriculation at a member institution without being deemed in violation of the amateur principle; provided, that any student-athlete who has been a member of a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association shall be ineligible if he has received, directly or indirectly, any salary, division or split of surplus, or has received payment for any expenses in excess of those al-



lowed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association's rules and regulations (actual and necessary expenses on team trips, a reasonable allowance for one meal for each practice and home game, and actual and necessary travel expenses to practice and home games); and no student-athlete who matriculates at a member institution on or after September 1, 1963, shall represent his institution in ice hockey unless there is on file in the office of the director of athletics an affidavit in form prescribed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association signed by the student-athlete stating his compliance with this provision."

(2) It was agreed to accept the recommendation of the Special Committee that the administrative procedures in implementing the above interpretation shall be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

(c) Voted to receive the report of Robert F. Ray, chairman of the Committee on Financial Aid-Academic Floor. Mr. Ray reported that the Committee would meet November 12 in Chicago to determine its course of action. He stated that representatives of the American College Testing Service and the College Entrance Examination Board would attend the meeting and a preliminary report would be submitted to the Council in January.

(d) Voted to receive a progress report of the Special Committee on Advanced Football Scheduling made by the executive director. Mr. Byers noted that 329 institutions had replied to the Committee's survey but that the Committee had not had an opportunity to prepare a final report for consideration of the Council.

(e) Voted to support the voluntary pre-registration or letter-of-intent plan presented by J. William Davis, Texas Technological College. Mr. Davis reported that a committee composed of William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference, and Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference, with himself as chairman, had worked out details of a voluntary inter-conference letter-of-intent program and submitted such plans to the July, 1962, meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners. He stated that the Committee would meet at the 57th annual NCAA Convention to finalize details of the program to become operative in the spring of 1963.

2. Bradford Booth, faculty athletic representative of the University of California at Los Angeles and chairman of the Athletic Association of Western Universities, and T. J. Hamilton, AAWU executive director, appeared before the Council to supplement the AAWU's written appeal for a reexamination of the effective date of Article IV, Section 1, (d), and Article VII, Section 1, (f), of the By-laws, as they pertain to the eligibility of junior college transfers for 1962 post-season football games.

Mr. Byers reported that following the 56th NCAA Convention, the Interim Interpretations Committee had ruled that the amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (d), was effective as of the date of adoption (January 13, 1962) and affected any junior college students who transferred to NCAA member colleges subsequent to that date.

(a) Voted that the amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws, as adopted by the 1962 Convention, shall not apply

to any student enrolled in a junior college prior to September 1, 1962, and an appropriate note to this effect be inserted in Article IV.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that a committee be appointed to review the provisions of Article IV, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws, as they pertain to the eligibility of student-athletes transferring from junior colleges.

3. The Council considered the written report of the Interpretations Review Committee, Alfred W. Scott, chairman.

(a) Voted to revise O.I. 6 of Article VIII, Section 2, of the By-laws, as follows:

"Regular physical education classes, with or without credit, which are listed in the institution's catalog and open to all male students, shall not be construed to be practice activity under this rule.

"Practice activity, however, conducted under the guise of physical education classwork must be counted as practice sessions. For example, any class composed of or including the varsity football or basketball squad, either on a required attendance basis or where the class utilizes equipment for the sport, is prima facie evidence of practice activity."

(b) Voted to revise O.I. 6 of Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution, as follows:

"A student-athlete may work as a counselor in a summer camp; he also may be employed as a supervisor of children's sports programs and his duties may include some coaching and officiating responsibilities, provided that any instruction is a part of the over-all terms of employment and not on a fee-for-lesson basis."

(c) It was agreed that in applying O.I. 11, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, the maximum value of an athletic award shall be limited to \$50 on the basis of the manufacturer's listed price and that cash awards and clothing (except an institution's letter sweater or jacket) shall not be considered to be acceptable athletic awards.

(d) It was agreed to accept preliminarily the Committee's tentative recommendation that Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws, shall not apply to developmental clinics and competition approved by the United States Olympic Development Committee or the appropriate federation, provided the activity is conducted by and subject to the control of the host NCAA member institution and limited to athletes residing in that school district and contiguous districts; further, that this interpretation shall be subject to the development of additional information and the Committee shall report on this matter at the next Council meeting.

4. George H. Young, chairman of the Committee on Infractions, appeared before the Council to submit the report of his Committee. Mr. Young referred to the written report involving the University of Florida (case number 172), the University of Dayton (case number 174) and McMurry College (case number 185).

(a) Mr. Young reported that after consultation with Jerome Vannoy, registrar and faculty athletic representative of McMurry Col-



lege, the Committee on Infractions wished to delete III, A, 3, of case report number 185, involving McMurry College. Mr. Vannoy appeared before the meeting to comment on various aspects of the case.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report on case number 185 be received and the findings of the Committee approved, subject to the deletion of Section III, A, 3.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to McMurry College.

*Whereas*, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by McMurry College, Abilene, Texas, and reported its findings to the Council;

*Whereas*, the Council has found McMurry College to have violated the provisions governing playing and practice seasons (Article VIII, Sections 1, (b), and 2, (b), of the NCAA By-laws), in that:

(1) The College's 1961-62 basketball team played its first game with outside competition prior to December 1, the earliest permissible date of the 1961-62 season.

(2) The College's 1961-62 basketball team played 27 games exclusive of post-season tournament competition.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council reprimand and censure McMurry College; and,

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive administration of McMurry College.

(b) The Council considered case number 172 involving the University of Florida. Mr. Young submitted a letter dated October 24, 1962, from President J. Wayne Reitz, University of Florida, for consideration.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of case number 172 be received and the findings of the Committee approved.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Florida:

*Whereas*, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Florida, Gainesville, and has reported its findings to the Council;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Florida to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 8, of the NCAA By-laws), in that the head basketball coach of the University recruited a prospective student-athlete then enrolled in another institution without first contacting and obtaining permission from its director of athletics;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council reprimand and censure the University of Florida, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council has noted that the University of Florida, at the direction of its chief executive officer, conducted a thorough investigation of the charge and promptly reprimanded its head basketball coach; also, that

record be made of the excellent cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Florida.

(c) Voted that the probationary status of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, be terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(d) Voted that the probationary status of East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, be terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(e) Robert F. Ray referred to a letter submitted by J. W. Orwig, Indiana University athletic director, to all Council members under date of October 22, 1962, requesting the Council to review the disciplinary action imposed against the University and that the institution be relieved of sanctions imposed upon all sports except football.

It was concluded that the matter was not properly before the Council for action at this time.

(f) The Council considered case number 174 involving the University of Dayton. Reverend Charles L. Collins, chairman of the athletic board and dean of students, appeared before the Council to comment on the case.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of case number 174 be received and the findings of the Committee approved, subject to certain revisions.

Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Dayton:

*Whereas*, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, and has reported its findings to the Council;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Dayton to have violated the principle of amateurism (Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution), in that on three occasions during the college year, 1960-61, the University provided financial assistance in the form of free transportation to a student-athlete in order that he could return home for personal reasons;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Dayton to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 2, (b), of the NCAA By-laws), in that the University paid the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete from his home to the campus at which time he enrolled and remained at the University;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Dayton to have violated the provisions governing playing and practice seasons (Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the NCAA By-laws), in that the 1960-61 freshman basketball team at the University played 31 in-season games, 21 as representatives of the University and 10 as representatives of an outside organization, the teams using the same coach and for all practical purposes the same players;



NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Dayton be placed on probation for a period of two years from this date (October 31, 1962), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution prior to the expiration of this period; further, that during this probationary period the University's basketball team be denied the privilege of participating in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship and those invitational and like basketball events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program.

5. The executive director reported that in compliance to a request of the United States Department of State, representatives of the various sports federations met with Olympic, AAU and government representatives October 26-27 in Washington, D.C. Mr. Byers indicated that Attorney General Robert Kennedy and the State Department representatives expressed concern regarding AAU-Federation relationships and urged the groups to reach an agreement so that United States athletes would be eligible for international competition.

Mr. Byers summarized the result of the Washington meeting and stated that a meeting in New York City had been scheduled November 12 to develop the implementing details. He said the Washington discussion did not apply to the Basketball Federation which is proceeding with its petition to FIBA for designation as the United States' representative in basketball.

6. President Hardt and Mr. Byers reviewed plans for a tour of the United States by a Russian basketball team and outlined the position of the Association, as defined by the Officers, in response to requests from the AAU and the National Association of Inter-collegiate Athletics that student-athletes from NCAA member institutions participate in this competition.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that the Officers were correct in (1) directing the AAU to channel requests related to the Russian basketball tour through the Basketball Federation, and (2) affirming the provisions of Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution, and Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws, insofar as they relate to participation by student-athletes from NCAA member institutions in the proposed tour.

(b) Voted that the Officers be authorized to grant permission for NCAA players to compete against the Russian team if such request is submitted to and approved by the Basketball Federation of the United States of America; further, that Mr. Ray be designated to draft a resolution outlining the Association's position on this matter.

(c) Voted to approve the language of a resolution relative to participation of student-athletes of NCAA member institutions in the Russian basketball tour.

7. Following a report by Mr. Byers regarding the World University Games it was the sense of the meeting that member colleges and universities should not participate in these games if they entail the loss of essential class time.

(c) Voted to approve the language of a resolution relative to the Constitution and By-laws to be submitted to the 57th annual Convention.

(a) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 10, (a), of the Constitution by changing the wording from "or on compulsory" to "official church missions or with foreign aid services of the United States Government."

(b) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article I, Section 4, (g), of the By-laws, to transfer Arizona State University at Tempe from District 6 to District 7.

(c) Voted to sponsor a series of amendments to Article III, Section 2, of the By-laws, to provide for continuing rules secretaries on the swimming, track and field, wrestling and baseball rules committees.

(d) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 2, (a), third paragraph, of the By-laws, relative to rotation of membership on various committees of the Association.

(e) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 2, (1), of the By-laws, to provide for two College Division representatives on the Wrestling Rules Committee.

(f) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 3, (d), of the By-laws, to provide that one member of the Golf Tournament Committee shall be a representative of a College Division institution.

(g) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 3, (e), of the By-laws, to provide that one member of the Tennis Tournament Committee shall be a representative of a College Division institution.

(h) Voted to endorse proposed legislation to provide for the loss of one year of competition in the National Collegiate Championship event for any student-athlete who competes in an event not sanctioned by the authority recognized by the Association. (A proposed amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (e), to implement the foregoing action was submitted later in the meeting by Mr. Sneed and approved by the Council.)

(i) Voted not to sponsor a proposed amendment to Article IV, Section I, (d), as submitted by the California Collegiate Athletic Association, and that the Council record its opposition to that provision of the proposed amendment suggesting 24 units of "B" average at a junior college as a basis for satisfying the junior college transfer rule.

(j) It was the sense of the meeting that the junior college transfer rule should be revised in light of the earlier presentation by the AAUW and the proposed amendment by the CCAA and a committee be appointed to draft the amendment.

Voted to approve the language of a proposed amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws, to provide that a student-athlete may satisfy the requirements of the junior college transfer rule if he is a graduate of a junior college or "submits forty-eight (48) semester hours or seventy-two (72) quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit"; further, that the CCAA be advised of this action to determine whether it wished to join the Council in sponsorship of this amendment or whether it wished to submit its amendment, as originally proposed.



(k) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VII, Section 2, (d), (2), of the By-laws, as recommended by the Association's Executive and University Basketball Tournament Committees.

(l) It was agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee and the College Committee that authority be established (through proposed amendments to Article V of the By-laws) to create National College Division events in all sports in which the Association now sponsors University Division competition.

9. The Council considered matters pertaining to Association membership.

(a) Mr. Byers referred to Council action of October 25, 1961, which specified that the Officers request the University of Baltimore to clarify its accreditation status within a one-year period to satisfy the requirements for active membership in the Association. The executive director stated that apparently no progress had been made by the University of Baltimore toward achieving accreditation.

It was noted that the University had requested an opportunity to appear before the Council and it was agreed that a hearing would be held at the Council's next meeting.

(b) Voted that the National Collegiate Archery Coaches Association be elected to affiliated membership in the Association.

(c) Voted that Weber College, Ogden, Utah, be elected to associate membership.

(d) Voted that Maine Maritime Academy, Castine, Maine, be elected to associate membership.

10. Voted to recommend to the Executive Committee that in NCAA individual championships (e.g., cross-country) in which there is national College and University Division competition, the championship College Division team should be eligible for entry in the University Division event, in addition to the top individual finishers specified in the Executive Committee action.

11. The NCAA District vice-presidents submitted reports relative to their efforts to encourage enactment of adequate state laws to deal with the gambling-bribery problem. Since publication of a state statute survey listing 16 states and territories as having no statutes applicable to bribery and acceptance regarding athletic contests, efforts of the vice-presidents have produced enactment of adequate legislation in one state (South Carolina), development of bills in three states (Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota), and progress toward enactment of suitable bills in three states (New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming). States and territories in which no progress was reported were Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, Puerto Rico, Vermont and the Virgin Islands.

It was the sense of the meeting that the district vice-presidents should continue their efforts to encourage enactment of this legislation and that this matter be an agenda item for the January Council meeting.

Voted to recommend to the Legislative Committee to renew its efforts to urge the new Congress to support anti-gambling and

bribery legislation and that the Committee be encouraged to enlist the Association's membership in support of this campaign.

12. The Council reviewed plans for the 57th annual Convention to be held January 7-9, 1963, at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, California.

(a) Voted that the following Nominating Committee be appointed:

District 1—Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College  
District 2—Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh  
District 3—Alfred W. Scott, University of Georgia  
District 4—Verne Freeman, Purdue University  
District 5—James K. Sours, University of Wichita (chairman)  
District 6—C. H. Groneman, Texas A&M College  
District 7—Arthur R. Reynolds, Colorado State College  
District 8—Bradford Booth, U. C. L. A.  
At-large—Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University  
At-large—L. David Hiner, University of Utah  
At-large—Stanley Trickett, University of Omaha.

(NOTE: It was determined subsequently that the Committee did not satisfy the By-law requirements; the Officers, acting in consultation with the vice-president involved, appointed Harvey D. Woods, Fairleigh Dickinson University, to replace Mr. Carver.)

(b) Voted that the following Committee on Committees be appointed:

District 1—Otto Graham, United States Coast Guard Academy  
District 2—R. Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University  
District 3—James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference  
District 4—Stuart K. Holcomb, Northwestern University  
District 5—Gordon H. Chalmers, Iowa State University  
District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference (chairman)  
District 7—Paul W. Brechler, Western Athletic Conference  
District 8—Roy S. Keene, Oregon State University  
At-large —Walter Bryant, University of the South  
At-large—Andrew McDonald, Southwest Missouri State College  
At-large —Richard Koenig, Valparaiso University  
Alternate—Don Adey, Chico State College

[NOTE: Messrs. Fairman and Keene subsequently advised that they could not serve. The Officers, acting upon the respective district vice-presidents' recommendation, appointed Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference, and Stan Bates, Washington State University, to serve in Districts Two and Eight respectively.]

13. The Committee considered a number of interpretations of Association legislation.

(a) Voted that the Council affirm the following interpretations of Article VI, Section 2, (c), of the By-laws, as submitted by the Interim Interpretations Committee:



"It shall not be permissible for an institution to pay the expenses of the parents of a student-athlete to visit the campus. Specifically:

"(1) An institution may not use its own automobile to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus and, in doing so, transport the parents or friends of the prospect.

"(2) An institution may not use its own airplane to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus and, in doing so, transport the parents or friends of the prospect.

"(3) It shall not be permissible for a coach, at institutional expense, to drive his own automobile to transport a student-athlete to the campus and, at the same time, transport the parents and friends of the prospect."

(b) Voted that O.I. 16 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, be revised by adding the words "refundable deposits" and (student)-"grantees."

(c) Voted to affirm the executive director's interpretation that a student-athlete shall not qualify as a junior college graduate and become immediately eligible under the eligibility rules of the Association if he obtains his junior college degree after enrollment at the senior college.

(d) Voted that a "limited student" shall be subject to the provisions of Article III, Section 10, (a), of the Constitution, and Article IV of the By-Laws, should he be registered during regular term-time.

It was agreed that the question of attendance in extension courses, night schools and limited attendance in regular term-time be referred to the Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs for further study.

(e) Voted that a special committee (to include the executive director) be appointed to review O.I. 1, (c), of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, and submit its recommendations to the January meeting of the Council.

(f) Voted that under the provisions of Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution, Dickinson College shall be required to rule ineligible for his first year of varsity competition the student-athlete in question who participated in an all-star high school football game not approved in accordance with Association regulations governing such competition.

(g) Voted to affirm the Council's interpretations permitting an institution to transport a prospective student-athlete to its undergraduate campus and nearby medical, law or dental campuses, provided that such visits be made in accordance with the provisions of O.I. 4 of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws (48-hour limitation) and provided further that no lodging or entertainment be provided at the branch campus.

(h) Voted to approve and circularize to the membership the following interpretation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution:

"A member institution may pay the regular and necessary expenses incurred by its student-athletes in competing in intercollegiate contests. It shall not be permissible for an institution to pay expenses incurred by its student-athletes in competing in non-

college events in which the payment of such expenses is prohibited by the rules governing such meets and tournaments. Further, a member institution may not pay expenses of its student-athletes to compete if the event occurs during a time when the student-athlete is not regularly enrolled in a full-time program of studies except the institution may pay such expenses for participation in national championship events, Olympic and Pan American qualifying competition, competition during the Christmas and spring vacations, as listed on the institution's official calendar, and tours approved and sanctioned by the Department of State."

(i) Voted to approve the Officers' action in waiving the provisions of Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution, and Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2, of the By-laws to permit the basketball teams of Grambling and Westminster Colleges to participate in a tour of South America approved and sanctioned by the Department of State.

## **Council at Los Angeles, California**

**January 5-7, 1963**

1. Mr. Byers reviewed relationships between various sports federations and the AAU since the October Council meeting.

He reported that the AAU renounced the "Washington Alliance" prior to the November 12 meeting which had been scheduled to develop the alliance's implementing details. The AAU repudiated a subsequent agreement, known as the "Olympic House Coalition," which had been developed at the November 12 meeting.

Rev. Crowley said that the USTFF's Governing Council endorsed President Kennedy's appointment of General MacArthur to serve as an arbitrator to settle the AAU-USTFF difficulties.

Mr. Byers read a wire to the Council from President Kennedy indicating acceptance by both the AAU and the USTFF for General MacArthur to arbitrate the dispute. It was the sense of the meeting that, as a constituent organization of the USTFF, the Association should dispatch a wire to the President reporting acceptance of the decision of the USTFF's Governing Council.

2. The Council reviewed actions taken during its conference telephone call of December 4.

(a) Voted that Article I, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws, shall apply to all future applicants for active membership in the Association but shall not work retroactively against institutions which held active membership as of January 11, 1956.

(b) Voted to affirm its action of December 4 to the effect that (1) in those instances when student-athletes have competed as members of alumni teams of their high schools or junior colleges in games against the current varsity teams of those institutions, subsequent to October 15, 1962, and prior to November 30, 1962, the NCAA member involved shall be relieved of the responsibility of declaring said student-athletes ineligible under the terms of Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Association's Constitution; (2) each institution involved shall be advised that the Council intends to show no



leniency in the enforcement of this rule in the future, and (3) any games played by such student-athletes must be counted in figuring the maximum 26 games for said individuals during the 1962-63 season.

(c) Mr. Byers reported that a clarifying amendment to Article III, Section 10, (c), of the By-laws had been prepared and circularized with the other amendments in the Official Convention Notice, as agreed during the conference telephone call of December 4. It was the sense of the meeting that the language of the amendment, as set forth on page 138 of the Convention Bulletin accurately reflected the Council's wishes in this regard.

3. The meeting reviewed appointments by the Officers to fill vacancies on Association committees.

(a) Voted to approve the Officers' appointment of the following replacements to the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees:

(1) Harvey Woods, Fairleigh-Dickinson University, for Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh, as District Two representative on the Nominating Committee.

(2) Stan Bates, Washington State University, for Roy S. Keene, Oregon State University, as District Eight representative on the Committee on Committees.

(3) Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference, for Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University, as District Two representative on the Committee on Committees.

(b) Voted to approve the Officers' appointment of Donald Boydston, Southern Illinois University; M. R. Clausen, University of Arizona; Robert Kreidler, University of Chicago; Gordon Maddux, Los Angeles State College; Charles M. Neinas, assistant to NCAA Director, and Chet Phillips, U. S. Naval Academy, to serve as the Association's representatives at the organizational meeting of the U. S. Gymnastics Federation, December 8-9, in Chicago.

(NOTE: It was reported that the United States Gymnastics Federation constitution limited the Association to four delegates, and Messrs. Neinas and Phillips were not classified as official delegates.)

4. The Council turned its attention to reports of special committees.

(a) The Council adopted the following actions relative to the report of the Interpretations Review Committee, Alfred W. Scott, chairman.

(1) Voted to approve the Committee's recommendation that Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws shall not apply to developmental clinics and competition approved by the United States Olympic Development Committee or the appropriate federation.

(2) Voted to approve the language of the proposed revision of O. I. 6, Article VIII, Section 2, of the By-laws as set forth on page 138 of the Convention Bulletin.

(3) Voted to affirm its October action relative to the application of O. I. 11, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

(b) Everett D. Barnes submitted a report of the Committee on Professional Baseball on behalf of Rev. Joseph J. Glavin, chairman.

Voted to authorize the Special Committee on Professional Baseball to meet with professional baseball interests January 28, in New York for purposes of strengthening the existing College Player Rule.

5. The Council resumed consideration of matters pertaining to the sports federations and their relationships with the Amateur Athletic Union.

(a) Voted to endorse sponsorship of an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws, as set forth on page 134 of the 57th Convention Bulletin, to provide for the loss of one year of eligibility for National Collegiate Championship events for participation in events not sanctioned by the Association or by the authority recognized by the Association as the governing body for that sport.

(b) It was agreed that the issues to be discussed and the procedures of arbitration between the AAU and the USTFF should be left to the discretion of the USTFF Governing Council.

6. The Council turned its attention to plans and procedures for the 57th annual Convention.

(a) It was agreed that James K. Sours would present the year-end report of the Council to the Convention.

(b) The Council reviewed the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws as set forth on pages 130-135 of the Convention Bulletin.

(1) Voted to endorse the amendment to Article VII, Section 2, (d), of the By-laws, relative to all-star game expenses, as proposed by the University of Santa Clara.

(2) Voted to endorse the amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws, relative to playing and practice seasons, as proposed by the Big Eight Conference.

(3) It was the sense of the meeting that all other proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws set forth in the Convention Bulletin, except the proposed amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws, be presented to the 57th annual Convention with endorsement of the Council.

(c) The Council reviewed the interpretations approved during 1962, as set forth on pages 136-138 of the 57th Convention Bulletin, and determined that all interpretations printed in the Bulletin should be presented to the business session with the endorsement of the Council.

(d) Mr. Barnes submitted a telegram from Al Clark, Harrisburg Patriot News requesting that the Association consider the deletion of Article III, Section 10 (b), of the Constitution, relative to the certification of all-star high school games. It was the sense of the meeting that this matter should be referred to the Executive Committee.

7. Robert F. Ray submitted a request that his Special Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements be authorized an additional grant of \$5,000 to assist the Committee with its preliminary studies.

Voted to request the Executive Committee to appropriate the additional \$5,000 grant requested.



8. Mr. Byers submitted the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) The Council considered the probationary status of three member institutions.

(1) Voted that the probationary status of the University of Utah be terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges of membership, as recommended by the Committee on Infractions.

(2) Voted that the probationary status of Whitworth College be terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges of membership, as recommended by the Committee on Infractions.

(3) Voted that the probationary status of Humboldt State College be terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges, as recommended by the Committee on Infractions.

(b) Voted that Item No. 6 of the Official Procedure governing the NCAA enforcement program be revised to read:

"6. When a penalty has been imposed by the Council, there shall be no review of the penalty by the Council except upon a showing of newly-discovered evidence which is directly related to the Council's findings in the case, or that there was a prejudicial error in the procedure which was followed in the processing of the case by the Committee on Infractions or Council. Any institution which initiates such an appeal shall be required to submit a brief of its appeal at least 30 days prior to the Council meeting and furnish sufficient copies of the brief for distribution to all members of the Council and Committee on Infractions; thereupon, the Council shall direct the Committee on Infractions to review the brief and report to the Council its comments pertinent to the brief, its views of the current operation of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program and its recommendations, if any. Thereupon the Council shall decide by majority vote whether it shall grant a hearing of the appeal. Disciplinary measures imposed by the institution or its conference subsequent to the Council's action, may be considered to be 'newly-discovered evidence' for the purposes of this paragraph."

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that the Special Committee be appointed to review O.I. 1, (c), Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, relative to adding the following language: ". . . or when, after a hearing, termination of the award is recommended by the duly-constituted institutional disciplinary committee or authority on the grounds of bad conduct."

9. The Council considered matters relative to Association membership.

(a) Voted that the Tri-State Collegiate Basketball League be elected an allied member of the Association.

(b) Voted that Nicholls State College, Thibodaux, Louisiana, be elected to an associate membership in the Association.

(c) Voted that Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, be elected to an associate membership in the Association.

10. Mr. Byers reported that 20 institutions had not returned Certification of Compliance forms for the 1961-62 academic year and 17 institutions had not returned such certification for either the 1961-62 or 1960-61 college years.

Voted to reaffirm its procedures providing for a Certification of Compliance program and such program be implemented in 1963 after distribution of the Association's regulations pamphlet.

11. The meeting considered interpretations of Association legislation.

(a) Voted that O. I. 4, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution be revised to provide that: "Any student-athlete who receives or has ever received directly or indirectly, compensation for officiating in athletic contests is no longer an amateur as defined by this principle; however, a student-athlete may be employed in the intramural sports program of his institution and his duties may include officiating of an intramural contest at the going rate for such employment."

(b) Voted that any game played in the Philadelphia City Series Championships be counted as one game in computing the maximum of 26 basketball contests permitted under Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws.

(c) Mr. Byers reported that previous Councils of the Association had considered the possibility of revising O.I. 2 of Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws, to provide that a college coach or facility may not be connected with any instructional school where the enrollees have entered their junior year of high school, as recommended by the Special Committee on Gambling-Bribery. No action was taken at this time.

(d) Voted to approve the executive director's interpretation that if a student-athlete is to receive a deferred bonus from a professional sports organization for signing a contract, such bonus must be computed by the college along with his grant-in-aid or scholarship assistance to make certain that the total amount involved does not exceed the defined limits of commonly-accepted educational expenses. Legislation to implement this action shall be considered by the Council at its April, 1963, meeting.

(e) Voted that falsification of significant medical information on scholarship or grant-in-aid application forms shall be construed to be legitimate grounds for cancellation of institutional aid; the University of Wichita shall not be judged in violation of O.I. 1, (c), Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution, in its termination of institutional aid for Ralph Paulk, on the basis that such information had been falsified on his scholarship agreement.

12. Voted to receive and file the report submitted by Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin, on the Special Committee on Advanced Football Scheduling. He reported that a questionnaire had been directed to approximately 450 football-playing institutions, and the responses showed wide diversification of opinion relative to possible legislation by the Association. It was the Committee's opinion that while a problem does exist, the Association should not undertake legislation at this time.

13. Andy Gustafson, University of Miami football coach, appeared before the Council to urge consideration of a proposed revision in Article VIII, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws, to provide that pre-season practice in football may begin 21 days before the date of the first scheduled intercollegiate game, but no earlier than August



26. It was the sense of the meeting that the matter be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the Officers.

14. The Council discussed the allocation of authority in determining Association policy in the administration of the Association's television program.

Voted that the Executive Committee be requested to develop a definitive statement of policy to be followed by the television Committee in the solicitation of bids and the over-all administration of the Association's television program.

15. Members of the Executive Committee joined the Council to resume consideration of matters related to the sports federations. There ensued a general discussion of Association support of the federation movement.

Voted that the Council withdraw its sponsorship and seek withdrawal of the amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws.

## **Council at Los Angeles, California**

**January 9, 1963**

1. The Council reviewed actions of the 1963 Convention.

(a) It was agreed that the Extra Events Committee shall be asked to submit a recommendation relative to expenses allowable in connection with college all-star games.

(b) Voted that the following committee be appointed to review the provisions of Article IV, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws: Earl Sneed, University of Oklahoma, chairman; Bradford Booth, UCLA; James C. Loveless, DePauw University, and Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference.

(c) It was agreed that the Constitution and By-laws Committee should investigate the possibility of broadening the authority of the Council in the amendatory process without broadening the procedures to be followed by the general convention.

(d) Mr. Byers reported that a meeting had been tentatively scheduled for January 18 or January 28 with General MacArthur to arbitrate the differences between the Amateur Athletic Union and the United States Track and Field Federation.

Voted that the Officers be empowered to act in keeping the membership advised regarding progress of mediation or arbitration between the Amateur Athletic Union and the United States Track and Field Federation and that the Officers represent the Council in any pertinent matters in this connection.

2. The Council considered the appointment of various NCAA committees for 1963 and the selection of personnel to fill the committees:

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that the appointment of personnel to serve on the Advertising Committee be deferred until the April meeting of the Council.

(b) Voted that Robert Hartley, Mississippi State University, Third District; Ferron C. Losee, Los Angeles State College, Eighth District; and Warren Berg, Luther College, College Division representative, be elected to three-year terms on the Public Relations Committee; Baaron B. Pittenger, Harvard University, be re-elected to a three-year term as first District representative.

(c) The Council considered the appointment of personnel to serve on the 1963 NCAA Television Committee.

(1) Voted to alter policy governing election of the Television Committee to establish a maximum three-year term with no restriction on reappointment; representatives from odd-numbered districts be appointed to two-year terms; representatives from even-numbered districts to three-year terms.

(2) Voted that the following Television Committee be appointed in accordance with the foregoing policy:

District 1—William J. Flynn, Boston College

District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University

District 3—James J. Corbett, Louisiana State University

District 4—William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference

District 5—Norvall Neve, Missouri Valley Conference

District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference

District 7—Paul W. Brechler, Western Athletic Conference

District 8—T. J. Hamilton, A.A.W.U.

College Division (East)—Rix N. Yard, Denison University

College Division (West)—H. J. Dorricott, Western State College

At Large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference

At Large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

(d) Voted that Mitchell Gary, Western Michigan University, Fourth District, be appointed to a four-year term on the Committee on Youth Fitness. Mr. Scott, Third District Vice-President was authorized to submit nomination for Third District representative on this Committee. He subsequently nominated Thomas A. McDonough, Emory University for reappointment to a four-year term.

(e) Voted that Clifford B. Fagan, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations; Wilbur C. Johns, U. C. L. A.; Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas, and Robert F. Ray, NCAA president, be appointed to one year terms on the Special Committee on All-Star High School Games, with Mr. Ray to serve as chairman.

(f) Voted that James J. Corbett, Louisiana State University; Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference; William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference, and Walter Byers, NCAA executive director, be reappointed to one-year terms on the Committee on College-Professional Relations.

(g) The Council reviewed the provision of Article III, Section 1, (c), of the By-laws relative to the composition of the Eligibility Committee.

It was the sense of the meeting that this By-law provision should be reviewed further at the April Council meeting. Mr. Byers reported that Rixford Snyder, Committee member from Stanford University, desired to relinquish his responsibilities with the Committee.



Voted that Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan, be elected to a six-year term on the Eligibility Committee; if Mr. Snyder resigns, Reverend W. H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara, shall be appointed to fill the unexpired portion of Mr. Snyder's term and continue as chairman.

(h) It was noted that Robert F. Ray, NCAA president, and Bernie H. Moore, president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, automatically assume membership on the Committee on Ethics.

(i) Voted that T. A. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi; Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago, and E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University, be elected to serve on the 1963 Insurance Committee, with Mr. Mouzon as chairman.

(j) Voted that Paul W. Brechler, Western Athletic Conference; Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference; Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference; Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference; William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference; John Waldorf, Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference, be elected to one-year terms on the NCAA Legislative Committee, with Mr. Reed as chairman.

(k) Voted that Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University; J. O. Christian, University of Connecticut; Reverend Joseph A. Glavin, Holy Cross College; Richard Siebert, University of Minnesota, and James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference, be elected to one-year terms on the Committee on Professional Baseball, with Rev. Glavin to continue as chairman.

(l) Voted that Ralph O. Coleman, Oregon State University; John H. Kobs, Michigan State University; Walter Rabb, University of North Carolina; George L. Shiebler, Eastern College Athletic Conference, and J. A. Tomlinson, Arkansas State College be elected to one-year terms on the Committee on Summer Baseball; Mr. Shiebler to continue as chairman.

(m) Voted that David Busey, Lycoming College, be elected to a three-year term on the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of the NCAA, American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the College Physical Education Association.

(n) It was reported that the National Committee for Amateur Baseball had reorganized and the NCAA's responsibility for appointing a representative to serve on this committee had been terminated.

(o) Voted to elect the following persons to serve as the Association's representatives on the National Football Foundation.

District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts

District 2—David M. Nelson, University of Delaware

District 3—William D. Murray, Duke University

District 4—Ray Eliot, University of Illinois

District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri

District 6—Abb Curtis, Southwest Athletic Conference

District 7—John Hancock, Colorado State College

District 8—Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California.

(p) Voted to elect the following persons to the 1963 Executive Committee:

Wilfred H. Crowley, S. J., University of Santa Clara  
H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado  
Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University  
Wilbur C. Johns, U.C.L.A.  
Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University  
Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas  
R. Victor Stout, Boston University

(q) There ensued a general discussion relative to the composition and responsibilities of the Long-Range Planning Committee. It was reported that the 1962 Officers had appointed the following committee:

President—Jerome Holland, Hampton Institute  
President—Willis M. Tate, Southern Methodist University  
Faculty Representative—A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky  
Faculty Representative—N. M. McKnight, Columbia University  
Faculty Representative—Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines  
Faculty Representative—James K. Sours, University of Wichita  
Athletic Director—Carl Erickson, Kent State University  
Athletic Director—Mox A. Weber, Hamilton College  
Athletic Director—Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin  
Commissioner—Fred Telonicher, Far Western Conference  
Commissioner—James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference

Voted that the above appointments be confirmed, with Mr. Sours as chairman.

(r) It was the sense of the meeting that Messrs. Hartvigsen and Byers should serve on the special committee to review O.I. 1, (c), Article III, Section 1, Constitution, with the balance of the committee to be appointed by the Officers.

(s) Voted that John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University; Rixford K. Snyder, Stanford University; Dean Trevor, Knox College; James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference, and Laurence Woodruff, University of Kansas, serve on the reconstituted Special Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements with Mr. Weaver as chairman.

3. Mr. Byers referred to a written report of the NCAA Public Relations Committee and indicated that the report would be an agenda item for the April meeting of the Council.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Public Relations Committee or designated representative annually meet with the representatives of the network carrying the NCAA football television series and counsel with them on programming.



## SECTION III

### *Proceedings of the Annual Convention*

#### OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

Monday, January 7, 1963

THE OPENING SESSION of the Fifty-seventh Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Golden State Room of the Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, California, at two o'clock, Henry B. Hardt, President, presiding.

PRESIDENT HARDT: It is my privilege and high honor to open this 57th Annual Convention of our great organization, the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Most sincerely, I congratulate every one of you who is a part of this organization which means so much to so many people.

I am happy to report there has been substantial growth during the past year in size, in breadth of program and in significance in the life of our nation.

The chief cause of this fine record is the deep dedication of you men and others like you.

We have benefited from the high quality of the legislation of the past several years. We are now at the opening stage of a long-range planning program. With the result of this important project added to our present operational machinery I predict a great future for the NCAA.

I have the privilege of introducing to you the members of the NCAA Council and Executive Committee. Before I introduce these two groups to you, I should introduce a man who is a member of both groups, my most worthy associate and our most efficient Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. W. H. Crowley of the University of Santa Clara. (President Hardt introduced members of the Council and Executive Committee.)

Now, I would like to introduce members of the Kansas City headquarters staff. Most of them will not be in the room at this time as they have much work to do, but I do want to read their names to you: Walter Byers, A. J. Bergstrom, Wayne Duke, Charles Neinas, Marie Leschin, Ruth Ragan and Marjorie Fieber.

I believe, Father, we will agree that we have had much association with most of those people in the past and have found them a most efficient group. I believe you can be proud of them, as a staff. I can say I have the highest opinion of the entire Council, of the Executive Committee, and of the Kansas City staff. I believe you, as an institution and as an organization, can be proud of them.

I am glad to announce a reception, from six to eight, in the Golden State Room here. Here is the card:

"The Athletic Association of Western Universities and the Tournament of Roses Association cordially invite you to a reception for NCAA delegates in the Golden State Room, Statler Hilton Hotel, 6 to 8 p.m., January 7, 1963. Admission by badge only."

We want to express our appreciation to those two groups that will entertain us. I know that you will show your appreciation at the proper time tonight.

Another card I have here from the office says that as of 12:10 January 7, the following were registered:

Voting delegates	240
Alternate delegates	117
Visiting delegates	50
	<hr/>
	407

I believe that is a very commendable attendance.

I would like to remind you of one part of our program which we have before us, and that is the district discussion periods. They are listed in your schedule. They are quite important, and I commend them to you for careful consideration.

## 1. ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT HARDT: The next item, announcement of special committees. If you will refer to the program of the Convention, on page 11 you have listed the Nominating Committee; the Committee on Committees; the Voting Committee; the Committee on Credentials; the Memorial Resolutions Committee.

## 2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

PRESIDENT HARDT: Now, may I explain at this time the procedure for voting to be followed at the Wednesday business session?

The voting delegates will wear white badges. The alternate delegates will wear blue badges. These delegates will vote when the white badge man is not voting.

The visiting delegates will wear pink badges. The press will wear canary-colored badges.

The method of voting will be by voice vote. For those votes where a two-third majority is required, we will have a standing vote, and if it is absolutely necessary we will resort to a written ballot box vote. We hope to avoid this, in the interest of conserving time.

The order of business will be as listed in our program on page 3. We hope to complete most of what is listed on page 3 today. If not, we will take up in the Wednesday business session wherever we leave off today.

The last item of business on Wednesday will be the report of the Memorial Resolutions Committee.

If there are no changes suggested at this time, we hope to proceed with the order of the agenda as outlined.



At this time it is my privilege to introduce to you the parliamentarian for the business session on Wednesday, Marcus Plant, faculty representative, University of Michigan. I would like to ask that he come up at this time to give any statement he sees fit for the good of our procedure.

MARCUS PLANT (University of Michigan): It was thought worthwhile to refresh our recollections on the procedure for amendments with respect to the regulative proposals that will come before the Convention. There are two amendments to the Constitution and a large number of amendments to the By-laws. These amendments may themselves be amended at this Convention, subject to the qualification that the proposed amendment to the amendment be submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention.

The purpose of this is to insure that proposed amendments to the amendments are circularized and that all of these delegates have an opportunity to give them full and adequate consideration. The Secretary, when he receives any such proposed amendment, will prepare copies, and they will be distributed either before or during the business session on Wednesday. So if there are any suggested amendments to the amending legislation that is on the agenda, it should be remembered that copies of the suggested amendments should be given to Father Crowley before 1 p.m. tomorrow.

### **3. REPORTS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS**

PRESIDENT HARDT: The next item in the order of business is the reports of the Vice-Presidents. You will find them listed in the Convention Bulletin, beginning on page 5. They have been circularized. I hope many of you have read them. If you have not, please do so. They contain important information for all of us.

With respect to these Reports of the Vice-Presidents, do I hear a motion that they be accepted? (The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **4. REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES**

PRESIDENT HARDT: The next item refers to the reports of rules and tournament committees. They have been printed in the Convention Bulletin, beginning on page 29. They have been circularized. What is your wish with respect to those? Any discussion? Is there a motion that they be received? (The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER**

SECRETARY-TREASURER CROWLEY: The report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year, ending August 31, 1962, is based on the audit submitted by the firm of Francis A. Wright and Company of Kansas City, Missouri. The audit shows that the finances of the Association have continued in a sound and moderately prosperous condition.

I shall confine myself to a review of the highlights of the auditor's report which you may find in detail in your Convention Bulletin, pages 90-129.

During the fiscal year ending on August 31, 1962, there was an increase in total assets of approximately \$101,000.00. The liabilities, deferred income, and reserves also were increased. Most of the increase in assets appeared in the cash balances. The establishment of a federation reserve fund was the principal contributing factor to the increase in liabilities, deferred income and reserves.

*General income* for the fiscal year amounted to \$325,162.62, an increase of \$59,981.79 over the previous year.

*General expense* for the fiscal year totaled \$237,809.05. This also represents an increase of \$25,655.97 over the previous year. This was due to necessary additions to the executive staff, salary increases, and added costs of general operations.

Total additions to surplus for the year amounted to \$100,493.89, of which \$96,899.60 came from net income of the operation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Collegiate Bureau. Charges against surplus for the year totaled \$122,961.80. As of August 31, 1962, the surplus balance amounted to \$467,992.52.

The reserves of the Association are found in two categories and two separate funds. The first is the Funded Cash Reserve, and the second is the Investment Trust Account.

The Funded Cash Reserve is just what the name implies, and is covered in full by cash or immediately marketable securities, as presented in Exhibit A, Schedule 1, page 92. These funds amount to \$214,145.85. The Investment Account, consisting of government securities, corporation stocks and corporate bonds amounts, in terms of cost, to \$280,446.94. These are listed in Exhibit A, Schedule 2, found on pages 92-93 of your Convention Bulletin.

We acknowledge with satisfaction and express our gratitude to the Basketball Tournament Committee for the substantial revenues derived from the National Championship Tournament held last year. I move the report be received. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

## **6. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

H. J. DORRICOFF (Western State College of Colorado): It is my privilege to present this year-end report of the Association's Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is the 10-man administrative committee, appointed annually by the Council at the time of the Convention to administer the NCAA's business affairs and to supervise the conduct of the national meets and tournament conducted by the Association.

I am going to touch just some of the highlights in the Executive Committee's affairs of the past 12 months inasmuch as the abridged minutes of the Committee's first two meetings of the year are contained on pages 60-71 of the Convention Bulletin and Secretary-Treasurer Crowley has commented on various financial aspects.



The keynote of this year's report of your Executive Committee is one of expansion. All activities of the Committee during the past year reflect attempts to meet the needs and desires of a rapidly-expanding membership which has increased 86 per cent in the last 10 years to an all-time high of 597 colleges and universities, athletic conferences and associations.

### **Financial Condition of Meets and Tournaments**

The healthy condition of the various meets and tournaments conducted by the Association is reflected in the financial reports for this competition. These reports may be found on pages 101-129 of your Convention Bulletin. It is particularly encouraging to the Executive Committee that a number of these championships showed substantial increase in net receipts during the past year and it was possible to assist in defraying expenses of institutions competing in these events. Particular note should be made of the following:

(a) The 1962 College World Series held at Omaha, Nebraska, showed total net receipts of \$10,468.80, marking only the third time in the 16-year history of the tournament that it has returned a profit.

(b) For the sixth consecutive year, all game and team expenses were paid in connection with the College Division Basketball Tournament, and for the fourth time in the six-year history of the event participating teams shared in the tournament's net receipts. As noted in its report, the College Division Basketball Tournament Committee is extremely pleased with the progress the tournament continues to make at the regional level. Receipts of the eight regional tournaments, nearly double that of the previous year, were largely responsible for the tournament achieving the net profit in 1962. Your Executive Committee concurs with the College Basketball Tournament Committee in this regard; it feels that the tournament will continue to prosper with such a firm foundation at the regional level.

(c) Of course, the University Division Basketball Tournament continues as the Association's top revenue producer. This past year the University tournament achieved a record net return of more than \$430,000 with \$215,000 of that total being distributed to the 25 competing institutions. It is interesting to note that 10 years ago, in 1952, the net receipts for this tournament amounted to approximately \$150,000.

(d) Ice hockey, too, showed a record return of approximately \$17,000 under the excellent sponsorship of Hamilton College and Colgate University. Half of this amount, as noted in the financial report contained in the bulletin, was distributed to the competing institutions with the remaining balance placed in the Ice Hockey Reserve Fund.

(e) For the first time in the memory of those connected with the event, the Association's annual tennis championships—oldest event in the NCAA's 79-year-old championship series—achieved a net return through the excellent management of Stanford University.

(f) The track and field meet held at the University of Oregon achieved a record net return during the year also. Net receipts for the 1962 Track and Field Championships totaled approximately \$29,000 with more than \$22,500 returned to the competing institutions to assist in defraying travel expense.

### **Administration of Tournaments**

The continued success of the various competitions conducted by the Association, as noted in the foregoing résumé of their financial condition, also poses administrative problems. For example, during the past year the Executive Committee considered several items which show a direct correlation to the continued expansion of these events.

The 1963 track and field championships, to be held at the University of New Mexico, will be extended to three days to accommodate an ever-increasing entry list for this competition. In wrestling, the Executive Committee approved the awarding of six places, instead of four. The increasing complexities of administering the ice hockey tournament prompted the Ice Hockey Rules Committee to recommend that a tournament handbook, outlining the policies and procedures for administration and conduct of this event, be developed by the Association's executive offices. Previously, the wrestling championships were extended an additional day to accommodate larger fields.

These matters are reported here as a means of acquainting the membership with the increased problems facing our rules and tournament committees; but these are welcome problems since they mean that there is more and better competition across the nation resulting in larger national championship fields. Nearly 4,500 student-athletes compete annually in the championship competition offered by the Association and this total will be increased markedly with the addition of four national College Division championships in 1963 in the sports of track and field, wrestling, golf and tennis.

### **Continuing Rules Committee Secretaries**

Last year, your Executive Committee reported it had undertaken a six-point program designed to improve the administration and conduct of the playing rules. One point in this program provided for amendments to Article III, Section 2, (a) of the By-laws, to create continuing positions on the basketball and football rules committees for secretary-rules editors. Your Committee believes this was a progressive step in strengthening the administration and conduct of the playing rules in these two sports.

As a means of accomplishing similar objectives in other sports, the Executive Committee is proposing a series of amendments to Article III, Section 2, of the By-laws, to provide continuing rules committee secretaries for the Association's rules committees in swimming, track and field, wrestling, and baseball. These proposed amendments are set forth on pages 131-132 of your Convention Bulletin; your Executive Committee heartily endorses this legislation.



## **College Division Representation Rules and Tournament Committees**

This Association, at its Convention last year in Chicago, adopted legislation to inaugurate national College Division competition in the sports of track and field, wrestling, golf and tennis. To provide proper administration for these events, in accordance with the established procedures of the various rules and tournament committees involved, your Executive Committee is proposing to the 57th annual Convention amendments to Article III, Sections 2 and 3, of the By-laws for College Division representation on the Wrestling Rules Committee and the Golf and Tennis Tournament Committees. These are set forth on pages 132-133 of your Convention Bulletin.

### **Public Relations-Liaison Officer**

While it is indicated in the abridged minutes appearing in your Convention Bulletin, your Committee wishes to call special attention to the part-time employment of Victor M. Kelley, Jr., sports information director at the University of California in Los Angeles, as public relations-liaison officer for the 1962 NCAA television series. Mr. Kelley was retained for a ten-month period, beginning May 1, and performed worthwhile services for the Association's television operations, and assisted with the administrative details pertaining to the new national sports federations. The Executive Committee and Television Committees are indebted to the executive and athletic administrations of UCLA for permitting Mr. Kelley to assist the Association in these phases of their operations.

### **National Collegiate Film Service**

Many of you are familiar with the NCAA film service, which has been conducted from the NCAA executive offices the last 11 years. The NCAA film library includes approximately 260 motion pictures covering baseball, college and university basketball, boxing, gymnastics, ice hockey, swimming, track and field and wrestling. The popularity of this service is evidenced in the great demand for films and the inability to readily book certain of the features because of such extensive requests.

Your Committee wishes to report that arrangements were consummated during the year for an expanded National Collegiate film service to include sound, color film features for instructional and officiating purposes. The first of these films in the sports of football and track and field will be available for distribution within the next month and additional information relative to this expanded service will be distributed to the membership at an early date. Your Executive Committee considers this a notable step forward in improving the administration of our playing rules and promotion of the sports involved.

### **Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements**

At its April meeting, the Executive Committee appropriated a sum of \$5,000 to finance research study on academic testing and re-

quirements. Additional information regarding this matter will be presented to the Association at the Round Table session tomorrow morning by Robert Ray, committee chairman; however, your Committee calls this matter to your attention at this time as it feels this study will prove most significant. We urge the membership's complete cooperation in assisting the Special Committee with this most important project.

### **High School All-Star Certification**

The officers appointed a five-man committee to represent the Council in administering Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution, relative to certification of high school all-star football and basketball contests. During the first year of application of this provision, 20 games were approved from the approximate 50 applications received. It is significant that the program has met with extremely favorable reception on the part of the high schools and has marked a singularly important advance in fostering better relationships between the high schools and colleges.

### **Convention Operations**

During the course of the year, the Executive Committee adopted two actions designed to approve the conduct of our annual convention. The Committee appointed Mark Plant, University of Michigan law school professor and past chairman of the Association's Constitution and By-laws Committee, as permanent parliamentarian for the annual meetings. This step was taken in the thought that a person conversant with the Association's rules and regulations might be in a better position to render this most worthwhile service to the Association, rather than engage a person for this important task who is unfamiliar with our operations.

As a further means of improving our Convention operations, the Executive Committee added the following provisions to Executive Regulation I, Convention Arrangements, which is set forth on page 140 of your Convention Bulletin:

"The order of business in any procedural rule prescribed by the executive director and officers for the conduct of the annual business meeting may be changed or suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided that such change or suspension is not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution or By-laws. In applying Article IX of the Constitution and Article IX of the By-laws, the presiding officer may permit changes in the wording of proposed amendments of a purely editorial nature or to correct typographical errors."

### **Classification of Institutions**

Classification of institutions for competitive purposes within the Association has always been a difficult problem. With the addition of four National College Division events in 1963, the Executive Committee found it necessary to review, expand and perfect the classification system which has prevailed for the established College Di-



vision basketball and cross-country championships. A complete explanation of this policy and a listing of the classification of institutions is set forth as Appendix III, pages 154-166, of your Convention Bulletin.

### **1963 Convention**

The Executive Committee recommends that the NCAA's 58th Annual Convention be held in New York City next January with the Hotel Commodore to serve as headquarters. The dates for our 1964 Convention will be the week of January 5 to 11. The exact dates will be announced later during this Convention, so you can put it on your calendar.

President Hardt, as I mentioned at the beginning of this report, this is just a summary of some of the matters considered by the Executive Committee during the year. I move that this year-end report of the Executive Committee be accepted and approved, including the detailed accounting of all of our activities as set forth in the Convention Bulletin.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

## **7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL**

JAMES K. SOURS (University of Wichita): Once again, I am honored to have been selected to report to you on behalf of the Council and its activities for this last year. Unfortunately, however, the circumstances surrounding the activities of the Council at this Convention have been such that we found it impossible to complete preparation of our report in time for this meeting. Consequently, the oral report of the Council's activities will be presented to you at the Wednesday session.

In the meantime, gentlemen, I should like to call your attention to the written minutes of the Council's activities, which you will find in your Convention Bulletin, beginning on page 71 and extending through page 89. Please read that. That is a part of the report to you from your Council.

In addition, will you please note and study carefully between now and Wednesday the Official Interpretations that were made this year, beginning at page 136 and extending through page 138? On Wednesday you will have an opportunity to discuss these Official Interpretations individually and vote on them individually.

PRESIDENT HARDT: I believe that concludes our business for today. Please remember, at three o'clock in this room, the General Round Table, a very important meeting that will concern practically all of you. I hope to see you there.

*The meeting recessed at 2:55 p.m.*

## GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 7, 1963

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE convened in the Golden State Room at 3 p.m., Rev. W. H. Crowley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, presiding.

**CHAIRMAN CROWLEY:** This afternoon and tomorrow morning we have some important subjects to be discussed. These discussions of our round table can be helpful to all of us, since they serve several purposes: (1) to review developments of certain projects inaugurated at the previous Convention or undertaken during the past year; (2) to give us an opportunity to hear directly from committee members and personnel who have been entrusted with carrying out these projects related to amateur sports in America, and thereby providing us with reliable first-hand information on the problems that must be faced; (3) to provide adequate background information concerning certain issues that may be proposed for official action by the voting delegates at the business session.

The major portion of our time today will be devoted to the federation movement, but first of all, we shall have a report from the NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness and the development of recreation programs.

This is related to our main topic of today, because it is confidently expected that the federation movement will make a significant contribution to youth fitness in America.

The man I will call upon to give this report is well known to all of us, because of his distinguished career in the service and his outstanding work in amateur athletics—T. J. Hamilton, executive secretary of the Athletic Association of Western Universities.

### REPORT OF YOUTH FITNESS COMMITTEE

**T. J. HAMILTON** (Athletic Association of Western Universities): I have the pleasure of reporting for a very able Fitness Committee of the NCAA. We have discussed at length many ideas concerning fitness, and we have come to the conclusion that we have burdened you with the same ideas quite a few times at these meetings. This will be a little shorter than our previous reports.

In October 1958, the NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness published a report of its survey concerning the sports and recreational programs of the nation's colleges and universities. This report presented a graphic and detailed story of the athletic and game participation of students attending four-year institutions and in addition, depicted the scope and resources of the intercollegiate athletic and physical education programs of NCAA member institutions.

At that time it was felt there was little basic information about our facilities and activities, and this report was published to perform that service.

At the time this survey was conducted, the Committee planned a second or follow-up study in order to measure the progress made



in the areas of intercollegiate athletics, physical education, recreation, and to ascertain the increase in facilities for these activities.

In October, 1962, the Committee circularized a detailed questionnaire designed to obtain pertinent information and solicited the cooperation of the Association's membership to provide the facts on the matters under consideration. This report is being made at the present time in order to apprise the membership of the progress of the study. This was the questionnaire form that was sent out.

As of this date, 350 institutions—or 65 per cent of the NCAA membership—have filed completed questionnaires. In order that the survey be made more meaningful and complete, the Committee urges those institutions which have not returned questionnaires to do so. In 1938, 84 per cent of the NCAA membership participated in the survey and the Committee is hopeful that a comparable, or better, proportion will respond this year. We solicit your cooperation. The Committee is aiming at April 1, 1963, as the target date for the publication of its report. The Committee is indebted to the NCAA staff and Art Bergstrom for implementing this task.

Although returns are incomplete, figures available as of now lead the Committee to forecast these trends in the areas under observation:

1. There is a marked increase in the number of athletic and physical education facilities in NCAA colleges and universities.

2. Increased enrollments plus a desire to conduct better activities programs have resulted in a more complete and full use of available facilities.

3. Expense, an ever-present and vital factor in the operation of athletic and physical education programs, have increased greatly since 1958, and in some instances have resulted in the curtailment of certain phases of activities programs.

4. The number of sports and activities presented by NCAA institutions is approximately the same as that of 1958 but the number of participants is greatly increased.

5. There is still need for a more intensified program of physical activity for our students and for facilities in which to conduct them.

The Committee on Youth Fitness is looking forward toward publication of the report of its 1962-63 survey. It is hoped that the comparative analysis between the 1958 and present survey will present a challenge to our institutions to provide physical education and athletic programs to match and complement the stepped-up classroom demands being placed on our students.

This study should be of great value to member institutions in that it will enable them to evaluate their own situations in the light of national trends in athletics, intramurals and recreation.

Reports from the various district chairmen indicate that available facilities are being utilized more efficiently than ever before.

Commendation is offered to the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations and the component state high school athletic associations and physical education organizations for the great job they have done and are continuing to do in enlarging their athletic sports participation and fitness activities. In

high schools the growth in the sports of wrestling, swimming, gymnastics, fencing and soccer has been significant.

Although there have been noteworthy advances made in the college sports structure, our intercollegiate program has not kept pace in providing opportunities for high school athletes desiring to continue their activities. The college enrollment expansion has not been accompanied by a national enlargement in the number of intercollegiate sports, nor in a growth of junior varsity and lightweight teams to supply the worthwhile competitive experience that is so desirable. Likewise the reduction and curtailment of physical education courses has given rise to the spontaneous formation of student clubs for recreational activities. Intramural programs are hard-pressed to meet the increased demands.

Budget costs have soared and while university administrations and boards of regents sincerely want high-grade athletic and fitness programs, many have not recognized that they must provide additional financing to serve the ever-increasing college population.

Athletic fields, tennis courts, real estate and athletic facilities are sometimes pared to accommodate academic buildings. Often the intention to replace these facilities is forgotten or delayed by low placement on planning and building priority lists.

Our youth should have continued physical activity for our nation to obtain a desirable standard of fitness, and the physical programs should have equal priority with other disciplines to produce well-rounded young men and women. There is some tendency among educators to deceive themselves that they have satisfied the need for student fitness by substituting a volunteer program of physical education for a two, three, or four-year required program. Sometimes they advocate larger intramural programs, but at the same time reduce the available playing fields. They want the increased student population to enjoy a full program, but refuse to recognize a larger budget is required.

The NCAA must continue to point out these necessities, and continue to cooperate fully with the high schools, physical education and other organizations to further the cause of fitness. Much has been done, but greater efforts and improvements are needed.

In the past two years we have advocated enlarged activities on Olympic sports. There is some evidence that conferences and institutions have initiated new sports and enlarged competition; further emphasis is needed.

President Kennedy's support of the cause for fitness has been extremely beneficial. We commend Bud Wilkinson for his program and hard work, and we feel the NCAA can take some satisfaction in the worthwhile efforts exerted by the people of our organization. We predict that this program will be fully evident in the new survey report which will be published soon.

#### DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO THE NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Last year, as you recall, we heard a report from the chairman of the Special Committee on NCAA and AAU Relations, Wilbur Johns. His report was the result of two years of



negotiations and deliberations with the AAU, and this report was reinforced by others who also found considerable dissatisfaction with the AAU administration of track and field and gymnastics and basketball.

Relations with the AAU, as you well know, have not improved since the last Convention. The NCAA was regarded as a subject of special vituperation by the AAU president at its convention, and we note with deep regret that if mud-slinging were a sport there would be no question about who would have jurisdiction over that dishonorable activity.

Today we are not concerned with cataloging the misrepresentation presented by the AAU and their litany of vituperation campaign. Rather, we are concerned with giving an account of the federation movement which we expect to strengthen amateur sport in this country and thus prove a great benefit to our Olympic competition.

Four national sports federations have been formed in the last year. You will hear about their development, their constitution, their structures. You will hear directly from the presidents of three of those federations.

But before we discuss the organization of the federations, I would like to call upon Walter Hass, director of athletics of the University of Chicago, to give us an account of the history of the developments with the Amateur Athletic Union. This will refresh our minds, provide us with a background for the better understanding of the federation movement and how it evolved.

It is also appropriate I think because the federations did provide a place for the AAU in their structure, but this was rejected.

### **History of Relationships with the AAU**

WALTER HASS (University of Chicago): I have been asked to discuss the history and the development of negotiations leading to the organization of sports federations. It will be obvious that they were not organized in haste.

I will attempt to avoid repetition, but a certain amount of background information is necessary to completely understand the situation that exists today and confronts this Association.

Your Council was officially informed of the concern over the Olympic situation and relations with the AAU in April 1960. Prior to the Council's official notification, the NCAA Executive Committee, NCAA Olympic Committee, and the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners had investigated the problem and informal discussions with AAU officials gave credence to the concern of the representatives of the colleges and universities. Consequently, the Executive Committee, NCAA Olympic Committee and National Association of Collegiate Commissioners recommended that the Council cancel the NCAA Articles of Alliance with the AAU. The Council adopted this recommendation and cited the following reasons for the cancellation:

1. Inconsistent administration of rules and regulations by the AAU.

2. Inadequate administration of eligibility requirements by the AAU.

3. Lack of harmony and good will in arranging and controlling foreign sports tours by the AAU.

4. The AAU's inability to secure the necessary cooperation with its sister organizations in order to advance the best interests of amateur sports.

The Council stated, at that time, that it hoped new Articles of Alliance would be developed assuring a close cooperative relationship between the two organizations in the future.

The Council's action in cancelling the Articles of Alliance was approved by the membership at the Association's 55th annual Convention in January, 1961.

Wilbur Johns, chairman of the Association's Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations, continuously provided the Council with detailed reports of the developments subsequent to cancellation of the Articles of Alliance. During the meetings of June 4-5, 1960, the AAU stated verbally that it was prepared to offer the educational institutions equal representation on all committees. Mr. Johns requested that this offer be put in writing; however, the AAU declined to do this.

The Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations met with AAU representatives again in September, 1960; February, 1961; and September, 1961. It was during the later meeting that the AAU proclaimed it would never relinquish its exclusive control of any sport over which it held jurisdiction. It was also during this period that the AAU accelerated its propaganda program, claiming that the federation movement was a "power grab" on the part of a few individuals and a small group of track coaches were attempting to gain control of the sport in this country. Other allegations stated that the colleges wanted to destroy the AAU and gain complete control.

The AAU's accusations did not promote an atmosphere conducive to reaching an agreement through negotiations.

The NCAA Committee, however, was willing to try to find grounds for a mutually acceptable agreement with the AAU.

In the meantime, the NCAA Executive Committee authorized the Special Committee to participate in the formation of the Basketball Federation.

In addition, the NCAA Council issued a statement pertinent to the subject. If I may quote briefly from that statement—

"There appears to be only one major point of dispute. The AAU takes the position that no other organization or segment of amateur athletics shall be accorded a significant place in determining governing amateur sports policies in the United States or this nation's position on international sports questions. In short, the AAU believes this is its exclusive prerogative."

On January 12, 1962, Mr. Johns appeared before the NCAA Convention, along with H. E. (Bud) Foster, representing the Basketball Federation; Charles (Chic) Werner, representing the Track and Field Federation; Gene Wettstone, representing the Gymnastics Federation



and Clifford B. Fagan, executive secretary of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. The problems confronting amateur athletics in the United States were presented to the NCAA membership. It was apparent that new controlling agencies were needed in sports where correction was necessary.

Through the mandate of the 56th annual Convention of the NCAA, the Association was authorized to commit itself to federations in basketball, gymnastics and track and field. Worthy of note is that the resolution proclaiming this action was passed unanimously on the Convention floor.

NCAA representatives met with AAU officials again in February, 1962. With the Association's membership now officially approving the federations, the AAU under pressure reorganized its structure to create an image of offering equal representation on certain committees. The function of these committees was advisory in nature with the AAU maintaining its control at the policy-making level.

Naturally, this was unacceptable to the NCAA and its allies. The federation movement continued and on March 4-6, 1962, 88 delegates representing 14 national sports organizations met in Chicago to outline plans for the formation of federations in basketball, gymnastics, and track and field. There was overwhelming agreement on the basic principles of the federations. The enthusiasm of the delegates clearly illustrated that there was broad, national support for the federation concept.

A position was reserved for the AAU in the federations and the AAU would continue to be responsible for the administration of "open" competition. The AAU was not willing, however, to share with other deserving organizations the right to decide policy affecting sports in which the educational institutions of the United States are the major contributors. Consequently, the invitation was declined.

Subsequent to the March meetings, federations were formed and now are operative in basketball, gymnastics and track and field.

As you know, both the United States Olympic Committee and the federal government have expressed concern over the differences between the federations and the AAU.

On October 26-27, 1962, representatives of the federations and the AAU met with government and Olympic officials in Washington, D. C. It was agreed that both sides would permit dual sanctioning of track meets in order to eliminate the stigma of ineligibility for athletes participating in the sport of track and field. The AAU later reneged on this agreement at a meeting held at the Olympic House in New York City, November 12-13.

During the meetings in New York, representatives of the United States Track and Field Federation and the AAU agreed to what is now referred to as the "Olympic House Coalition." The principles of agreement are documented by an exchange of memoranda between the USTFF and AAU and certified as correct by a representative of the State Department. One of the most salient points of the agreement was the fact that the coalition would become operative

immediately and by common agreement the coalition would become the IAAF member in 1964.

This same agreement was repudiated by the AAU Executive Committee and Convention on December 1.

Gentlemen, in my opinion the history of negotiations illustrates that the AAU has not fulfilled its agreements, has utilized delaying tactics, and consistently refused to admit the issues. In short, the negotiations have been unsuccessful, up to date.

I should like to divert a moment to give you a personal experience. I am an officer in the Central AAU and also serve on the NCAA Council. Some of you have probably read about the University of Chicago Track Club's recent track meet which was sanctioned by both the USTFF and the AAU. Many of my friends are prominent officials in the Central AAU. They are fine, worthwhile people, interested in aiding amateur athletics in this country. When the University of Chicago requested dual sanctioning, it was immediately approved by the USTFF and also approved by the Central AAU. After a meeting which was held the day following our securing the USTFF sanction, the AAU national office had a few misgivings, I imagine, about granting such a sanction, but because of the cooperation between the Central AAU and the University of Chicago, nothing was said at that time.

I mention this merely to point out the difficulty does not always lie with individuals or even at the local level with AAU officials. The problem is the upper echelon of the AAU feels it has the sole right to determine policy affecting amateur athletics in this country, and will do anything to retain this power.

I added something to this little talk after I got here in Los Angeles and picked up the paper that some of you may have seen, and a column written by Paul Zimmerman, of the Los Angeles TIMES, in which he said:

"We have at hand a letter from David A. Matlin, of the Southern Pacific Association of the AAU that says it isn't so. Matlin, vice-president of the national organization, is in line for the presidency.

"I would like to call your attention to the fact," said Matlin, "that all newspaper stories to the contrary notwithstanding, the recently held University of Chicago Indoor Track and Field Meet did not have dual sanction. The meet was sanctioned and conducted by the AAU. If the USTFF gratuitously and verbally approved the meet, such approval was something over which the AAU had no control." (Here is the thing of which I speak). "The sponsors of the meet did not seek, nor procure, any sanction from the new federation."

Evidently the gentleman didn't know what happened, or he completely disregarded the facts. We not only secured the sanction of the meet from the Central AAU but by telephone notified the national AAU office that we were seeking the sanction and that we had it. Both Colonel Hull and Captain Archer knew on Tuesday, when our meet was on Thursday, that we had been dual-sanctioned.

Furthermore, today I received a letter from my track coach, Ted Haydon, who has done an outstanding job not only in colleges



but with the AAU and with track and field clubs, in which he mentioned in this letter, "John Bower, president of the Central AAU, called me this morning and said he had been called from the national office and was told, 'No more dual sanctions.'"

No more dual sanctions, which would indicate that even in the case where both Captain Archer, and Colonel Hall said there were not dual sanctions there were, and they had been accepted.

It also should be noted that the AAU withdrew its sanction of the cross-country meet in Knoxville, Tennessee, October 27-28. Although the local AAU in Knoxville was agreeable to dual sanctioning, the national AAU office withdrew the sanction when a USTFF sanction was issued. Subsequently, hundreds of athletes were declared ineligible by the AAU for participating in the meet, classified as an open meeting without AAU sanction. Some of you may have noticed the story stating that Jim Dupree of Southern Illinois, an outstanding half-miler, has been declared ineligible. He is just one of 400.

After the research that I have done on this presentation in trying to get the information, I am convinced that the amateur athletics in the United States can prosper and advance only through a partnership structure which combines the talents and resources of all parties interested in the various sports. This is the federation concept which will benefit athletics in this country.

### **Organizational Development of the Federations**

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I have been asked to give an account of the organizational structure of the federations and a survey of what has been accomplished during the past year.

Much has been accomplished. It has been astounding. There was an organizational meeting as Mr. Hass mentioned, March 4-6, in Chicago, to acquaint athletic administrators throughout the country with the concept and basic purposes of federation, to receive ideas about how they could best be set up to achieve the goal of a stronger amateur program in America and with all constituents working in harmony and coordinating their effort.

At this meeting, there were 88 delegates, representing 14 national organizations, 21 intercollegiate conferences, and 11 state high school associations.

There was overwhelming and enthusiastic response for the proposed structure and program which was outlined at this meeting.

The delegates, however, were obliged to present the proposals to their constituent members for approval, and it might be noted that at this time the AAU was invited to attend the meeting, but the invitation was declined.

Within the next few months numerous national and regional athletic organizations voted to ratify the federations and support the program that had been presented at the Chicago meeting.

The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, which previously had voiced support of the Basketball Federation, voted on July 5, at its national convention, to become members of the Track and Field Federation and the Gymnastics

Federation. Consequently, the work of setting up the structures, approving the Constitution and Bylaws, and electing officers for the federation could now go forward, undefeated, except for cries of anguish and vituperation from the members of the Amateur Athletic Association.

### *Basketball Federation*

The Basketball Federation, which had made considerable progress even prior to the Convention last year, was the first to be formed. The Basketball Federation of the United States of America grew out of the work of the National Basketball Committee of the United States of America and Canada, the official rules-making body in North America, which was reorganized in March, 1960, as the National Basketball Committee of the United States.

This body sought international recognition, since it considered itself a more representative agency to govern basketball than the Amateur Athletic Union. This group initiated and carried out negotiations with FIBA, the international federation, and these negotiations are continuing under the recently formed federation.

Under the leadership of the committee, constituent groups met in Chicago, May 11-13, 1962, to enroll members and adopt a constitution. It was agreed then that the federation would become operative on July 1. Over 20,000 institutions are represented. On July 22 and 23, a meeting was held in Chicago at which officers were elected and voting allotments and procedures were developed. The president of the Federation is A. C. Lonborg, director of athletics, University of Kansas, from whom you will hear next.

### *Baseball Federation*

The United States Baseball Federation was formally organized July 14 in Chicago with a charter membership composed of the Armed Forces, through the Interservice Sports Council; the National Committee for Amateur Baseball, encompassing all the principal baseball games outside of high schools and colleges; the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations; the National Junior College Athletic Association; and the NCAA.

A petition to designate the Federation as this country's representative to the International Amateur Baseball Federation was presented in October, 1962. The president of the Federation is Everett D. Barnes, director of athletics, Colgate University.

Since the AAU assumed no jurisdiction over baseball, the formation of this Federation was accomplished without objections or controversy.

### *Track and Field Federation*

The United States Track and Field Federation was formed as a result of three organizational meetings, the last of which was held in Chicago, July 23-24. The 14 delegates acting as a constitutional committee drew up a constitution and elected officers. William B. Russell, of the California Interscholastic Federation, was elected president.



September 1 was designated as the date on which the USTFF would begin full operation. On September 24, Charles D. Werner, past president of the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association, assumed his duties as executive director and established headquarters in New York. Over 15,000 educational institutions are represented by the U. S. Track and Field Federation.

The voting allotments were distributed so that no two organizations could control the voting. The constitution prohibits those actively engaged in coaching to be members of the governing council. I mention explicitly these two points, because they refute the allegations made by the AAU that the federations represent "power grabs" by the NCAA and some dissatisfied coaches.

The membership structure of the USTFF is made up of competing categories comprising the interscholastic division, intercollegiate division, and the armed forces division, if they wish to join. (They have not given their consent as yet although the service academies are supporting the federations as members of the NCAA.) Also the open division and the at-large division. In the noncompetitive category you have the allied divisions and the associate divisions.

Twenty-four votes were distributed among the categories and 18 operating committees have been set up to administer the functions of the Federation.

The achievements, the program, and the future plans of the Federation will be presented to you by Mr. Russell, its president.

#### *Gymnastics Federation*

On September 29-30, a developmental meeting was held in Chicago for the purpose of forming a gymnastics federation. Forty-three delegates, representing national organizations attended the meeting, agreed upon basic principles, and formed committees to investigate ways and means of bringing into operation the proposed United States Gymnastics Federation.

On December 7, a meeting of the temporary executive committee was held and December 8-9, the first Federation organization and business meeting was convened in Chicago. At this meeting officers were chosen with Donald Boydston, athletic director of Southern Illinois University, being elected president.

On December 20, 1962, the United States Gymnastics Federation began formal operation. Its membership includes the competitive category which comprises the interscholastic division, also the intercollegiate division, the Armed Forces division (a place is reserved for them although they have not as yet joined); the national gymnastic organization; and the at-large division. The non-competitive categories are the allied groups and the associate members.

The voting power again is allocated so that no two may control the voting power.

This, briefly, is a report on what has been accomplished in the way of organizational developments since the last Convention. Much remains to be done, and in order to be successful the federations will require the strong backing of the NCAA.

That so much has been accomplished in such a relatively short time is due to many people who devoted time and effort to the federation movement.

I think special mention should be made of the strong stand taken by our President, Dr. Hardt, in dealing with the AAU, the enthusiastic support of Cliff Fagan, of the National High School Federation, and the skillfully planned and well directed organizational work of our Executive Director, Walter Byers.

We have with us the presidents of these three federations, and I would like now to call upon Mr. Russell. Mr. Russell is well known out here on the West Coast. He is very prominent in the California Interscholastic Federation. He was elected first president of the United States Track and Field Federation. He has devoted considerable time and effort to guiding it through its early turbulent stages, and we are happy to have him with us today to give us an account of the plans and programs of the United States Track and Field Federation.

### **Plans and Programs of the Federations**

#### *United States Track and Field Federation*

WILLIAM B. RUSSELL (USTFF President): Much of the material which I had noted for presentation to you has already been completely given, and I believe that my good friend, Bob Kane, finds himself in the same position, so you are going to be treated to a less than 10 or 15 minutes dissertation from your speaker at the present time.

Very briefly, however, I will review that the Track and Field Federation is an operating organization. It does represent the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, which numbers some 20,000 high schools; your own National Collegiate Athletic Association of nearly 600 colleges and universities, athletic conferences and associations; the National Junior College Athletic Association, with some 16 district organizations and 300 member institutions; and the National Track and Field Association, which represents some 40 track and field clubs. It also includes membership by the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

I want to emphasize the constituent membership, because if you will dwell upon this for a brief time you will fully recognize that at least 90 per cent of the track and field interests in our country are involved in the Track and Field Federation movement.

The USTFF came into existence so that these organizations could be of mutual assistance in developing both national competition and international competition.

The USTFF has no desire to enter track and field competition, as has been charged. Our Federation has always indicated a willingness for dual sanction. The members of the Track and Field Federation no longer recognize the AAU as the governing body for track and field internal, domestic competition in this country. All of us look to the United States Track and Field Federation for leadership in domestic matters.



The United States Track and Field Federation has embarked upon a program of increased competition and development for both men and women. Details of the program are available to regional, national and state federations organized through each of the 50 states. The Federation has already sponsored national cross-country competition, and several state federations, including Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa and Tennessee, have conducted state cross-country meets this past fall.

The USTFF National Indoor Meet will be held in Milwaukee, March 8-9, and the National Outdoor Championship Meet is scheduled for June.

If open track and field competition in this country is to be improved, all athletes must have the opportunity to train at gymnasiums and tracks of USTFF members, to make use of the experienced coaches who are staff members at the various schools, colleges and universities and track clubs who are members of the USTFF.

The constituent members of the USTFF are the ones who largely insure the developmental and coaching aspects of track and field in this country. The AAU, on the other hand, finances no coaching as such, conducts but a few meets of its own, and sanctions meets which are held and conducted by others.

I am going to skip over some comments I was going to make about general administration of track and field, since it has already been covered, but will say that the tactics by the AAU, in my opinion, are frantic efforts to justify their existence as the sole monopolistic controlling body. The AAU is unwilling to share its administration in a democratic and just manner with all the other organizations who promote the sport.

The USTFF has been more than willing to cooperate in settling its difficulties with the AAU, but it takes two sides for cooperation. Just recently, when this four-point coalition was agreed upon by the AAU and the USTFF in the meeting referred to as the "Olympic House Coalition," there was no difference of opinion on the four-point coalition reached by the delegates from the AAU and the USTFF. However, the AAU executive committee minutes record the AAU refusal to accept the compromise voted by its representatives, and yet the press contains statements which indicated that it was the USTFF and the educational groups which threw over the agreement.

The minutes of their meeting record that the four-point coalition was never presented to the AAU membership at large. It never cleared the AAU executive committee.

In response to President Kennedy's request, the USTFF has accepted the good offices of the President of the United States in resolving the differences between the USTFF and the AAU. We are pleased to receive the President's designation of General MacArthur as referee in this matter, and are prepared to agree to other arbitration panel members as proposed by the President in his December 12 press conference. The action was taken gladly, in order that the eligibility of the United States athletes for international competition shall not be jeopardized by a ruling of the AAU, and

in order that aggressive developmental programs for track and field may proceed unhampered in our national effort.

The basic reason for arbitration, we believe, is to find a method whereby the AAU and the United States Track and Field Federation can conduct their own programs separately through the period of 1964 on Olympic games and without the threat of ineligibility for international competition.

Representatives of the USTFF are prepared to meet with representatives of the office of the President of the United States and with representatives of the AAU to proceed in the matter of arbitration.

Gentlemen, the federation movement will be successful, since it is supported by approximately 90 per cent of the nation's track and field competition. With your help, administration under the so-called "divine right" of AAU will be changed to an administration under a democratically constituted council, representing all parties who sponsor national track and field competition. We need to get together, put our shoulders to the wheel, get our state organizations in motion immediately, where we have not organized. We will be calling on you for help. Your assistance is certainly needed.

#### *Basketball Federation of the United States of America*

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: The formation of the Basketball Federation has made considerable progress, and had made progress even a year ago. Last July the Basketball Federation of the United States of America was officially chartered. Its first president is A. C. Lonborg, director of athletics, University of Kansas, who for many years, as you know, was chairman of our Basketball Tournament Committee. He will tell us of the plans of the BFUSA.

A. C. LONBORG (BFUSA President): I don't think basketball is quite in the limelight as track and field, but I assure you that the Basketball Federation has been working quietly, and I think doing a very effective job.

Just to refresh your memory, last year Mr. Foster reported to this Convention on the subject and closed his report by saying, "I hope we have something better to report to you at the next meeting." I sincerely believe we do have something better to report to you gentlemen at this time.

First of all, we have submitted our application for membership in FIBA, although it has not been acted upon as yet. We look forward to favorable action before the next meeting of FIBA in May. FIBA meets in December, and we had our application in, in plenty of time, but the World Games, as you gentlemen know, were cancelled and finally reset for South America in May. For that reason FIBA has not met as yet, so our application has not been acted on.

In Boston this fall R. William Jones, secretary general of FIBA, met with the AAU, YMCA, and the Federation people, and discussed our basketball problems. After a considerable length of time, in which we pointed out that our organization represented at least 85 per cent of the basketball industry in this country, our people came away from this meeting feeling that dual membership would be the answer to our basketball problem.



I am very optimistic that we will be recognized at the next meeting of FIBA, which means that we will be able to improve, increase and widen the scope of our international competition.

You might be interested to know that at least three trips were cancelled this year because we could not get approval from the AAU. If we are given membership, of course, we can move forward in this area.

In addition to this, we are proceeding with a brochure describing the organizations now comprising the membership of the Basketball Federation, and it will be in the hands of interested parties very soon. We want to send the brochure, of course, to all members of FIBA, and we will send it to all members of our Federation.

I wish to point out that the Big Eight Conference sponsored the By-law amendment at this Convention to permit one additional game which was not counted in the limit of 26. I hope this amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (d), will be passed, so that our teams may be able to compete against foreign teams without counting in the 26 games limitation.

I urge your support of this amendment because it will have a very definite bearing on the Federation foreign competition. We need to play the teams that want to come over here and meet us. We also want our teams to play in foreign lands.

The officers elected at the meeting in Chicago were Bud Foster, vice-president; John Bunn, treasurer; Clifford B. Fagan, of the High School Association, secretary-treasurer; and Gerald Allard, executive committeeman.

In closing, I would like to say just this: It may be of real interest to this Convention to know that many basketball games have been sanctioned already this year. In fact, we have dual sanctioning of basketball at the present time. Many games have been played between Federation teams and non-Federation teams. They have all been sanctioned, and we actually have had no problems. I don't think, at least at this stage of the game, that we will have any problems in basketball. I am very optimistic. I do not believe that President Kennedy will have to step in and arbitrate the basketball problem. Things will certainly have to change if this comes about.

I have a feeling that the AAU realizes that the dominant party in basketball is the Federation, and it realizes people feel this way about it. We will soon be recognized and soon be able to move forward with our aims and purposes.

#### *Gymnastics Federation*

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: The last federation to be formed was the United States Gymnastics Federation. While work was begun in September on the organizational structure, the Federation began formal operations December 20. Its first president is Donald Boydston, director of athletics of Southern Illinois University. He will speak to us of the future plans of the Gymnastics Federation and explain the developmental and competitive program designed to stimulate gymnastic activities in this country.

DONALD BOYDSTON (USGF President): Our organization is quite new. We actually have been operating only a matter of a few weeks.

I am rather in awe of the energy and drive with which the gymnastic leadership in this country has tackled the job of establishing the USGF. Yesterday we announced the selection of our new executive director, Frank L. Bare. Frank, as some of you know, has an impressive set of credentials. He is a former gymnastic champion, an outstanding scholar, as an undergraduate and graduate of the University of Illinois, a distinguished military student, honored for his civic work, and a successful business man. One of the things that impressed me was that last year, in his home town of Tucson, Arizona, he raised \$50,000 for the local YMCA. I hope he doesn't lose that touch, or maybe I should say I hope he doesn't lose that ability to make the touch. It is going to be important.

Despite the fact that we have been functioning only a few weeks, we have already sanctioned a half dozen meets. The biggest was during the Christmas holidays, at the University of Arizona. All we did was sanction it, but it is interesting to note that at the same time the AAU meet was being held in Sarasota, Florida. It is my understanding they had 200 entries, while there were 400 at the meet in Tucson.

We intend to hold national championships this year, and we plan to hold them the second weekend in June in Chicago. We intend our national championship this year to borrow a page from the Europeans. We won't have just one set of national champions. We intend to select our best in what we will call the elite class. There will also be women's championships and possibly a division for high school students. This does not mean that we intend to decide on national high school championships. We know that is in opposition to the present policy of the National High School Federation, but we wish to give high school age athletic competition more encouragement and recognition.

There will probably be an open class and later classes for younger participants.

For our national championship this year we will need a minimum of 40 judges who will serve free-of-charge and pay their own expenses. I know this sounds strange. This is an impressive number of officials; however I have found that gymnasts are pretty unselfish and as dedicated a group as I have ever run across. Some of you are familiar with Glenn Sunby, one of our vice-presidents and editor of THE MODERN GYMNAST. Glenn informed me today that 15,000 extra copies of the January-February edition will be printed. These will be sent all over the world. That particular copy of MODERN GYMNAST will contain our revised edition of the handbook and it will be distributed to outstanding gymnastic people all over the world.

Finally, I feel we need to stress over and over again that although the Federation was born out of a general feeling of frustration and sometimes despair over conditions in our own competition that, for the first time in this country the Federations are offering



a hope that by coordinating all of those agencies interested in youth fitness we can have programs that have never been possible before.

The American public, unfortunately, thinks of the federations as parallel organizations to the AAU, primarily interested only in seeing that our track men, basketball players, or gymnasts compete under our auspices in international competitions. We must change our present public image. We must show our support and endorsement of the President's Youth Fitness Program, we must show our concern for the health and general welfare of youths who take part in our federation programs. If we do these things and do them right, by building solid foundations of competition at home, we will reach our goal in track, basketball and gymnastics, by kicking hell out of the Communists, which we feel is a rather stimulating objective for any of us.

### **The NCAA's Role in the Federations and Means of Lending Support**

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Thank you very much, Don. I think the report of what we have done in the past is encouraging, but we must also look toward the future. While the federations, as you can see, are not mere puppets of the NCAA, as has been alleged, the NCAA has strongly endorsed and encouraged their formation, and the future of the federations will depend upon strong NCAA support.

How can we best support the programs of the federations? How can we help make them effective instruments in the development of amateur sports in America? How can we help them to continue toward the Olympic movement and toward the President's Fitness Program?

Robert J. Kane, director of athletics, Cornell University, who was a member of the Special Committee on NCAA-AAU Relations, and who is currently a member of the Olympic Committee Board of Directors, will outline our future role in the Federation.

ROBERT J. KANE (Cornell University): As anchor man here today, much of the material I had planned to talk about has been covered already, so I will beg your pardon as I start out, if I seem disjointed in my presentation. I hope to be not too repetitious.

I would hope that all of us sitting through the complexities of this program see beyond the name-calling and the altercations and realize that the federation idea is rather a noble one. It is Olympian, and it is constructive. It also has the unique feature of built-in success, if it has the proper support.

According to Dutch's report, basketball is coming along fine. Baseball has no problem because the AAU has no designs on baseball. Track and field and gymnastics still have a way to go.

The coalition plan has been referred to a couple of times. I would like to beg your indulgence here while I make one more reference to it. You have been reading the newspapers and you must wonder sometimes if the NCAA and quite a few federations have been the deceitful men we seem to be.

I would just like to refer again to the November 13 meeting at Olympic House, when the coalition plan presumably came into

being as the springboard for reproachment between the two dissidents.

I want to mark this well and bear out what Bill Russell has said previously. There at Olympic House, before God, I am afraid, and in the creature presence of Tug Wilson, president of the United States Olympic Committee; Asa Bushnell, secretary of the United States Olympic Committee; Lyman Bingham, executive director; Art Lentz, associate director; Nicholas A. Roddis, representative of the United States Department of State, a coalition agreement was entered into: It was entered into by the AAU: It was entered into by the United States Track and Field Federation, with the support of the NCAA, the high schools and junior colleges.

A memorandum was exchanged on November 20, including precisely the four-point program that had been subscribed to the week previous. There is no question about this. All the people who were present know it: All the people privileged to the memorandum exchanged between Don Hull and Walter Byers know it. In fact, there was a little kidding about the fact that the friendly confrontation between Byers and Hull was the greatest thing since Bette Davis and Joan Crawford.

On November 27, an anonymous dispatch came out of Detroit. The AAU had just opened its convention. President Louis J. Fisher was quoted as follows:

"The NCAA has changed its ground rules. We have offered them everything. They have never really told us what they want."

This was two days before the convention started. The AAU rejected the coalition and rejected it in Executive Committee session. It never got before the delegates to the convention at all. In fact, they repudiated their own delegate to the November 13 meeting at Olympic House.

I think this must be known. You must be very sure, as members of the NCAA, that in acknowledging the United States Track and Field Federation as our representative in this fight, we have been honest in this affair. They didn't change one word of the agreement—not a word. The fact is that this coalition was the greatest opportunity for improvement for all of our sports. It would have given new and broader scope to the AAU program. In fact, it would have assured the AAU's future, financially and physically. The AAU rejected it, and with his particular brand of gunboat diplomacy, President Fisher of High Point, North Carolina, reached a low point on December 2, when he referred to the NCAA and the federation as "power grabbers, un-American, gangsters, power-hungry commissars, destroyers of amateurism in school and college sports."

That is a pretty widespread indictment. I heard Father Crowley refer to it this morning as a litany of vituperation.

In the sour wash of distaste after President Fisher's performance, all hope for consolidation seemed to vanish. Only the conference to which I belong, the Eastern College Athletic Conference—clings to the hope that the coalition plan may develop. We hope that something of that nature can be worked out.



I would like to make just one comment on the ever-ready charge of "power grab" that seems to crop up in all the AAU dispatches. I wonder if they have ever thought that an apt term for AAU might be "power hoarders." It seems rather peculiar for an institution to generally disregard the fact that the United States of America is the only country in the world where the educational institutions—the high schools and colleges—dominate the Olympic sport scene. It is different from any other country in the world in that respect. Most of the sports facilities available for amateur athletics are the property of educational institutions; the coaches available to our sports are from the educational institutions; and virtually all the athletes available to our Olympic teams were members of educational institutions.

So the AAU, with no facilities and a minimum of staff, refuses to combine on an equal basis with the educational institutions of the country which have plenty of all the things they need. And we are called "power grabbers."

Well, it is a dreary business. I won't go on. But I wanted to make sure that I reinforced what Bill Russell said about the coalition. The coalition idea is sound. I am sure—and I hope you are, too—it will prevail.

So it is urged upon you to support them to the fullest degree, guaranteeing that your facilities and your personnel will be devoted to the best interests of the United States Track and Field Federation. If arbitration is entered into, hopefully there will be an amity declared until the matter is settled. Then I am sure we shall all give General MacArthur our fullest support, and fullest cooperation during the arbitration period. We shall all abide by whatever comes out of it.

We can be thankful that we have a President and an administration which takes an interest in our affairs. It is too bad this has to be such a cheerless affair.

Tomorrow morning there will be a discussion of proposed amendments, the eligibility rules, By-laws, Article IV, Section 1, (e). You will have a chance to discuss that at that time.

Gentlemen, this is a good cause, and we must fight to make it go.

I would like to quote a statement I read the other day by General MacArthur: "It is fatal to enter any fight without the will to win it."

I hope we enter this one with the will to win. Thank you very much for listening to my disjointed talk.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: If you have any questions for the speakers, I think they will be glad to attempt to answer those questions.

FRAN WELCH (Kansas State Teachers College): Specifically, what were the principles agreed upon for the foundation of the coalition?

MR. RUSSELL: The four points were:

1. The Track and Field Federation would be the recognized body for administration of track and field in the educational institutions. The AAU would be the governing body for open competition.

2. There would be a coalition between these two groups, in which there would be voting power for each, on the general principle that two-thirds vote would be required to pass legislation, making it impossible to dictate to any group.

3. Through the period of Olympic Games in 1964, the AAU would be the international representative; after the 1964 Games the coalition would be the international representative.

4. During the period of coalition, the problem of eligibility will have to be solved. Dual sanction would be the vogue, and there would be no problems of eligibility when athletes—groups of both parties—meet in open competition. Each group was free to conduct its own competition under its own sanction without the necessity of going to the other, unless there was actually cross-competition.

That is off the cuff. I believe I have some material here, but without trying to dig for it, I think that was the basic part of the coalition.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Any other questions?

QUESTION: Is there any timetable recognized at the present time in regard to mediation procedures?

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: No, not at all. In fact, if you read the AAU telegram to the President, you find they did not consent to binding arbitration. There were three words used in that telegram: arbitration, mediation, reconciliation.

I pointed that out to the member of the State Department who was here the other day. The AAU has not as yet committed itself to arbitration, so there is no date. There would be considerable preliminary work about the ground rules before that was entered into.

ASA BUSHNELL: (Eastern College Athletic Conference): Just a minor correction on the statement of Bill Russell, if he will go along with me on that. One point of agreement was that the coalition would in 1964 apply for membership in the event the United States - - -

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I see your point.

Asa brings out the point that in that one point of coalition it is prescribed that the coalition would apply for membership in the International Federation in 1964. It just wouldn't be automatic.

QUESTION: Is there a plan to fill the void which has been created by not being able to participate in the competition? It seems to me limited competition will be available in certain areas and certain groups. What are the plans?

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Somebody else is probably more competent to answer that than myself. I don't think there is much of a void. The collegiate meets will go on as usual. The Track and Field Federation will have an indoor meet and an outdoor meet; and if the AAU wants to grant sanction, it can go along without any void. In fact, it could be an increase. I don't think there is a great void. Am I right, Bill?

MR. RUSSELL: There may be a void during the period of the indoor season because at the present time meet managers have



been informed by the AAU that they are not to ask USTFF sanction, and that if they do, the AAU sanction will be withdrawn. Because of the AAU's point of view, your athletes may be short of competition.

At the present time, you can recognize, it is possible to schedule meets on all these dates involved. However, the USTFF does plan to conduct indoor meets.

We hope, if you believe the USTFF movement is a sound one—if you believe you should have a right to administer your own affairs—you will not continue to submit to direction by the other organization and you will stand firm by participating only in the meets which carry USTFF sanction.

MR. WELCH: I was a member of the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association executive committee. At Eugene last year, in discussing the formation of the Track and Field Federation a very extensive plan of competition was outlined. We deliberated at length and had reports on proposed Federation meets.

Now, it was stated that perhaps we don't need those meets, because the college program is already pretty well prepared.

I think that is true where you have an extensive indoor program and extensive outdoor program in certain well-organized conferences, but I do know that a lot of institutions depend, and have depended in the past, on some of the AAU meets to fill their program for some of their top athletes. I am just wondering if all of the proposals for having these Federation meets during the winter season have been abandoned.

Word came to me that they didn't think they could get ready for it. I am not critical of the matter, but I would like to be informed of what has happened in that regard.

CHARLES WERNER: (United States Track and Field Federation): I would like to answer it in this way: We have been in business since October 1, and you cannot get the indoor facilities for these winter meets when they are already occupied by other contests. That is our answer to that.

Had we been in operation earlier, I am quite sure we would have provided the substitute events.

Now, I know the questions that you fellows want to hear about. I think you want to know, what we are going to do with our track boys. That is what I would want to know if I were a director or a coach.

I haven't been removed from the scene long enough to lose sight of the fact that it is the athlete who deserves the competition, and were I an athlete now I would care less about who sanctions the meet than I would about the opportunity to get into one.

Let me put it this way, gentlemen: We are willing to sanction any legitimate track meet, and I think that means all of our athletes can get into any meet that we are willing to sanction.

It is a little difficult for me to understand how we can be termed obstructionists, or even how you could fail to cooperate with the federation movement on that score, when we are willing to sanction

all competition. The AAU is the one which threatens to withdraw the sanction any time a meet gets our sanction and to declare ineligible anyone who takes part in it.

Now, most of the meet directors are simply afraid to ask for our sanction. I have talked to many of them who would love to do it. They want our boys in the meet, but this AAU threat, this scare campaign, has been effective. There is only one way in the world to lick it. That is to stand by our guns. If they think they can have a successful program without us, I think they should try it once in a while and find out.

As a former coach and a fellow who has done his share of trying to improve the sport for spectators, I would say the spectators at track meets are mostly relatives of athletes, believe it or not. You take the few stars who will be at the open competition meets, who travel a great distance, and the invited Russians who will be brought over to help cover it up, and there won't be enough relatives there to fill them out.

I hate like the devil to see our kids failing to get into these competitions, and in saying that I mean I hate like the devil to see the AAU threaten to withdraw their sanction any time we offer it. So we enlist your support in a dedicated cause that you have all approved of.

In setting up state federations on the local level, we need the help of your coaches and your people in the universities. I think you directors should urge them to enlist in this. It will be a little added work on their part, but it is right down the line and they will enjoy it. We will stimulate competition and get more kids into it.

We do have in mind a broad program for the post-graduate to use our facilities and coaches during the summer months, when they have heretofore been deprived of that.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Any other questions about track and field?

ALBERT W. TWITCHELL (Rutgers University): If I understand you, the AAU has not submitted formally to binding arbitration by the United States Government. Is that correct?

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: That is the way I interpreted the telegram I read.

MR. TWITCHELL: May I ask the question: Have your Federation operatives submitted formally to the Government power agreement for binding arbitration?

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Yes. Mr. Russell read part of a message that was sent to the government after a meeting of the United States Track and Field Federation Governing Council on December 28. At that time, there was submission to what was called arbitration. The word "binding" wasn't there, but it was arbitration, and I presume it would be binding.

MAX O. SCHULTZE (University of Minnesota): What is intended for the formation of federations in other points at the present time?

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Well, there have been rumors of dissatisfaction in other sports areas, and the initiative would have to be taken by those who find there is poor administration. If we would think the administration and policy of the board could be improved



by the formation of a new federation, we would then act. We would have to wait until such time.

B. T. HARVEY (Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference): Forty-eight of the Negro institutions hold dual membership in the NCAA and NAIA. Members should belong to both associations in order to get in as much competition for the boys as possible. We are in a dilemma now. Also, we do get a lot of competition through the AAU meets.

I understand that during the basketball trip some of our institutions were not allowed to have their boys join the NAIA group that played against the Russians. It seems to me we have also put on a boycott. The question that came to me was—has it come to the point where institutions have to be members of the NCAA only. I noticed in the list of the groups in the federations the NAIA was not mentioned. I have to have that information and have to know what is going to happen to report intelligently to my group. There are four other members who want to come to that group, and we are thinking about enlarging. While although it may be a touchy question, I have to know.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I doubt that I can give you the entire answer. It is true that NAIA has not joined the federations. This is no reason why you, as a dual member or even a single NCAA member, cannot continue to hold meets with the NAIA. It is still intercollegiate. There is no difficulty about the problem there.

If you ask what the future will be as far as support of the federations for those holding dual membership, and in view of opposing policy that may be taken by the NAIA, the NCAA Council would have to determine what would be done with such member.

MR. HARVEY: Was the NAIA offered membership in the federations?

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Yes, it was offered membership.

In regard to another point you brought up, there, about the Russian basketball meet, that was because we had a rule in our By-laws relative to playing and practice seasons. The competition was scheduled at a time when we could not allow playing. Now, in that case, the AAU gave no notice to the NCAA—the Russians are coming a couple of weeks from now, or a month from now, and we want to have your members compete. We noted that would involve an exception to our rule. However, they were notified that if they went to the Basketball Federation of the United States of America and presented their case and the Basketball Federation requested the NCAA to make an exception or waiver, that this could be done. They refused. They said, "We will never deal with that Basketball Federation."

That is why the NCAA boys did not participate.

J. D. McLENDON (Tennessee State University): I want to ask a double question. One is in regard to track.

One of the objections of the USTFF, according to the AAU, is that in the constitution of this organization it is stated that one of the ultimate and final objectives of this organization is to become the international representative who will sanction international competition.

It seems that the AAU has determined that inasmuch as it is the international sanctioning body, it won't recognize the USTFF because it is the USTFF's ultimate objective to become the sanctioning body. Consequently, some of the great schisms and divisions between these two organizations have come because of that single objective of both organizations. One is to keep the power that they have, and the other is to encroach upon it, and that appears to be one of the main problems.

I think that after several of the AAU members thought about the proposed coalition, they then decided they were giving too much power to the USTFF and the only way to keep them from becoming a strong point in competition was to pretend they didn't exist and to carry out their program as if there was not any USTFF.

Now, the USTFF seems to have determined that it will be recognized by sheer weight of numbers, and that appears to be its program. There is still the fact that the AAU, as the sanctioning body for international competition, is claiming that all competition in which the USTFF engages will render athletes ineligible for international competition.

Is that a correct statement? Then I would like to comment on the basketball situation.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: If you go back over the Report No. 1 relative to the federations, you will find there is a letter, written by Walter Byers, offering the AAU a place in the federations, allowing it to continue its function of supervising and administering open meets. It is also stated there that something could be worked out whereby the AAU would continue its sanctioning of international competition.

We offered the AAU its rightful place in the Track and Field Federation. They refused. Consequently, the Federation had to fill in that gap. The National Track and Field Association was formed to conduct open competition. The USTFF then stated that within a year a program would be formulated whereby the USTFF would be the representative organization for track and field in this country and would apply for recognition as the national sanctioning body. It seems to me this is normal procedure and quite in accordance with international rules.

MR. WERNER: About the only thing I can add is that after getting together on the so-called coalition, we were told to strike that from our constitution. It seems that, regardless of what concessions we grant, they decline just as they always have. I would say, leave that provision in the constitution and let's go after recognition.

MR. McLENDON: I have a final question in regard to the Russian tour of the United States. The Russians were to play six games with the team selected by the AAU and NAIA.

In the moratorium which was declared in Washington, the conclusion was that nothing would be done to hinder the formation of the team which will be good enough to defeat the Russians when they come to this country, especially in the NAIA two-game series. After leaving the meeting, the NCAA refused to okay five players who had dual membership. This prevented us from successfully



upholding our prestige against our No. 1 enemy on the courts, in politics, and everywhere else.

I know we want to appear to be clean and whitewashed in this situation, but the facts are not pointing in that direction. The first breach of the coalition, or rather of the moratorium, was the NCAA's, when they denied me, as coach of that team, the right to select five players who represented institutions holding dual membership. We lost the two games, one by three points, one by one. I submit that any one of the men I was denied would make up the difference between those one and two points.

Now, these organizations get farther and farther apart by one moving in one direction and the other moving in the other direction. I disagree with the speaker who said you should not make your facilities available. One of the reasons that the schism has been widened and the division has been widened is that in a meeting of the NCAA sometime this past year the statement was issued that no institution in the NCAA is supposed to allow the AAU to use personnel, facilities or coaches in any way that will help the AAU program. I was called on the telephone and told not to coach this team; I was told not to use Tennessee State facilities.

Those are the things that are keeping these two organizations from joining together and becoming a factor in the development of our youth so we can take our rightful place in the international picture.

I think that you should rescind those three statements—no facilities, no personnel, and no coaches—and at least show by that much faith that your program is sincere.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I did not attend the Washington meeting. President Hardt, would you like to speak about that particular point?

PRESIDENT HARDT: I was in the Washington meeting. I was asked, "Will you give the boys in the NCAA permission to play against the Russians on the basketball team?"

"I do not have authority to do that."

"Why don't you?"

"For two reasons. The NCAA is a member of the Federation. All requests will need to come through the Federation. Second, if it were purely a NCAA matter, I would not have the authority to say what the boys can do and what they can not do. That is handled by the proper authorities."

I was then asked whether I would be willing to recommend that the NCAA boys be authorized to play in the basketball games.

My answer was, "If it comes through the proper channels, I would certainly recommend to the NCAA Council that it be done," and I would go from the Washington meeting directly to New York, where the Council was to meet, and I would strongly recommend that the NCAA do whatever it can for any requests that come through the proper channels.

Such a request never came.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Thank you, Henry. I think that makes it clear that no faith was broken by the NCAA in that meeting.

MR. McLENDON: I take exception to that. I don't want this to become a hassle between myself and anybody, but I am not president of the NCAA. I say that you are taking his word over mine. That settles it, because Mr. Hardt said so. That is not exactly—

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Mr. Hardt gave the very same report to the Council in New York. I recall every word. He hasn't changed his words a bit. I am not questioning your word.

MR. McLENDON: I was at the Washington meeting also, and as the delegates went out of the room, I stood at the door and my hand was shaken by everyone in there, "Good luck! You have all the boys you want and everyone you need, and everyone is happy."

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Well, they may have meant all the NAIA boys.

There probably was a misunderstanding. I don't question your word, but I did hear Dr. Hardt give the very same report to the Council in New York regarding what was said at the Washington meeting.

ROBLEY WILLIAMS (University of California, Berkeley): I want to go back to the remarks made by Chic Werner with respect to what might happen if arbitration did not succeed, or is not tangible.

As I understand it, looking into the future—and that we certainly must do—it would seem that by denying facilities and handling eligibility in a certain way, it is thought that we could bring the AAU to its knees eventually with respect to track and field.

Mr. Werner made some remarks concerning the makeup of the audience at the track and field meet. It occurs to me that the habits of the audience are not necessarily consistent with these remarks. I am thinking about the impact of professional sports. It seems to me that the signs of the times point to a feeling on the part of some sport followers that there are two kinds of contests—there are the college boy contests and there are the non-college boy contests, which some say are the real contests because they are entered into by people of greater age and more experience.

I think the potential for professional track and field is small; however, I am wondering if the AAU track and field meets, particularly the indoor meet, could not in the minds of the American public assume the role of professional track and field. In other words, if you want to see boys who really run and jump, you go to the AAU meet. You know they can run and jump because they have done it in college. I do not subscribe at all to the feeling that they can be brought to their knees by this device. I would estimate in five or 10 years, if this continues, the AAU will go merrily along. The entry lists will not be as great. It takes only about 40 competitors to run a track meet, and we will find people putting on their tuxedos and going to track meets put on by the AAU, just as they go to the basketball games and just as they go to ice hockey or any other non-college competitive enterprise.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Well, that represents a somewhat pessimistic point of view which frankly I don't share.

Of course, it could be solved very easily if sanctioning by the USTFF is recognized. I think the AAU is going to need our athletes



and need the sanctioning of the USTFF if they are to conduct meets successfully.

I don't have much of a practical background on track, or figures on how the meets progress during the year in attendance. I will let Chic speak on that in a minute.

This answer to Mr. McLendon's question about the agreement in Washington—whether or not there was any violation on the part of the NCAA is set forth a part of the official minutes of the New York meeting of the Council, which followed the Washington meeting by three or four days, Under 6:

"President Hardt and Mr. Byers reviewed plans for a tour of the United States by a Russian basketball team and outlined the position of the Association, as defined by the Officers, in response to requests from the AAU and the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics that student-athletes from NCAA member institutions participate in this competition.

"(a) It was the sense of the meeting that the Officers were correct in (1) directing the AAU to channel requests related to the Russian basketball tour through the Basketball Federation, and (2) affirming the provisions of Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution, and Article VIII, Section 1, (b) of the By-laws, insofar as they relate to participation by student-athletes from NCAA member institutions in the proposed tour.

"(b) Voted that the Officers be authorized to grant permission for NCAA players to compete against the Russian team if such request is submitted to and approved by the Basketball Federation of the United States of America."

MR. MCLENDON: In the Washington meeting it was agreed that we could have these players if we wanted them, and we were not allowed to have them. The only thing was, the game was coming up right away, and we needed players. We asked for them. There were several institutions involved. They were afraid to go either way. They were afraid to do anything, and we called the various offices of NCAA and asked them, "Will you pick up the telephone and call this institution or that institution and simply tell them that we have a moratorium on this matter of ineligibility and you may send your players at once to Kansas City, where they can train to beat this team?" We could not get that satisfaction.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: No request for those players came to the Basketball Federation. Who declared the moratorium there? Who put that waiver in? This is not according to the minutes.

MR. MCLENDON: The moratorium was declared at the Washington meeting, at the request of the Attorney General.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Not about the existence and jurisdiction of the Basketball Federation of America.

MR. MCLENDON: About the threat of ineligibility.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: It didn't involve threat, but a permission which should be channeled through it.

MR. MCLENDON: Let me beg your pardon for prolonging the discussion. I see you have your point and I have mine. We can continue

this indefinitely. Suppose you and I get together after the meeting and talk it over.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: All right.

T. J. HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities): I think we are getting lost a little bit in the trees. It seems to me, in listening to the history of the negotiations, that the NCAA started over three years ago in a dignified, forthright manner to try to improve the administration of amateur athletics in the Olympic organization. Steadfastly, over this time this has been done without vituperation, without name-calling. The main principle that was involved is age-old in America—democracy. A contributing organization should have a voice and vote, and the pay-off or the show-down in this whole matter took place in the Olympic meeting in Washington, D.C., when the NCAA proposed that the high school representatives be included in the various Olympic committees and activities. This was refused, thereby eliminating the greatest potential we have in this country for the betterment of our Olympic teams.

The federation movement has always allowed the AAU a place in these plans, full opportunity to do all they can, but when they refused, the only alternative was to form a federation, to go ahead strongly to pursue and better our situation.

I have a personal view on this coalition. I think the coalition idea is fine, but I don't know the difference between a coalition and a federation. The same thing is involved: It is just a different word and maybe a little more palatable to the AAU. But cooperation is necessary, and I, for one, hope that the federations go ahead full-steam and gets their meets on the road. We can do this: We can schedule these meets. If you want competition for track athletes the athletic directors of our country can schedule them—and quickly. I would advocate that.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Thank you very much, Tom. Tom speaks with some authority because he worked for two years as a member of that Special Committee dealing with the AAU. So he knows of what he speaks.

I notice it is after five o'clock. If there are no more questions, we will adjourn.

*The session was adjourned at 5:02 p.m.*



## GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, January 8, 1963

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE convened in the Golden State Room of the Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, California, at 9:05 a.m., Rev. W. H. Crowley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, presiding.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: There will be a slight change in the order that we will follow in this morning's round table session. We will bring up a couple of points that perhaps need clarification, but we will not summarize the discussions about the federations that we had yesterday, until the end of this meeting.

Why? Because there has been an exchange of telegrams between the White House and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and we hope to inform the membership of just what has gone on and the policy or the attitude we have taken toward arbitration and our policy toward the threats of ineligibility. At the end of the meeting Bob Kane will speak to us and inform you of the whole attitude that we are taking in regard to arbitration and ineligibility.

ROBERT F. RAY (State University of Iowa): Mr. Chairman, I would call the members' attention to page 84 of the Convention Bulletin, to which you referred yesterday, in regard to the discussion concerning the trip of the Russian Basketball Team. You will note on page 84, under Item 6, (b) and (c), that the Council voted approval of a resolution with regard to the participation of student-athletes of NCAA member institutions in the Russian basketball tour. This resolution was appended to the minutes of the Council and duly circulated to them, but it was not reprinted in this Bulletin.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I think it would be very timely to read this resolution.

MR. RAY: In order that the record may be clear, I would like to read it now, so that it will be a matter of the Convention records.

This is a resolution adopted by the Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, October 31, 1962, at New York City.

This resolution was approved within a week after the Washington meeting between those who had been summoned for the purpose of discussion of the general question. It is as follows:

"Whereas, the AAU has negotiated an agreement provided for United States tour by a basketball team representing the Soviet Union to take place in November, 1962;

"Whereas, the officers and Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association heartily endorse international athletic competition;

"Whereas, the officers and Council of the NCAA believe people of the United States should be represented in international contests by the most outstanding amateur athletes enrolled in our colleges and universities as well as other outstanding amateur athletes; and

"Whereas, the NCAA is a member of the Basketball Federation of the United States of America, which is composed of these additional

active and allied members, athletic institutions, the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States, National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, National Athletic Trainers Association, National Basketball Committee, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, National Junior College Athletic Association, the President's Council on Physical Fitness, Women's Basketball Association of America, Inc.; and

"Whereas, the Basketball Federation of the United States of America "encourages international competition" and "strives to promote foreign exchanges"; and

"Whereas, the Basketball Federation of the United States of America must give its approval for such participation by its constituents, including NCAA member institutions; and

"Whereas, the AAU was invited as early as July 1962 and repeatedly thereafter to seek the sanction and approval of the Basketball Federation of the United States of America for the proposed tour but has not sought that sanction and approval, and

"Whereas, the AAU plans for the tour as of this date necessarily deprive the athletes of NCAA member colleges and universities of the opportunity to represent their country in the contest with representatives of the Soviet Union,

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that—

"(1) The Council hereby instruct its representatives to the Basketball Federation of the United States of America to vote in favor of approving and sanctioning the tour of the Russian team when and if the AAU seeks such approval and sanction of the Basketball Federation of the United States of America, and

"(2) The Council hereby empowers the officers of the NCAA, in accordance with Article III, Section 10 (c) of the Constitution, and Article VIII, Section 3 of the By-laws, to give immediate approval for the participation of NCAA member student-athletes in games against the Russian representatives on notice that the AAU has sought and received approval of the Basketball Federation of the United States of America."

This, Mr. Chairman, concludes the reading of the resolution, which was unanimously approved by the Council and appended to the minutes and now makes this resolution a part of the record of this meeting.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Thank you very much, Bob. I think that should be a part of the record, in case there is any confusion about the position that the Council and the officers have taken in that basketball tour.

ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University): I believe I proposed this resolution, and it might be well to include in the record this letter which was sent by Harold Anderson, president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, which I think is pertinent to this question.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Would you mind coming up here?

MR. MCCOY: I would like to repeat, gentlemen, this was the letter sent by Harold Anderson, president of the National Basketball Coach-



es Association, to the entire membership, and I believe it is apropos to this question and should be included in the record. With your indulgence, I would like to read the entire letter.

"Dear Coach:

"The Russian-American Basketball Series is completed, with the visitors gaining an unprecedented split in the eight games played. No doubt the Russians will enjoy this turn of event, after experiencing numerous defeats in years past. Neither the Russians nor the AAU, however, will notify the rest of the world that the Russians did not play America's best, a fact well known to the American public.

"The purpose of this communication is not to criticize the efforts or the abilities of the athletes who participated in the Russian series. I am sure that the AAU All-Stars and NAIA-AAU All-Stars—the squad included three members of the AAU team—were a good team. The question, however, is this: Why wasn't the United States represented by its best players? Perhaps the chronological summary of the events will prove enlightening.

"(1) The AAU announced last March plans for a series of eight games between the Soviet Union and the United States teams, between November 6 and November 27, a period when academic obligations and long-established leagues, limited practice and playing times would prevent the nation's foremost collegians from participating in the competition. Apprised by the colleges of the serious problems presented by such scheduling, the AAU stated that the United States State Department had arranged a tour. Subsequent investigation, however, reveals that the State Department does not conclude any arrangements for foreign teams' appearance without AAU approval. The responsibility for this situation rests solely with the Amateur Athletic Union.

"(2) The National Collegiate Athletic Association was contacted by the AAU in June and asked to waive its rules to permit NCAA players to participate in this series. As a member of the Basketball Federation of the United States of America, the NCAA was required to advise the AAU to refer the matter to that organization. Despite the circumstances, the constituency of the Basketball Federation was prepared to assist the AAU in obtaining the finest talent available for the series. The AAU was requested to furnish the Basketball Federation information about the tour, including dates and sites of games, financial arrangements, and a listing of players desiring to participate.

"(3) The AAU refused to correspond with the Basketball Federation regarding this matter and did in effect refuse to recognize its existence. Please keep in mind that it was as a result of the action of the National Association of Basketball Coaches that the Federation was formed originally.

"(4) The AAU subsequently completed arrangements for the tour by scheduling the Russians against an AAU team and a team formed by the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, with the assistance of the AAU.

"The results of the Russian series are history. As coaches, I doubt that anyone feels the humiliation as much as we do. This country

gave birth to the sport and has been the prime developer of basketball. This organization, the National Association of Basketball Coaches and its individual members, have been instrumental in advancing the game, both domestically and internationally. I consider the AAU's action in not providing the best talent in opposition to the Russians a personal insult to every basketball coach in the United States. The action of the AAU in this matter is another example why the NABC initiated efforts to effect reforms in the AAU's administration of amateur basketball. The same basic criticism which prompted these efforts and eventually resulted in the formation of the Basketball Federation are graphically illustrated in the AAU's handling of the Russians' tour.

"Two points are important—

"(1) The AAU maintains jurisdiction over less than five per cent of basketball in this country, but retains the international franchise for the sport. In this instance, the small minority rules.

"(2) Final authority in determining the international sports program and policies is vested in the AAU hierarchy, far removed and unfamiliar with the conduct of basketball.

"I bring this matter to your attention and once again emphasize the need for reorganization of the administration of amateur basketball in the United States. As your President, I urge you to support programs and policies of the Basketball Federation. I feel the time is rapidly approaching when those who are the primary contributors to amateur basketball in the United States will have an opportunity to participate in matters affecting the sport."

"(Signed) Harold Anderson, President."

Mr. Chairman, I believe this should be part of the record. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: It is definitely appropriate to have that on the record.

We will return at the end of our program to this problem of the federation sanctioning, and so forth, but it would be unfair to delay any longer, because we have a number of interesting topics to be discussed this morning, very vital reports which should be heard by the membership.

### **Report of Television Committee**

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: It has been customary, you know, at this session, to hear the report from the Television Committee. The Committee, as we are aware, deals with a very difficult problem. There is no simple solution to the problem of football television.

Some may believe that we should have a revision of the television policy by bringing in a broader representation of the NCAA colleges and universities, and they have a right to be heard on this subject, but this morning we will have a panel of three men discuss the problems of television. They are William J. Flynn of Boston College, chairman of the Television Committee; Asa Bushnell, commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, and television program director; and T. L. Hill, of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.



WILLIAM J. FLYNN (Boston College): The 1962 Television Committee is pleased to follow an established pattern by participating at the annual NCAA Convention in this General Round Table.

That hardy perennial, the so-called television problem, first coming to NCAA attention at the 1948 Convention in New York, hasn't been off the agenda during the succeeding 14 years. Thus it is now one of the oldest subjects of the Association's enduring concern.

We members of the Television Committee believe that, though the television problem has not been solved, it has been successfully contained by the lengthening series of NCAA's football television plans. We are convinced further that such containment must be continued if a final solution is ever to be found.

The 1962 Television Committee's report to the membership is available in printed form. Copies were distributed to Convention registrants yesterday afternoon and evening and again this morning. Additional supplies of the report have been placed at various spots in this room. It is hoped that all of you have read or will read the contents of this booklet. You will want also to refer to various of its pages during this present round table presentation and discussion.

Television is a problem only because of its impact upon college football and upon attendances at college football games. It is inextricably involved in the statistics of ticket sales and turnstile counts. Therefore, it seems logical to deal first in this conference with the member colleges, with the results of the latest investigations conducted by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, the Association's research branch. Danny Hill of the NCAB is here to report on 1962 findings.

T. L. HILL (National Collegiate Athletic Bureau): When it first became apparent in 1949 that the telecasting of college football games was going to be of significant influence on attendance, a joint committee, representing both the television networks and the colleges, asked the National Opinion Research Center, a nonprofit organization operating out of New York and Chicago, to conduct an exhaustive study on televising college football games. It has been 10 years since the completion of their three-year study.

This costly and extensive study, which is briefly captioned in the report, on pages 34-35 of the current report, disclosed that college football attendance in the four years, 1950 to 1953, during which time television ownership expanded from three million to 26 million sets, dropped 15 per cent, and it was determined that without the NCAA limiting program the loss would be at least double that amount. In this connection, it is significant that prior to television, college football attendance never had known a peacetime decline.

Under today's conditions, with nationwide television saturation, it is impossible to calculate the effect of uncontrolled telecasting on attendance, for it is doubtful that any section or conference now would choose to expose itself to unlimited television in order to provide a basis for new analysis.

Unless and until some group does take this considerable risk, common sense and logic re-directs attention to the well-timed, thorough research of 1950-52 and its projections for the years ahead.

The perceptiveness of that three-year analysis is underlined again by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau's report of 1962 attendance figures. This research is directed chiefly to the census-taking of college football game admission and evaluation of the year-to-year attendance progress and relation to television exposure, weather conditions and the nation's economy.

As you will note by Table 1, on page 37, in 1962, for the first time, crowds at college football games exceeded 21 million. It was the ninth consecutive year that registered increased attendance. Recorded gain last year was more than a half million persons besides an increase of 2.66 per cent total, and because of fewer games an even greater increase of 3.5 per cent average per game.

Aside from the gains in percentages there are a few sidelights in the attendance research.

Last week, Rose Bowl opponents Wisconsin and Southern California, not only drove the score-keepers dizzy, but during the season kept their turnstiles turning at a rate showing a greater increase than any other college in the nation, Wisconsin by nearly 13,000, 12,700 and some; and Southern California by 4,422 a game.

The biggest proportionate gain was shown by little Mississippi College, at Clinton, Mississippi, which nearly quadrupled its attendance, from 3,600 and some odd a game to 16,125. This mainly is due to more than 40,000 spectators at one game, a special promotion of the University at Jackson, Mississippi.

During recent years, the biggest gains in the nation were recorded by the northernmost and the southernmost major colleges in the land, Washington and Miami, Florida. In the last five years alone, Washington attendance jumped 62 per cent, nearly 21,000 per game.

The South, as a whole, attracted the greatest number of fans, more than five and a half million. The conference breakdown is shown also in this report, in Table 2, on page 37.

Table 3 of our report is the regional breakdown of 1962 attendance, showing the comparison with the previous year on page 38.

Tables 4 and 5 are new, and were devised to give a more graphic picture of the attendance trend in the two main tiers of college football attendance or essentially the effects of television are divided into differing effects on these two tiers.

The brightest new development of the last two years is shown on Table 5, on page 39. Through 1960 the smaller colleges apparently did benefit from the protection afforded by the television program, but there was concern in some quarters that the major colleges did not share to the same degree. However, as shown on Table 5, in the last two years the larger colleges have made gains proportionate to the smaller schools.

Please refer again to Table 4, if you are following the book. In 1962, the top 100 teams, top public-drawing teams, showed the greatest gains in attendance since pre-television years.

It was the first time in seven years that the top 100 teams outstripped the numerical superiority of smaller schools in attendance gains.



The totals of Table 5, show how much faster has been the rate of improvement by smaller schools in the last five years. However, one assumes the greater percentage of gains by smaller teams is purely proportionate.

I direct your attention also to Table 6, at the bottom of page 39, showing the lower tier, which historically is impossible for less than a third of college football attendance, actually has provided almost 60 per cent of all increase through the last five seasons.

Table 7, on the following page, is a tabulation of exposure to television competition. The total exposure in this table represents all games played opposite telecasts, while direct competition identifies games for which attendance was or could be affected by football telecasts. The difference represents sell-out games, where attendance obviously was not affected by television. The direct competition is further broken down by percentage of games facing telecast of games involving a team or teams in the same geographical region, and those involving only teams in different areas of the country, this because it has been found the two different types of competition exert different influences on games.

You will note in 1962 the total exposure, Table 7, was almost identical to last year's record high. This year 77 per cent of all games were exposed to television competition. This is to be expected with the telecast schedule patterned closely after the 1961 program. The fractional difference in exposure was traceable to the slight increase in the number of night games in 1962. There was a noticeable reduction in the number of games with direct competition from television, from 71 per cent down to 68 per cent, and this was due to a larger percentage of sell-out games when there wasn't direct television competition.

As in previous years, this exposure table has been converted in Table 8 into a regional table, comparing the attendance trend in the same region. This table shows that a similar pattern prevails, as it has in previous years. The percentage of pre-television attendance in each region, except the Far West, remained in exact inverse ratio to the degree of exposure. The exception in the Far West is a relevant factor in breaking up the Pacific Coast Conference with the result of sharp differences in attendance.

Table 9 is a comparison of the last four years of weather, bad weather, which also affected the attendance of football games and the effect of television.

Table 10, on page 42, shows a steady annual increase of the three economic factors—population, disposable income, and student enrollment—which prior to television were shown to exert the greatest influence on college football attendance.

Table 10 shows that every single one of these factors has climbed at a rate more than double the rise in attendance at college football games.

In Table 11 the three factors have been combined in one P-I-E, as we call it, and matched against the year-to-year change in attendance. In the interest of clarity, the "Yearly Change" indices are percentage points.

Table 12 has been converted into a draft, on page 44, which shows the trend of relative attendance decrease. It will be noted the extreme disparity which began in 1950 has continued to widen without interruption for 13 years, so now college attendance is some 48.3 percentage points behind the increase in the economic factors. This variance did not exist prior to the rise of football telecasting problems.

However, attendance gains in the face of television competition have continued to keep pace with five factors. There are two striking examples of this: The National Football League, which has different conditions and different history of development, but which experienced gains far greater than the economic rise, or we can point to the Southwest Conference, which has avoided television by scheduling most of its games away from competition. Its conference plays the majority of the games at night, some 54 per cent last year, and since the advent of television they show a gain of some 46.7 per cent, almost exactly equal to the disparity between the over-all attendance gains and the gain in economic factors.

MR. FLYNN: Thank you very much for your interesting report.

As you have learned from a letter addressed to the Association's membership on December 21 by the Television Committee officers, the Committee has asked and received more than the normal amount of time at today's session for an excellent and adequate reason—to serve the interest of truth. In recent months misunderstandings have developed regarding the procedures and actions of the Television Committee. Those misconceptions came from many sources, including letters and memoranda distributed among part of the membership.

The resultant misinterpretations have spread and persisted because of the general lack of intimate knowledge of the complexities and complications surrounding the television operation.

It is hoped that a recital here of a number of definite and incontrovertible facts will be both interesting and informative.

Let's look at the record. Here it is in summary:

January 24, 1962—The Committee completed a proposed Television Plan for 1962 and 1963, under authorization given at the Chicago Convention a year ago. The basic purpose of this Plan—like all the other 11 plans before it—was to preserve college football by lessening the damaging impact exercised upon it by the televising of football games.

February 2, 1962—The Plan was presented to the NCAA membership for referendum vote. It was then pointed out by covering letter that the new plan continued to place prime emphasis upon protection of gate receipts; that it provided to the greatest feasible extent for the promotion of college football as a great sport for players and spectators; and that it had been designed to continue recent trends toward greater and broader participation by the colleges in TV exposure.

The following items appear to be deserving of emphasis at this time:

(a) The 1962-63 Plan's basic protective device was not new. It was an instrumentality tested over the years and found effective. It



was the provision that only a single game telecast be shown in any area in competition with the games being played on the field. One game on television is much less damaging to over-all attendance than two or three or seven, particularly since in most sections it comes from another geographical territory and hence does not possess maximum local interest.

(b) As is customary and proper, the 1962-63 Plan stipulated that sole authority and responsibility for selection of games on the telecast schedule belonged to the network and sponsors.

(c) The 1962-63 Plan required that the 48 spots on the television schedule be occupied by at least 37 different colleges, two of them not having appeared on the screen during the previous five years. The program as it was presented in 1962 actually had among the 37 participating colleges 5 which had not appeared in the preceding five-year period, one of them gaining exposure on the NCAA series for the first time ever.

This participation by 37 different colleges is a great increase from 1955 when there were only 16 institutions on the national series; from 1956 when there were 18, and from 1957 when there were 21.

The Committee realizes that the spread of participation means a decrease in protection. But it strives for a sensible balance in this matter.

February 12, 1962—The Plan proposed for 1962 and 1963 was approved by the Association, by mail vote of 178 to 62. With 240 ballots being cast, an affirmative vote of 160 was necessary to achieve the required two-thirds majority.

February 15, 1962—For the first time bids were received from all three networks—ABC, CBS, NBC. The three offers were the three highest in NCAA television history, proof of the importance of our Association's football program. A contract was awarded to CBS which guaranteed combined rights fee payments for the games in each year of \$5,100,000 or \$10,200,000 for the two-year period.

Prompted by the size of the offers from the networks, the Television Committee revived consideration of the so-called share-the-wealth principle, first propounded by the 1952 Committee but held in abeyance for a decade in which rights fees grew to much more than double their original figures. This arrangement, as originally suggested, would set the maximum receipt for a single game at a particular figure (and a sizable one) and distribute the balance of income on one basis or another among the NCAA's untelevised football-playing member colleges.

Though realizing that the laws of the land might prohibit the procedure, the Committee took two votes, one straw and one merely recording a consensus of opinion, both of them showing a large majority in favor of application of the share-the-wealth principle to the network's rights fee payments in 1962 and 1963, provided a legal means of doing so could be developed. Thus no action whatever was taken to adopt a share-the-wealth formula for distribution of the rights fee payments.

At the same meeting on February 15, a request by CBS for suggestions concerning division of the fees between full network and

split network games elicited from the Committee the explanation that the Committee could not with propriety have any part in the determination of the rights fees for games on the schedule, this matter being exclusively the authority and responsibility of the network and sponsors, in negotiation with the colleges selected to be on the telecast schedule.

During ensuing days, CBS revealed in informal discussions the Television Committee's attitude toward share-the-wealth, expressed agreement in principle. Its sports department then proceeded to give careful consideration to the possibility of using \$4,350,000 of the yearly contractual payment for purchase of rights fees, with the balance of \$750,000 being pooled for distribution among member colleges not on the NCAA series. With 37 of the Association's approximately 450 football-playing colleges being televised, the rest would each have drawn each year something in excess of \$1,800 from this residual sum.

A short time later the NCAA headquarters office, upon advice of counsel, gave written notice to CBS that neither the Association, nor its Television Committee, nor any group of its member colleges could with impunity participate in determining the sums to be paid in rights fees to games on the NCAA telecast series.

March 15, 1962—The Program Director reported to the Television Administrative Committee in telephone session that CBS had indicated to him informally that the network proposed to pay fees of \$250,000 each for the 9 full network games and \$150,000 each for the 15 divided network games, provided the network could obtain on this basis the rights to the schedule of games desired. Such an outlay would leave \$600,000 of the \$5,100,000 unallocated.

The Television Administrative Committee considered recommending to the NCAA Council that this residue be divided in equal shares among untelevised football-playing member colleges. However, it was decided to postpone final disposition of this contemplated move until it had been definitely established that CBS would have money left over which could be employed as suggested.

April 3, 1962—During a telephone meeting of the Television Administrative Committee, it was reported that the following developments had unfolded since the previous meeting:

(a) CBS notified the Administrative Committee that, while offering fees of \$250,000 and \$150,000, it had been unable to obtain rights to all games on the telecast schedule which it had formulated.

(b) A few days later CBS gave further notice, this time to the effect that it had exercised its prerogative by increasing the fees for full network games to \$280,000 and those for split network games to \$172,000, and with this scale in effect had reached agreements with the colleges covering all games on the schedule.

The Administrative Committee noted that these higher payments would exhaust the entire sum of \$5,100,000 specified by the contract for remittance in 1962. The Administrative Committee took no action concerning share-the-wealth, none being needed and none being possible. It sent word of these happenings to the NCAA Executive Committee and Council.



The foregoing sequence of events shows clearly that the prices for game rights were determined by CBS's negotiations with the colleges on the schedule.

This sequence of events also shows that a belief held by some member colleges that the Television Committee first adopted share-the-wealth and was then overruled by its subsidiary Administrative Committee, is both erroneous and unrealistic. The Television Committee took no action in the matter except to record its feeling that the share-the-wealth principle was desirable, if feasible. As for the Television Administrative Committee, it took no action whatsoever on the subject, and hence could not have overruled a Television Committee action, especially a non-existent one.

Share-the-wealth has not been forgotten. It has been searchingly considered by the Television Committee at its meetings here in Los Angeles last week in consultation with the NCAA's lawyer. It must be pointed out, however, that as yet no feasible and legal procedure has been found for inclusion in the Television Plan of a share-the-wealth provision.

You will see on page 45 of the 1962 Television Committee report under the heading of Conclusions, the following pertinent statement:

"The Television Committee is acutely mindful of the fact that though the TV Plan for 1962 and 1963 obtained in the referendum vote by the Association an affirmative margin in excess of the needed two-thirds, it was opposed by an appreciable number of member colleges. This circumstance, coupled with the dissatisfaction with status quo presently making itself evident in some geographical areas and among some conferences, would seem to suggest that in the years ahead study should be made of ways legally to enable more of the colleges—perhaps all of those maintaining football teams whose gate receipts suffer from television competition—to share at least modestly in the tangible returns from the NCAA television program, without losing the great intangible benefit which belongs to the entire NCAA roll of members—protection from the disaster which would befall intercollegiate football were reasonably controlled television to be replaced by unrestricted airing of games hour after hour, Saturday after Saturday. No one can digest the reports of the NORC and NCAB on television impact and attendance patterns without concluding that relaxation of the NCAA's benevolent controls would have calamitous results."

Also, on page 46, as part of the resolution on which the Association will be asked to vote tomorrow, there appears the following:

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the Television Committee shall devote itself earnestly to study for possible inclusion in the plan of measures calculated to bring to the member colleges maximum benefits both of protection and of participation in the program and its proceeds."

As earlier suggested, please read the Television Committee Report giving special attention to the Conclusions, Recommendations, and proposed Resolution, and also to the information on television's continuing impact upon attendance, an impact lessened by NCAA television controls.

The 1962 NCAA Television Committee, whose names are listed on page 4 of the written Television Report, thank you not only for your support and cooperation throughout the year, but also for your presence today and the interest which this attendance reflects.

If any of you have any questions of the Television Committee members assembled, we will strive to answer them fully and accurately. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Thank you very much, Bill, for a fine report. Does anyone have any questions to ask?

HAROLD J. BEATTY (Fresno State College): I am chairman of the College Committee. The College Committee, in the past several meetings, has discussed and studied the problems of the Television Committee.

I think, first of all, it is the expression of the College Committee that the Television Committee should be congratulated on its work, particularly its interest in the problems of participation and the effect of television upon enrollment.

We would like to say this: We urge the 1963 Television Committee to accept the resolution, concerning television and its effect upon College Division schools, and we urge that this Committee do everything to solve the legal problems which have prevented the present Television Committee from solving the problem of distribution of proceeds and the objection of the attendance of the College Division schools.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Thank you. Are there any other questions or comments? I guess that will conclude the report.

### **Report on Voluntary Pre-Registration Program**

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: For the last two years, as you know, the Association has considered a pre-registration program similar to a letter-of-intent for prospective student-athletes. Proposed legislation on the subject was either tabled or defeated in the last two conventions, and many will be happy to hear that it will not come up for legislation again at this Convention.

However, there are a number of member institutions and conferences interested in this pre-registration plan, and they have discussed and worked on a voluntary pre-registration program, and I think we should hear about that this morning. So I shall call upon J. William Davis, of Texas Tech, to tell us about the proposal for this voluntary pre-registration.

J. WILLIAM DAVIS (Texas Technological College): I am happy to report that very gratifying progress has been made in this program toward a voluntary pre-enrollment plan.

As just stated, this was an outgrowth of this proposal which was brought before the convention in the past and was either tabled or defeated; thus it was thought that desirable results might be accomplished on the voluntary basis and a movement toward that was begun this summer.

I think that I can report at this time that this is now a going concern. There have been three conferences which habitually and specifically adopted the inter-conference agreement on letter of in-



tent. There have been five other conferences which have endorsed the principle of the plan, and which I expect will take action in the near future, thus having at least eight conferences, I think, putting this plan into effect by this spring.

I understand that some conferences are meeting during this Convention and possibly action will be forthcoming before the Convention is over.

I want to call your attention to two features. I am not going to describe this plan in detail, because I think you are possibly acquainted with it.

The general idea is that at a certain date, the date agreed upon being June 15, all participating members will recognize those letters-of-intent which have been filed through their respective conference offices, and thus the evils of the summertime recruiting which we had experienced in the past will be almost at an end we hope.

Now, within this national picture — that is, the inter-conference agreement as a plan for all participating members—it is also possible for particular conferences to work out particular agreements. I think that a good start is made in that direction by a recent action of the Southwest Conference and the Big Eight Conference. Those two conferences meeting together have worked out a very fine procedure, I think, for mutual recognition of each other's letter-of-intent. We hope that there will be other inter-conference actions of that type.

One other feature possibly should be called to your attention. This plan permits institutions to participate as independents, and if there are those institutions which either do not formally belong to a conference or whose conference has not adopted this plan, those institutions are free to participate in the plan as independents and can work through the most appropriate conference commissioner in their neighborhood.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that concludes my report.

### **Report of Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety**

**CHAIRMAN CROWLEY:** The matter of sports injuries and safety is a matter of concern to sports leaders and the general public. Consequently studies have gone on, intense studies, and I think somewhat informative, too, on this subject, with a view to diminishing sports injuries and providing greater safety for participants.

The man who has directed this study and who can give us some very interesting information on the subject is Ernest B. McCoy, director of athletics, Pennsylvania State University, and chairman of the NCAA Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety.

**ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University):** This report, which covers this year's findings by your Committee, is necessarily limited.

We directed questionnaires to about 48 different institutions. We received in our office the last batch of reports December 7 and these reports were catalogued, marked off, punched and put through the IBM machine. That took a period of time, and then because our

football team was rather fortunate to be selected to play at the Gator Bowl, and inasmuch as one of the duties of the athletic director is to go down and mark the field, I found it necessary to be out of town. (I think it would have been better if we had all stayed at home.) When I got back we ran these things through the IBM machine. After a little study and correction and after some four weeks of preparing the cards to be punched, it took that IBM machine just three and a half minutes to get us nine pages of results.

I am reporting as your chairman of the Committee Sports Injuries and Safety, and, as I have noted, it is quite impossible at this time, to give a very complete report. It is really quite brief, but as soon as we have our written report prepared and finished, we will send this report to the entire membership, not only to the athletic directors but to the football coaches and to the trainers who are so vitally involved.

With your indulgence and permission, I would like to take just a moment to review the history of this committee.

The Committee was created by action of the Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in January, 1957. The personnel of the committee included a football coach, a physiologist, an athletic trainer, a medical doctor, a dean of a college of physical education, and an athletic director. The membership now includes: David M. Nelson, athletic director and football coach Delaware University; Kenneth B. Rawlinson, head trainer University of Oklahoma; Dr. Allan J. Ryan, American Medical Association; Victor Obeck, director of athletics New York University; Dr. Carl S. Blyth, physiologist University of North Carolina, and your chairman.

Time does not permit more than this brief survey of the work of the Committee.

With the cooperation of 25 members of the National Athletic Trainers Association, this group first developed the questionnaire which was sent to 38 colleges and universities, both large and small, and with a wide geographical distribution in the fall of 1958. Completion of the injury forms involved careful daily record-keeping by the trainers in key positions in each of the cooperating schools for each injury that occurred.

The data was compiled from the reports and to check the validity of the first results, another check was run by the Committee during the fall of 1959.

Both studies were set in the same pattern, the major exception being the reduction in the number of participating institutions in the second instance.

The injury data for the two years were in the great majority of instances remarkably similar. In fact, the information was so similar that it was thought by the Committee a clear pattern of injury incidence and nature of the injury had emerged. This information was transmitted to the membership, by this book, (showing a pamphlet) in the spring of 1959.

One year then elapsed, until the fall of 1960, during which no study was undertaken. However, once again in 1961 the same questionnaire was submitted to our cooperative friends, the trainers and



doctors of our sister institutions, and once again the data so selected were so completely similar to the previous results that a report on these findings was made on the floor of this Convention just a year ago to the membership. Several recommendations were introduced that the Committee believed might help reduce the incidence of injury in football if observed by enough people involved in the game.

You may recall that during the season of 1961, a year ago this past fall, a great amount of newsprint came out in criticism of football and its attendant injuries and fatalities. Consequently, it was decided to attempt again a rather complete widespread survey during the just-completed season of 1962. The same format was again used in order to compare the results with the former data.

In this most recent survey, 48 colleges, rather than 38 colleges and universities, cooperated in the study. Necessary data were received, compiled, and again we are amazed with the result. While time has not permitted us to study these results at leisure, the similarity of the findings with the former results is remarkable. I shall attempt to relate and give our quick analysis of these findings in just a moment.

However, it is important to remember that, as interested as all of us may be in finding ways and means and methods of reducing the incidence of injury in football, we must continue to be equally suspicious of a statistical treatment of this problem because of the subjective nature of any conclusions that may evolve from the data compiled. The consistency of the following patterns, however, may be of real interest to you.

The final report, as I have said, will be returned to the membership as soon as the story is completely written.

Now, the quick résumé.

In 1958, we had 38 colleges and universities cooperating in the study. In 1962, we had 10 additional respondents.

The total number of injuries reported by the 38 institutions in 1958 was 1,368, or about an average of 36 per institution.

The total number of injuries reported by the 48 respondents in 1962 was 1,094, or an average of 23 injuries per institution.

It is rather interesting that with 10 more respondents in 1962 than in 1958 we still find 274 less injuries reported. This is certainly a decided reduction in the injuries. We cannot lay our finger on why it has happened, but in the past five years the scale has been going down in the incidence of injury. I think it may be due to several factors which we will explain in our booklet when it is published.

Again, we find in the injury by class rank, experience apparently is a real factor in reducing the incidence of injuries in football.

The sophomores still lead the parade, and this is amazing. In 1958-59, we found that 36 per cent of all injuries reported happened to sophomores. In 1962, we find that exactly the same percentage, 36 per cent of all injuries, occurred to the sophomores.

The juniors in 1958 incurred 31 per cent, and in 1962, 3 per cent—almost identical.

The seniors, right on the nose, 28 per cent in our first two years and 28 per cent in the past season.

Naturally, we take the freshmen into account, but I assume that due to the fact they played fewer games, we have the freshmen in 1958 indicating 5 per cent of the injuries reported, and 3 per cent in 1962. I will further assume that this is due to the fact the trainers did not report on too many of the freshmen.

It might be assumed again, as in the earlier report, that as a boy goes along in his experience he is doing a better job of blocking and tackling; learning where a blow is coming from; anticipating open field blocks or tackles. The senior who has better control when he is wheeling around on the gridiron tends to place himself in a better picture as far as the possibility of injury than the boys who are out there with less experience.

The pattern of practice in which the injury has occurred has been important to us, and once again we find it holds rather true, in a weekly pattern. In 1958, we found 17 per cent of all injuries occurred in the first week of practice; in the second week, 16 per cent; and in the third week, 11 per cent. This totals 44 per cent of all injuries that occurred in 1958 and 1959 occurred in the first three weeks of practice. I am sure all of the coaches are aware of the fact that it is really a dangerous period, but due to a fact I will bring out in just a moment, it still holds true.

In 1962, compared with 17 per cent that occurred in 1958 and 1959, 21 per cent occurred in the first week of practice this past year; 18 per cent in the second week; and 8 per cent in the third week. There was a decided rise in the first week and a decided drop-off in the third week. This one we can't nail down yet until we can get into the rest of our study and see if we find any contributing factor; however, it still remains true that in 1958 and 1959, 44 per cent of all injuries during the season were reported in the first three weeks of practice, and in 1962, 47 per cent of all injuries reported occurred in the first three weeks of practice.

I can only assume, from what I know about the game of football and the manner in which practice is organized, that hitting, hard hitting is starting early and is continuing. This may be due to the fact that the majority of the schools are now playing 10 games. I think it also has a contributing factor, that schools are beginning to push their starting date forward. We find this past fall many games being played as early as the middle of September, rather than the last week of September.

Our rules are a factor in this in that they limit the amount of practice an institution may conduct prior to its first game. As a result, we are suggesting to the Rules Committee and the Council of the NCAA, that thought be given to extending the practice period before the first game to allow at least 20 to 21 days to practice.

We recognize what the rules say and the inequities that may occur in getting an adequate amount of practice; however, there certainly have been more difficult problems in the past in determining starting dates and allowable practice time, and I am sure the rules could be written so that the people who have the authority to do so can go along with our recommendation.

The time of the injury within the game, through our first three studies, was very constant. We found in the first quarter in 1958



and 1959—and it still held true in 1961—that 12 per cent of all the injuries that occurred during the game occurred in the first quarter, that 33 per cent of all injuries that occurred in the ball game occurred in the second quarter, that 36 per cent of all injuries that occurred in a ball game occurred in the third quarter, and that 19 per cent occurred in the fourth quarter.

It was the conclusion of the Committee—and again only a conclusion because, as I suggested earlier, we must be careful of anything we say positively from this type of data—that due to the fact that 36 per cent of all the injuries occurred in the first part of the third quarter and up until about the middle of the third quarter, it might be assumed that the teams would need an opportunity for three or four or five minutes warm-up before the second quarter started.

We happen to know through our cooperation with the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, that the NFSHSAA has made this recommendation. Many of the high schools themselves and their state high school associations have established at least a three-minute warm-up that must be enforced by the officials. The extra time allotted is not to be used by the coach in the locker room during his talk to his team.

In 1962, instead of 12 per cent, we find 13 per cent of injuries occurred in the first quarter. This was very, very small. Thirty-four per cent instead of 33 occurred in the second quarter; 28, rather than 36 per cent occurred in the third quarter; but 25 per cent occurred in the fourth quarter.

Notice that the incidence of injury remained high during the latter part of the second quarter, went down in the third quarter, but increased in the fourth quarter in 1962. We discussed this and assumed—and again we assumed blindly—that the teams are conscious of the fact they have to get a little more loosened up before the third quarter starts. One of our conclusions in our last report stated that the high incidence of injury at the end of the second quarter, and this year the increased incidence in the fourth quarter, stemmed from the fact that the kids were getting tired somewhere along the line. Perhaps we might pay more attention to our substitutions in that area.

The location of the injury on the body I am sure will not come as a surprise to you. Those of you who have been connected with football even from a distance recognize the fact that the two weakest joints we have are the knee and the ankle. We are better able to protect the ankle than we are the knee, and they still lead the parade of all injuries that occur.

The knee, of course, still ranks first, and in 1958 and 1959 of all injuries, 33 per cent occurred in the knee; in 1962, 41 per cent occurred to the knee.

In 1958 and 1959, 27 per cent of the injuries occurred to the ankle, and this year 28 per cent.

If we had time, we could go into a lot of explanation about what we have discovered in talking to orthopedic surgeons and coaches and trainers, as to how these injuries might be reduced. I will have partial suggestions regarding this in my conclusions.

Data proves what we have assumed in the past, that the shoulders and neck are still in third place following the ankle and the knee. In 1958, 21 per cent of all injuries reported occurred in the shoulder and neck; in 1962, it was up to 23 per cent.

Head and face, 11 per cent in 1958 and 1959 and 7 per cent in 1962.

Now, irrespective of these percentages, we are very conscious of the fact this is one area where we would like to eliminate any injury, because of the seriousness that can result from an injury to the head or the face and possibly the neck.

Now, this is a very brief highlight of the data compiled and studied by the Committee. We will have a very complete report covering the entire anatomy and our suggestions, but I would, if I may, like to take just a moment for a brief summary of what I have said.

With a fewer number of injuries reported in 1962 for the greater number of schools reporting in 1958, we find that there apparently is a reduction in the incidence of injury, and this is what our scale has shown through the years. Of course, we all recognize the fact that injury incidence must continue to be affected in the game of football.

We find nowhere in our studies, as we have not found in the past, a finger pointed at the equipment. On the contrary, the equipment manufacturers have been many times complimented on their continuing efforts and research in introducing the finest in protection for the athletes. The foot protection is good.

As to the plastic helmet and the face guard, the American Medical Association, through many meetings and many reports on research, tells us that today, the plastic helmet, whether it be the suspension type or the close-fitting type, in itself is the finest protection that has as yet been devised in protection of the head.

The face guard, of course, remains a very debatable subject, and we have no opinion at this time on the face guard.

We are pleased to know that our Committee, along with many others, strongly recommended the use of a mouthpiece in both practice and games, not only in the colleges and universities but in the high schools as well. Our recent report indicates that in 1958 only 7 per cent of the respondents indicated the use of such protection, while in 1962 we have gone from 7 per cent to 52 per cent of the respondents, of 48 institutions, who now require the wearing of a mouth guard.

It might be well to follow the recommendation of the American Medical Association and the National Athletic Trainers Association and write into the rules a requirement that this be a piece of equipment which must be worn during the game, just as we require that helmets must be worn.

Our Committee again strongly recommends that coaches and those responsible for equipment, along with trainers and doctors, continue to place increasing emphasis on the proper fit and proper wearing of equipment at all times, that all equipment be checked frequently by those responsible to see that it continues to fit and



be worn properly, and finally, that research on improving the protection of the equipment should be a continuous process and supported by everyone.

I might cite a very personal experience this fall. I am sure many of you have gone through the same thing. I was watching our freshmen play, and suddenly one of our boys was out absolutely cold. He couldn't be brought back on the field. He was carried from the field to the training room, and the doctors—and we had two of them—and our trainers were there, giving him the best of attention. I might preface that by saying we took him immediately to the hospital for complete examination by the neurosurgeon. On the way to the hospital in the ambulance, I discovered, just above and certainly beyond the protection of the helmet which comes down below the eyes, up about here (indicating) there was a great big bruise starting to come and discoloration and bleeding.

Of course, as a neophyte knowing nothing about this type of thing, it scared the life out of me. I asked the doctor, "Does this indicate bleeding?"

He said, "Externally, but we don't know." The boy was still unconscious.

I went back to look at the kid's helmet, and inside the stiffening in one area had come loose, and you could take your fingers and take within an eighth of an inch of the edge of the helmet. We can only assume the object came from the outside, hit against the forehead, and went through the plastic helmet itself.

This incurred about seven days of hospitalization, with football out completely for the rest of the year. The boy dropped out of school for the rest of the semester because the neurosurgeon suggested his memory would not be quite as sharp as it might be, especially a class in mathematics or a similar course. This emphasizes the importance of fit and constant check.

In developing preventive measures, we must remember that we are dealing with the human body, and equipment properly fitted, properly worn, and properly and constantly checked is only a small part in the reduction of injuries in this great game. Our present way of life does not tend to strengthen the moving parts of our body. We further emphasize the necessity of developing and using a well-designed program of weight resistance exercises to increase the strength and size of the musculature of the neck and shoulders as well as the joints of the knee and ankle. These programs must be designed on a 12-months basis under supervision as much as possible.

As a further preventive measure, we must continue to emphasize to those people who are officials that they must recognize and call as frequently as it occurs any infraction of the rules containing a threat of injury to the men playing the game. I am sure all of you know what we are talking about.

Finally, one of the most important preventives is to initiate and continue to sponsor clinics for the purpose of the education of the players. I am speaking mostly now of the high school areas, to educate the players and coaches and trainers in the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of injuries. To those who might be

interested in this type of clinic, we have found the local American Medical Association is always most pleased to help.

I regret the limitation of time, but I would like to leave the silhouette or image, if I may, of our findings.

Again, we have to be careful of any conclusions, but at least this is what we have found. Over a period of five years, our incidence of injuries is going down. Even though we have more schools reporting we have a fewer number of injuries, by quite a large percentage. The percentage of injuries and the area on the body in which it occurs remains almost constant.

### **Progress Report of Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements**

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Last year, you may recall, we had a panel discussion of ways and means of predicting academic success as the basis of athletes' aid. The NCAA Executive Committee subsequently allocated some funds so that research could be done on this subject, and the Committee has been engaged in setting up a structure and the procedures and methods for that research, to find out if there was some formula for predicting academic success for those who are given grants-in-aid.

The man who is an authority on the subject is Robert F. Ray, of the State University of Iowa, and he will give us this report.

ROBERT F. RAY (State University of Iowa): I am pleased to report to you gentlemen on behalf of your Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements, which is composed of Dean Trevor of Knox College, James Weaver of the Atlantic Coast Conference, and Rixford Snyder of Stanford University.

As the chairman has indicated to you, last year we had a round table discussion concerning this matter, or at least it was presented in the context of a round table similar to this one. At that time, Dean Carroll, of the State University of Iowa, who was also chairman of the Board of the American College Testing Program, and I tried to present to you some of the background of what has been done in regard to this question of whether or not it was possible to use standard tests to determine the academic potential of students, and in turn to use this as a basis for granting aid to entering freshmen athletes.

Following that discussion, the Council, on the basis, I think, of the interest demonstrated at the round table, decided that it would continue the work of the Committee and unanimously approved a request to be made to the Executive Committee for a grant of \$5,000 to initiate the study.

After that had been done, the Committee met in Chicago in November of this year. We met for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of a study involving NCAA member institutions, and these were the questions that we sought to explore:

(1) On the basis of what we can learn from sampling the experience of institutions of various sizes, involving athletic conferences and independent nonconference institutions who wanted to cooperate, what degree of reliability may be placed on test scores and other indices of probable academic success?



In the discussion of this question, we were joined by experts from the Scholastic Aptitude Test Service and from the American College Testing Program, and we agreed on the basis of what has been done in the Atlantic Coast Conference and in the Big Ten Conference, that we could with some very good degree of reliability determine the probable academic success of an entering freshman.

The second question we discussed was:

(2) If your studies show a high degree of reliability, if the institution or conference wishes to establish a rule or procedure requiring academic bases covered by test scores alone or in combination with other indices of probable success in college work, what would be involved?

Now, with regard to this particular question, we relied a great deal on the experts that had come to consult with us, and it was agreed, if we were to make a worthwhile representative study, we should involve a very large number of institutions and conferences that are part of the NCAA.

On this score, we finally agreed that if we can achieve sufficient resources to do the job, we would invite eight conferences to participate in the undertaking, as a sample or final study. These would be the AAUW, Big Ten, Atlantic Coast, Mid-American, Big Eight, Southern, Southwest, and WAC, but also we would invite a representative group of independents, and this list is not complete, by any means. Anybody who would be interested, I am sure can volunteer to participate. The university independents are Oregon, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, and a representative cross-section of institutions from the College Division.

The study, it was agreed, would have to be intensive enough to be meaningful, that it would involve males only, that it would concern the freshman year only, and that a director ought to be hired who was technically trained in the business of student personnel and also with a good statistical background.

Several persons have been suggested as possible directors of the study. The director has not been chosen. We received many nominations from both the SAT and the ACTP, as well as the members of the Committee, for persons who would be qualified to undertake the study.

At this point in the deliberations of the Committee we are agreed that the study should go forward, and we are agreed that it should go forward at the earliest possible time.

The Council of the NCAA, having heard this report, at its meeting two or three days ago agreed again that the Committee should be continued. I am happy to report at this time that the original grant of \$5,000 remains untouched. The Committee, in consulting with the experts in the area, agreed that an additional \$5,000 should probably be appropriated, so that we can be sure that the study would be representative.

Also, it was agreed that if an additional amount, not to exceed this sum, which would give us a total not to exceed \$10,000, could be appropriated we would seek other help from foundations and others interested in the question to make the study a full one

and a worthwhile one. So the Council endorsed the proposal made by the Committee that it be continued, and further endorsed the request to the Executive Committee, which it will consider I presume just prior to the conclusion of this Convention, concerning the allocation of additional funds for this purpose.

This is the status of the project at the moment. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that in a sense it constitutes a complete report of what the Committee has done. We have been hampered somewhat by virtue of the calendar, the nature of the time in which Committee meetings can be held, and the nature of the time schedule for those upon whom we have to depend for the allocation of funds, but it is my conviction that all of those who are members of the Committee wish to go forward.

I have been interested to note, as Vice-President of District Four, that the Mid-American Conference has now adopted a normal progress rule, which is a feature of this kind of legislation that makes it much more workable; that is, that any student to be eligible to compete must have achieved an accumulative grade point average at the end of each year in his academic sequence on the assumption that making this kind of progress will result in his graduation. The Big Ten has had this kind of rule for years, that the sophomore must have at the end of the freshman year an accumulative 1.7 to be eligible as a sophomore, and then 1.8 at the end of the sophomore year to be eligible as a junior, and 1.9 to be eligible as a senior, on the assumption that 2. average is required for graduation.

I was interested to note that the Mid-American Conference has adopted this kind of rule, as has Marquette University. This is the kind of background that more or less is an important feature of the plan, because it suggests a basis on which to predict the kind of success you want the freshman to achieve prior to awarding him aid.

The Big Ten adopted the program in 1961, now in operation for a year. You may be interested to know about the results of our first year of experience with it there.

The new study as made annually concerns the actual results, not only what is predicted but what happens in terms of a student's achievement, having taken the examinations and being given a predicted score. We were pleased to report that at the one-point level we achieved what we had sought to achieve and that is at least 50 per cent of those at every institution scored at that level and at scores higher than that, the rate of success was markedly shown.

In other words, because of that small cluster at one point, which would not involve more than four or five students in each institution, in terms of the success of the lower limits of the level, the program was performing as it had been predicted to perform. The Conference reviewed its new schedule of tables on the basis of which aid is awarded and approved them on the basis of this kind of experience.

This means that having been in operation for one year, the plan has now taken a step forward, as it was planned to do, so that



newer requirements among our institutions and a higher quality of students in terms of the over-all institutional averages is reflected.

You may be interested to know that 70 per cent of the athletes who are now recipients of grants-in-aid in the Big Ten rank at or above the 77 per cent high level of their high school graduating class.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that concludes the report. We will hope that it may be implemented with a further grant of funds.

You may also be concerned about whether or not it is the Committee's intention to recommend legislation based upon this study. As of this time, it is the consensus of the Committee view, and if I sense the temper of the other two bodies correctly it is also the sense of the Council and the Executive Committee, that no national legislation is feasible in terms of a set pattern requiring a particular score or a particular set of tables that could be applied to all institutions across the board. It is rather the hope of those who are involved in this study that the statistical results will prove useful to those involved in the study and that in turn any institution, as an individual institution, or any conference as a group of institutions with comparable standards would be in position to use the procedures to establish a plan, if these institutions wish to do so.

The possibility of a recommended practice is not one which should at this point be discarded, but I think at this time the proposal that would come from the Committee would not be expanded beyond that point.

### **Panel Discussion**

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I am now going to turn over the meeting to Dean Earl Sneed, of the University of Oklahoma. There are two interesting panel discussions we have today, the problem of "Advance Football Scheduling," and the answers to: Should there be a national rule? Does advance scheduling hurt certain teams? Should it be limited by NCAA legislation? Should it be handled by the conferences or institutions? What should be done about this problem which has concerned a number of institutions and conferences?

The second problem is one that is far more complex, I suppose, "Ways and Means of Controlling and Channelling Alumni Activities in Recruiting Program."

We hope to hear something informative on both of these subjects.

CHAIRMAN SNEED: We have these two subjects. We are not controlled as to the time allocation, so therefore if you find the question of advanced football scheduling and possible or potential curtailment thereof to be of interest, we will devote the time you suggest on that. Then we will move to the question of controlling and channeling alumni activities, but in any event we will conclude within one hour, which is our allocation of time, which means we will adjourn at a quarter of twelve.

To begin the discussion on the "Advance Football Scheduling," I am going to ask Bradford Booth, president of the Athletic Asso-

ciation of Western Universities, to present the case for curtailment of advance scheduling. Then we will ask Ivan Williamson to tell us the result of a survey he made. I think this will place the problem in focus.

BRADFORD BOOTH (University of California at Los Angeles): I am grateful for the opportunity to discuss a matter which has been and continues to be of great concern to the Athletic Association of Western Universities, and indeed I have reason to believe all major institutions on the West Coast.

It is a problem the issues of which are more significant perhaps to large universities, maintaining a full and active athletic program, than it is to smaller institutions whose competition is more informal.

For those of us who represent universities with 14, 15, 16, 17 intercollegiate sports, all of which depend for their existence on football revenues, it becomes a matter of crucial importance, and we therefore solicit the sympathetic interest of our more fortunate colleagues who are not similarly troubled.

Scheduling several years in advance is obviously necessary for budgetary and for logistical reasons, but it is our opinion that this practice has gotten out of hand, and that unless some limits are established we shall find ourselves scheduling not six or seven or eight years in advance, as at present, but 10 or 12 years into a dim and unsubstantial future.

The absurdity of such a procedure scarcely needs to be spelled out. Where is it going to stop? Indeed, can it be stopped short of NCAA regulation?

The insidious error of a limitless and uncontrolled policy of advance scheduling tends to stretch out as each institution attempts to steal a march on its local competitor by signing the most desirable and most attractive opponent, the law of competition becomes the law of the jungle.

The fallacy of this particular variety of laissez faire is that not only is it impossible to control but, more importantly, it is self-defeating, due to logical failure, for it represents the antithesis, indeed the negation, of intelligent planning.

No director of athletics responsible for schedules, no football coach responsible for recruiting winning teams can possibly predict more than three years in advance how strong his institution's team will be. The crystal ball is cloudy enough about next year's prospects. It projects no image at all for 1966, 1967 or 1968.

The present system, believe me, is not well conceived. Those three promising sophomores are hazy about who discovered America, and flunk out. Those three promising freshmen turn out to be fool's gold, not the 18-carat nuggets. Those three promising high school students cannot even get in. And where are the rosy dreams of giving everybody a race, paying off the mortgage on the stadium, but down the drain?

Instead of a game that is a natural between the two first teams of the nation, playing before a capacity crowd, as it may shape up today, it turns out eight or 10 years hence to be a horrible mismatch



which people cannot bear to watch and for which you can't even give tickets away.

I put it to you simply as a matter of dollars and cents. I have met few responsible people in athletics so above the need for money—indeed, I should be suspicious of them if they professed to be—that their collegiate athletics can afford so irrational a system.

In the urban metropolitan areas of this country, where there is great competition for the use of the dollar, collegiate athletics, in order to hold its place, must be planned with forethought, must be planned with skill.

We must continue to offer the finest possible games if a broad sports program is to be maintained on a self-supporting basis, but in the opinion of the Athletic Association of Western Universities, scheduling more than four years in advance cannot be justified by any intelligent appraisal of our future. What we are doing now simply does not make sense. We invite your support in the effort to establish more rational scheduling procedures on a national basis.

CHAIRMAN SNEED: Thank you, Bradford Booth, for presenting the case for curtailment of advance scheduling.

Now Ivan Williamson, of the University of Wisconsin, to tell you about the survey he made, at the request of the NCAA.

IVAN B. WILLIAMSON (University of Wisconsin): I think I am probably up here merely to make certain that Ernie McCoy is right when he says the neck must also need strengthening.

This survey was made during the course of last year by a special committee appointed by the Council for the purpose of determining just what scheduling situations did exist. I don't know whether they will agree or refute any statements that have been made. You can draw your own conclusions from some of this material.

This questionnaire was directed to approximately 450 football-playing schools of the NCAA. The total replies were 329, 110 from the University Division and 219 from the College Division.

I won't give all of these answers, but in the interest of time I will try to give the most important ones. There may be further questions later on.

How far in advance is your institution making its football schedule?

Of the total of 329 replies, 76 made them for four years. Of the 110 universities, 36 made them for five years. That is the largest in the category. In the College Division, 61 made them for four years. So there is a range in all of those from 1 to 9.

I think the next pertinent item here is a rather striking one, at least to me. Does your institution determine the number of years you may schedule in advance? Yes, 48; no, 260.

I don't think you will be surprised at this one. If you are a member of a conference, must you complete your conference schedule before scheduling any non-conference games? Yes, 163; no, 111.

This indicates, of course, that in the conference certainly there is not the problem that there is in the independent school. I think this is in direct reply to one of the statements that was made.

Do you believe excessive scheduling in advance increases the chances that the team will not be fairly evenly matched? Yes, 236; no, 83.

Does scheduling in advance make it difficult in the conference in admitting a new member? Yes, 237; no, 53.

What do you feel the ideal number of years for football scheduling to be made in advance? 102 said 3 years; 95 said 4 years. That is the largest grouping. In the universities, 40 said 4 years, and in the College Division 71 said 3. But 4 years seems to be preferred.

If not a member of a conference, do you think advanced scheduling is a major national problem? Yes, 109; no, 38.

If a member of a conference do you think advance scheduling is a major national problem? Yes, 127; no, 132.

I think this is a rather pertinent one, too. Do you believe the NCAA should adopt measures limiting the number of years member institutions may schedule in advance? Yes, 137; no, 132. Breaking down the university and the College Division, in the University, Yes, 39, no, 36; in the College Division, yes, 78, no, 96.

Do you feel such scheduling policy should be determined solely by the institution? Yes, 150; no, 152.

If a member of a conference, do you believe scheduling policy should be determined by both the conference and the institution? Yes, 224; no, 44.

Do you think the NCAA has the authority to enact legislation to place limits on advanced scheduling? Yes, 144; no, 157. In the University Division it was yes, 52, and no, 51. In the College Division, yes, 92; no, 107.

If your answer to the previous question about legislation is "yes," what do you think the number of years should be? Total 3 years, 51; 4 years, 50. That is between 4 and 3. But again, that four-year period seems to be the one that is desirable, whether the legislation is present or not present.

If such legislation were to be passed, what is the earliest possible date your institution could conform to it? This varies all the way from immediately by 33 to 1965 by 62, and 1971 by four members. Breaking this down, in the University Division, immediately, 13; 1969, 19; 1971, 4. In the College Division, immediately, 20; 1965, 52; and 1970, 2.

Our conclusion from this survey is that at the present time there is a problem and it should be studied. The member institutions are quite evenly divided, and it would appear now is not the time to enact legislation.

CHAIRMAN SNEED: Thank you. Now I am going to ask Jack Montgomery if he has anything to add to this or any observations, as a relative newcomer in the field.

JACK MONTGOMERY (Long Beach State College): As you indicated earlier, being a neophyte in athletics, representing what would be a small school, athletically speaking, it has been my experience in the very short time we have been involved in athletics that advance scheduling of football is a must. The majority of the schools in the state do advance scheduling, and in order to get the



kind of schedule you want, one that you are capable of meeting, it is necessary to select a school that has entrance requirements comparable to yours, that has a policy of recruitment similar to yours, and is athletically speaking, on the same level you might hope to meet or be expected to meet.

In other words, to get this type of competition, it is necessary to go as far as six years ahead to get that school on your schedule. If you do not do this, you will not have a schedule. We have a seven-team conference. We have six conference games which are set, master-scheduled. So we have four open dates for which we are trying to find competition. It has been our experience that we have to go five or six years in advance to get the kind of competition we would like to have.

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): I would like to ask Ivan Williamson if the Committee just proposes to let the matter die here? Is that the present state of affairs?

MR. WILLIAMSON: I think I should probably have said this report was made to the Council. What the action of the Council was I do not know, but the Council has received the report.

MR. GOSE: I think there are some dangers in resolving the matter simply on the basis of a questionnaire. There are always some curious questions that arise in the questionnaire process. One of them in there, "Do you think it is legal for the NCAA to do this?" is a curious way of solving a legal point by popular vote. I take it that if something were to be done, it would be in the form of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, where the legality would be completely solved if the measure were adopted, and no problem of that character would exist.

But more important, I am somewhat concerned with this matter. Everyone I have ever talked to on the problem agrees that this long-range advanced scheduling is to be deplored. It is like agreeing you should walk in an orderly manner, but everybody sort of makes a dash and schedules farther and farther ahead.

I don't think we should simply make a casual poll of the members and let the matter die there. I believe we should urge the Committee to give its own considered judgment as to whether or not there is a solution to this, and if they come to the conclusion it is not feasible, that is one thing, but I don't like to see us give up on this too lightly.

CHAIRMAN SNEED: May I speak to that, as a member of the Council. The Council, at the request of the Athletic Association of Western Universities, put this item on the agenda for a round table discussion, which is currently in progress. No legislation has as yet been proposed by anyone, although I don't think I am divulging any confidences by reading a sentence or two from Tom Hamilton's letter to Walter Byers. This is a letter addressed to Walter Byers from Tom Hamilton, who, as you know, is the executive director of the Athletic Association of Western Universities. He said in effect:

"Thank you for sending me the results of Ivan Williamson's committee.

"My faculty people would like to suggest, if the subjects for round table discussion at the University Division could be altered at this late date, please do so."

So the Council did that. Then he goes on to say:

"Our athletic directors and faculty people hope that the pros and cons of this question might be kicked around in a discussion group with many people, and hope you will consider it."

Then he also said:

"It seems rather remote that any positive action will result this year, so we (meaning the Athletic Association of Western Universities) will not present any legislation before the Convention."

Therefore, I just remind you, if a group would seek to curtail advance scheduling a proper approach would be to submit a proposal to the next Convention, which will meet at this time next year.

We have no positive program, either for or against. The Council is neutral. We want to hear about it.

Let me ask Bradford Booth something. Let me ask you this: What do you think about these schools which have for a decade, we will say, engaged in intercollegiate football competition which, because of facilities or some such thing as that, enter into contract for, again a decade? What would be your answer to that, cut it down to four?

MR. BOOTH: If you are thinking about the future, Mr. Chairman, I think obviously any commitments that have already been made would have to be honored, but I would see no particular problem in the NCAA enacting legislation which would say, for example, that on and after January 1, 1964, schedules could be made for the season of 1967; on and after January 1, 1965, schedules could be made for 1968. But certainly anything that had been committed for the future would have to be honored. I would see no particular bugs in working out legislation on this basis.

CHAIRMAN SNEED: Yes, I certainly assume that any pre-commitment would be honored. I was just thinking of the future arrangements.

Does someone else have something to add to this situation?

Let me ask Dick—this is a matter of interest in the Big Ten—how many outside games do you have?

RICHARD C. LARKINS (Ohio State University): At the present time our present policy is to come into the schedule making with only one outside commitment. If I am wrong on this, some of my colleagues might correct me, inasmuch as we have been debating back and forth in meetings, whether we would eliminate them for the next scheduled meeting or continue our present policy of only having one pre-commitment prior to scheduling conferencewise.

ROBLEY WILLIAMS (University of California at Berkeley): Relative to the question as to whether there is anybody who can really look into the future, I think it can be answered by some kind of extrapolation of some older hand here, older in the scheduling business, who could give some facts as to what the situation might be



in terms of advance scheduling 10 or 15 years ago or five years ago and at present. If that situation is not getting worse, or is getting better, we have nothing to worry about. If it is getting worse, I think we can extrapolate.

CHAIRMAN SNEED: We need somebody who has been in the scheduling business for a long time. Don't be bashful.

IKE ARMSTRONG (University of Minnesota): I think we got into scheduling far in advance to do away with some of the problems of trying to pick an easy schedule and knowing what your material was. I think that was one of the reasons we got into advance scheduling, because people in the old days—and I speak as an old man—used to make the schedules a year in advance and if a coach had a good team coming up he would try to pick his schedule, or if he didn't have a very good team he would try to pick an easy schedule.

I think if you are in a conference there is no reason why you shouldn't schedule in advance for a reasonable number of years, because if you are in the same conference you play the same teams year after year, and it does away with trying to move the schedule around and picking the schedule. It also does away with a coach, realizing that he is coming up with a poor team, trying to pick poor opponents.

In fact, I think some of the coaches went so far in the old scheduling as to pick teams on successive years that played the same type of game, the same formation.

I think those were some of the reasons why we got out of scheduling from year to year. I think some reasonableness should be exercised, but I think some of the reasons advanced for not having advance scheduling don't really apply.

CHAIRMAN SNEED: You are saying that we now typically schedule further ahead than we formerly did?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Yes. In other words, we are not trying to pick schedules or know what our opponent's strength is going to be.

I think conversely that for some of the teams, where they have a certain number of games to play in that conference, advance scheduling gives them a little better chance to fit their schedules with outside opponents. I think in our conference, in the Big Ten Conference, we have our first three days open. Most of the schools have the first three days open.

I think you can bear me out on that. We try to set a schedule up so we can have outside games the first three Saturdays, and the conference games down below.

HARRY TOWNS (Tulsa University): I would like to ask how does this procedure work? Suppose the schools have been playing each other for decades, and one institution wants to terminate this. How many years should notice be given in advance?

CHAIRMAN SNEED: I assume that is a matter of, what shall we say, policy and politeness, more than anything I believe we are considering here today.

Frank Carver, you represent an independent, and I have talked to you about scheduling. Do you have something you would like to say about scheduling?

FRANK CARVER (University of Pittsburgh): Pittsburgh is about the same as everybody else, I believe. There is enough work on 1969 and 1970. We are an independent. We have six or seven schools that we meet pretty regularly now. We want to keep those six or seven on every year. But our problem becomes that of getting in the next three games, and this is true of any teams we play. We both are independent. They, too, are working around, getting in other conference schools who have one or two or three dates available. This makes it almost mandatory for each of us to work.

We do not think it is an ideal situation. In fact, we think it is the opposite, but it is a way of life and a fact of life.

CHAIRMAN SNEED: The facts of life cause you to schedule for 1969 and 1970. You do not believe it is ideal, but you must.

JESSE T. HILL (University of Southern California): I think this is a problem we have to give certain consideration to as far as youth is concerned. The question is: Where are we going? And right now we are working on 1969 and 1970. I wouldn't be surprised if some are working on 1971 and 1972. We schedule six or seven or eight years in advance. I am not sure how we are going to be with the ever-increasing requirements. We are not only concerned about the opponents; we are concerned how we would be able to play, to schedule so many years in advance, with the entrance requirements continually increasing.

We have not scheduled 1969 and 1970 as yet. We have rules that there will be no outside commitments prior to the time we have made our 1969 and 1970 schedule. I do feel that getting that far in advance we have no way of knowing just how strong we are going to be from an academic and from a football point of view. We are not too sure how long the opposition will increase.

I can understand the problems of the independent. We have six teams in our conference, and we have five games. We have to schedule five every year. As we look ahead, I can see the point where, if we did declare a moratorium on scheduling until a certain date and at that certain date we have three games remaining three years, we could add two more so we might have a limitation of five years in advance, so we could work on 1969-70 and 1971-72, right on through.

I would like to see some consideration given to this. I don't think it should be dropped because it is a problem and has been considered a problem.

We just recently added Washington State to our conference. With the advance scheduling we cannot assimilate Washington State University in our schedule until 1969.

To me, it is a bit ridiculous. The question is, if we don't do something about it, what is to prevent us from scheduling 10 or 11 or 12 years in advance? Certainly that would be more ridiculous than at the present time.

CHAIRMAN SNEED: We have an important announcement to make, and Father Crowley has asked that we conclude by 11:30,



so unless someone is going to be terribly disappointed—and I don't think they will be—we might just omit the question about the "Ways and Means of Controlling and Channeling Alumni Activities in Recruiting Programs," and use what time remains for the purpose of talking about advance football scheduling. Does that meet with your approval?

Brad Booth, your thinking, as I gather, is four years in advance and no longer. No specific legislation has as yet been proposed to the Council or to the membership. Keep in mind it doesn't have to have the approval of the Council to come before the next Convention.

Does anybody else have anything on the advance scheduling? Tom Hamilton, have we done what your colleagues suggested, kicked this around pro and con?

THOMAS HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities): You have. I would like to provide another kick here. I think there is another argument in regard to personnel policy. Certainly coaches change, athletic directors change, and I think that with the system of ideas and advancement, new people coming into the job should have an opportunity to insert their ideas into football, and it is unfair to the athletic director who takes over a job to be saddled with a schedule which he, himself, will probably not be able to complete. He will be gone before he runs out his predecessor's schedule, and I think it is another ridiculous aspect.

CHAIRMAN SNEED: Thank you, Tom Hamilton. Is this a problem in basketball?

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): I think this just points up what we have been talking about. Why not, in order to get the maximum basketball schedule, schedule six years ahead? We don't do it. Why don't we do something in the same sensible line in football?

(Father Crowley resumed the chair.)

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I wish to thank all those who participated in our round table discussion this morning. It required quite a bit of preparation work and the subjects discussed were very informative.

As we said when we opened the session this morning, we would fill you in, as it were, on the discussion about the federations and the relationship with the AAU. Robert Kane will give us an announcement, a final word on this particular subject, so that all of us will know just what our NCAA policy is and just what policy we will pursue in this difficult controversial subject.

MR. KANE: I have an important couple of announcements here.

I would like to read a telegram which was directed to Walter Byers by the President of the United States on January 4:

"Plans for arbitration are progressing. The AAU and the United States Track and Field Federation have agreed to arbitrate. General MacArthur is ready to begin. Is the NCAA agreeable to arbitration as suggested by the AAU? John F. Kennedy."

Walter Byers replied last evening to the President, at his temporary White House, Palm Beach:

"Thank you kindly for your telegram of this date. It will be presented to the NCAA officers at the earliest possible moment and a full response will be forthcoming not later than tomorrow noon. Best wishes. Walter Byers, Executive Director of the NCAA."

The next day this telegram was sent to the President:

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association's Council unanimously endorses and commends your efforts and the efforts of the Attorney General to settle issues that divide those concerned with amateur athletics in the United States.

"We applaud your choice of General MacArthur to mediate these issues and commend his willingness to serve as chairman of the arbitration panel.

"In the telegram of January 4, 1963, to Walter Byers, executive director of the NCAA, you state that:

"1. The AAU and the U. S. Track and Field Federation have agreed to arbitrate.

"2. General MacArthur is ready to begin.

"We are highly pleased to receive this information and, as a member of the United States Track and Field Federation (USTFF), we enthusiastically support the Federation's decision. It is vital that the expanded and progressive program of the USTFF be continued at full speed without the threats of ineligibility. The USTFF represents more than 20,000 high schools, colleges and track and field clubs and has already in motion the most progressive track and field program in the history of the sport.

"Inasmuch as the AAU and the U. S. Track and Field Federation are agreed we see no reason why the proceedings should not begin.

"The United States Track and Field Federation will represent all of its component members, including the NCAA. The NCAA pledges its full and complete support of this effort."

This wire was signed by the officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Council members.

The Executive Committee and the Executive Council have asked me to read this message to you:

"The issues which now divide those concerned with amateur sports in the United States may be very difficult to resolve, and it is perfectly clear they will not be resolved by name-calling and by vituperation. They will not be resolved either by bickering over the eligibility status of our American athletes who are most certainly amateurs under Olympic, international, and our own national standards. It is ridiculous that their eligibility should be jeopardized because of a jurisdictional dispute. Our aim is to keep America strong in all amateur sports, including track and field, and to expand and fortify competitive opportunities.

"We consistently have denounced the use of ineligibility as a weapon, and to date we have not threatened or ruled any athletes ineligible. Our aims have been to expand and broaden competition, as opposed to coercive threats of ineligibility.



"The President of the United States, the Attorney General, the NCAA, and all Americans of good will wish to remove these persistent ineligibility threats. The President of the United States has asked that the issues be resolved through the good offices of General Douglas MacArthur.

"The United States Track and Field Federation and the Amateur Athletic Union have reported to the President their willingness to proceed. The NCAA Council has notified President Kennedy that it wholeheartedly endorses these efforts, in which our Association will be represented in the arbitration, with our fellow members of the USTFF by the USTFF.

"In the face of these developments, the Council and Executive Committee of the NCAA will ask tomorrow at the business session for unanimous consent to withdraw the legislation proposed on page 134 of your Convention Bulletin. By this constructive act, we demonstrate that we mean to remove all possible obstacles to mediation or arbitration.

Our Council has further notified the President of the United States . . . "

Well, the fact is that the rest of this is the same telegram that I just read to you, addressed to the President signed by the officers and the members of the Council, so I won't bother to reread that.

Gentlemen, I have read these wires. I would like to point out to any members of the press, there is a 1:00 p.m. Pacific Coast deadline in the release of these wires.

I should also like to report that there will be a resolution presented at the business session tomorrow by the Council. Copies of that resolution will be at the table inside the door tomorrow morning, so you will have a chance to peruse it before the business session starts.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I think now we are fully informed on all developments concerning the AAU and the NCAA and the general direction of the arbitration that may take place.

The United States Track and Field Federation will represent the NCAA. That has been made clear in the telegram.

I wish to thank all of you for your attention. The meeting is adjourned.

*The session adjourned at 11:35 a.m.*

## COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, January 8, 1963

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE convened in the Los Angeles Room, Statler Hilton Hotel, at 2 p.m., Harold J. Beatty, Fresno State College, College Committee chairman, presiding.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: I am going to open this meeting on time, primarily because we have an addition to our regular printed program.

### Television Discussion

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: You had a report of the Television Committee this morning. Quite a number of the College Division institutions have been concerned about the television programs, particularly the 1964-65 contract. There are certain legal aspects which the College Committee received from the Council and some of the information is quite technical. None of us on the College Committee felt we could adequately present to you the legal aspects of this problem, and so we obtained Kenneth Midgley, counsel for the NCAA, to present this matter. We thank Mr. Midgley for taking this time from his busy schedule to explain to you the legal aspects concerning the television contract.

Now, he will not be able to spend much time on this problem. He will not be able to answer technical questions. We have Mr. Flynn, who is the chairman of the Television Committee here, and Mr. Bushnell, who is also the Secretary and program director of the Television Committee. If you have any questions after Mr. Midgley has finished I am sure they will attempt to answer them from the layman's point of view.

KENNETH E. MIDGLEY (Counsel): Gentlemen, I don't have any prepared remarks or brief I would submit in court. I understand that my function will be not so much to explain the problems inherent in a television contract, but to give you gentlemen an appreciation of the problems that are inherent in the various proposals the Television Committee must consider.

In the first place, I might say that the federal anti-trust law provides generally that any combination, agreement, arrangement or concert of action which results per se, in restricting interstate competition, or interstate commerce, is illegal.

Taken literally, that would prohibit any two people from agreeing to any contract involving interstate commerce, if the effect of that contract, agreement, arrangement, or understanding, was to restrict or impair competition.

Fortunately, that is only the skeleton of the law—a statute. We have a very large accumulation of court decisions which interpret that statute. Nevertheless, you can still see that with respect to any particular problem, the general question—does it restrain commerce—is still an extremely sticky one.



It is like asking if this man is a reasonable man. The court must decide on the basis of facts presented in a particular case, whether or not the general language results in the conclusion that an action of concert is legal or illegal.

Now, initially I think it was assumed that any agreement involving the NCAA colleges was legal because they were not engaged in commerce. That is certainly true with respect to rules and regulations on eligibility in athletic contests and terms of rules of the organization. It was assumed that the NCAA in dealing with television was not subject to the antitrust law, being an eleemosynary organization, a non-profit organization. It is my firm opinion, gentlemen—and it has been decided in other cases—insofar as the NCAA is an organization of separate institutions, undertaking severally or jointly to contract for television rights with a commercial institution, they are engaging in interstate commerce and are subject to the antitrust laws.

It has been very definitely and clearly held that radio and television is interstate commerce. Regardless of the character of the entity or organization contracting for television or radio, they are to the extent that they do that, engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the antitrust laws.

Applying the statutes specifically to the agreement to abide by a plan under which a limited amount of television will be broadcast; insofar as that is an agreement among the various colleges, it is in restraint of trade. Each college either voting for or acceding to the television plan, has agreed it will not undertake to contract for television outside of the confines of the television plan.

Part of the body of that law which has been built up by court decisions state that reasonable restraint in some fields is not illegal. There are also decisions however, which hold that agreements in certain fields are illegal per se. The courts have held that if people in competition or potential competition agree on a contract or arrangement which involves the setting or the fixing of a price, there is no rule of reason with respect to that. That is illegal per se, by itself, and therefore a violation of the antitrust laws. It subjects the party engaging in that kind of agreement or arrangement to the penalties of the antitrust laws, which incidentally are both civil and criminal, damages and fine and possible imprisonment. So, every effort was made in the initial television plans to make provisions restraining interstate commerce only to a reasonable degree.

A decision was made in 1953, in an action brought by the United States against the National Football League, involving the legality of a bylaw of the National Football League. That bylaw provided in effect that no member team of that League could televise a game into the home area of another team while the other team was playing a game in that home area. It also in effect prohibited televising into the home area of another team while that team was playing away from home and televising into its home area. The right to refuse all television broadcasting and to determine whether or not any radio broadcasting should be used was also subjected to the television control of the commissioner of the League.

In that case the National Football League used the evidence that had been gathered by the NCAA to prove the following points:

1. That television competition with actual games would result in a loss of revenue in those games.
2. That loss of revenues would make it impossible for the weaker teams to continue to finance themselves.
3. That the weaker teams would go under as a result of loss of revenue.
4. That if those teams went under, the League would go under.

Therefore, some regulation of television competition was essential to the life of the League and some restrictions with respect to television were reasonable and legal under the antitrust laws.

The court held that actual television competition with an actual game did adversely affect gate receipts. Considering that those gate receipts were a major source of revenue, it was reasonable to restrict that direct competition. That was a reasonable restraint of trade because it was necessary to keep the League alive. Insofar as that by-law undertook to restrict any club from televising into the home area of another team which was not playing at home, it was unreasonable and illegal because, the court said, there is no proof that that kind of televising will affect the gate receipts of the home team if it is not playing. They also held in that case that the right given to the commissioner to prohibit all televising was also an illegal restraint.

Based on that decision, it has been the conclusion of the Television Committee that the NCAA television contract was legal, insofar as its purpose was to save or protect the gate receipts of all member clubs and those receipts were essential to the continuation of the athletic program.

Now, the question arises, how far can you go. You can go as far as you like, as long as you can prove your restraint is reasonable. You can't go any farther.

The question comes up: Assuming that it is reasonable to limit the number of games played, restrict the areas, and schedule them so there will be little local interest competition with actual games, how far can you go in fixing the price to be paid?

The Television Committee has consistently followed the practice of calling for competitive bids for the overall right to negotiate with the colleges with respect to TV revenue. You have to have a price in mind or you will be unable to evaluate the different bids. It is the reasoned opinion of lawyers who have investigated the matter that that aspect of the program is not illegal; however, if you go beyond that and undertake to dictate to the successful bidder what he is going to pay any particular college, you then have an arrangement or combination to fix the price, which is illegal per se and not subject to the rule of reason.

Therefore, it is my opinion, and the opinion of other lawyers who have examined the matter, that the Television Committee should not undertake to dictate to the successful bidder how much they are going to pay, and which schools they will select. That is a matter of negotiation and contract between the successful bidder for the right to negotiate and the institutions who contract for individual televising of the game.



In 1961 because of the growth and value of the television contract, the National Football League signed an agreement with the Columbia Broadcasting System, under which all television rights for all clubs were given to them for a package price, the revenue to be divided among the various clubs in the League. They provided, very sensibly, that this agreement was not to be construed as binding and will be voided if the court decides it is in conflict with the 1953 decree. They argued that the NCAA has a package contract, that the AFL has a package contract, and so forth.

The court held that it was illegal, that the package contract violated the antitrust law in that it restrained competition of the various clubs for television rights, and that in attempting to give to the Columbia Broadcasting System the right to designate what teams they would play, it was an illegal combination in restraint of trade. The court and the government argued that this matter of spreading the revenue equally was a combination.

I don't have time to go into too much discussion of the legal problems involved, but hope I have said enough to indicate to you gentlemen that the Television Committee must, first, decide upon a proposed program, if there is going to be any division of the bidding price on these television rights. I cannot say that there can be no legal way under which some division is made, but it gives me the shudders every time anybody speaks of "sharing the wealth." "Share the wealth" has a connotation that we have combined to create a monopoly to create the wealth, and now we are going to share it. There is no greater violation of the antitrust laws. I would rather you gentlemen quit thinking in terms of sharing the wealth, and begin to work out a legal way to divide the proceeds—or some of the proceeds—to compensate for loss of revenue resulting from this competition.

Whether that can be done in a way that the court would hold reasonable is a matter of study. I haven't studied it; the Television Committee hasn't had an opportunity to study it. That being the case, it seems to me, gentlemen, it would be very unwise for this Convention to direct the Television Committee to come up with a plan providing for this division of revenue, because it may be that such a ruling is a direction to the Television Committee to violate the antitrust laws. I am sure the NCAA doesn't want to do that.

There is nothing wrong with a client or an association saying, "Is this legal?" or "will you try to do something in a way that it can be legal?" I see no reason why the Convention cannot request the next Television Committee to give consideration to this matter and see if a proper plan can be devised under which some compensation can be given for provable loss of revenue for non-participating institutions. It has been proved definitely by the evidence gathered by the NCAA that unlimited television competition would probably result in the destruction of all football. If you direct the Television Committee to do something specific, whether or not it is legal, you take the chance of killing the plan and subjecting all the colleges to unlimited television competition. I don't think anybody wants that.

HARVEY C. CHROUSER (Wheaton College): Why couldn't we proceed as the National Football League did, and have our Committee draft a tentative program, go to the courts in advance, and see if this thing is acceptable?

MR. MIDGLEY: You have a different situation there, because they were already in the courts. It was a matter of going back and asking them, "would we be violating what you have done by doing this?"

I don't think it would be advisable to go to the courts for declaratory judgment of opinion. I think it would be much more advisable for lawyers to try to devise a program that would be acceptable, if it is possible to do so.

MR. CHROUSER: I also take exception to this statement of "share the wealth." I don't think it is sharing the wealth, I think we are laying just claim to something that is ours. Maybe if this term is the issue, we can find another term to describe it.

MR. MIDGLEY: If it is a matter of share the wealth, it is illegal. If it is a matter of partial compensation because of television competition, I think there may be ways of working it out.

I am sorry I haven't more time. My plane is leaving in five minutes, and I have a nine o'clock appointment tomorrow. I hope, Mr. Beatty, I have contributed something to the deliberations of this body.

### **Introductory Remarks**

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: With that, I would like to introduce myself. I am Hal Beatty, of the Fresno State College. I have been chairman of the College Committee two years. We on the College Committee are extremely happy about the progress that has been made in developing regional and national competition for College Division schools. I am sure that the College Committee will continue to endeavor to fulfill your needs.

I might say this, gentlemen, in all sincerity, that the College Committee is one of those committees that represents you. We have district chairmen who sit on our Committee. They are men who have the same kind of job that you do, the same interest in the athletic program and work in the same kind of schools in which you are located. It is your responsibility, as I see it, to contact the district representatives, and make your needs, your desires and your problems known to them, I can assure you that the College Committee will give them all due consideration. We may not always agree with your point of view, but you can be sure that your problem will be heard. It will be discussed. It will be presented properly by the district committee member in your area, and you can be assured that you will be given a complete hearing and complete satisfaction.

I might also say that during the Convention the College Committee has never declared a closed meeting. We welcome your attendance. We welcome your suggestions. So I think you should take this seriously, because only in that way can you get your point of view across to a large organization such as this.

I would like to take the time to introduce the people who have served faithfully on the College Committee by district. (Chairman Beatty introduced the members of the College Committee.)



## **Report of the Vice-President-at-Large**

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: We have been fortunate in previous years to have on the Council, a vice-president-at-large, whose direct responsibility is to represent you as College Division member institutions. I would like to introduce to you now Jim Loveless, from DePauw University, our vice-president-at-large.

JAMES C. LOVELESS (DePauw University): I think Hal told you that my position is to act as a liaison for this group and the Council and Executive Committee.

The NCAA College Division has concluded another significant year. The College Division membership has continued to increase. Twenty-one members were added in the past year, bringing the total membership to 377. Since 1952, the NCAA College Division membership has increased 86 per cent. This increase in membership reveals the interest of College Division members in the NCAA program. More important, however, is the active participation of the representatives of this group in the affairs of the Association. During this 57th Convention a quick check showed that 92 members of the College Division were registered, many are being represented by more than one person. I note a great number of men have come a considerable distance to attend the Convention. There are nearly 100 College Division members present at the Convention, which I think is a wonderful representation.

Reports to your vice-president-at-large from College Division members indicate that there is a significant building program going on across the country. The reports by the district vice-presidents on the Council, found on pages 5 to 28 of your Convention Bulletin, point this up decidedly. Parenthetically, I may add here, much of the material in these reports concerns activities of the College Division members. I urge you to read them. An example, of how the College Division members are answering the population explosion in our institutions: In a state with five member schools over \$10-million is being put into new facilities. Most institutions are now trying to provide the best educational facilities to augment the fine curriculum already established. The offerings to the students are being broadened, particularly those in College Division institutions, to include hockey, soccer, lacrosse, etc. This indicates that the athletic and physical education programs on the campuses of College Division institutions are getting support of their administrators, alumni and friends.

The progress of the College Division is revealed in the actions of the NCAA Executive Committee during the past year:

1. The executive director presented a financial summary of the 1962 College Division Basketball Championship reflecting a net income of \$6,004.11 and distribution of \$3,002.06 to the 32 competing institutions. He noted that the receipts of the eight regional tournaments were nearly double that of the previous year.

2. The Executive Committee recommended to the Council that it sponsor amendments to Article III, Sections 2 and 3, of the By-

laws, to provide for two College Division representatives on the Wrestling Rules Committee and permanent College Division representation on the NCAA Golf and Tennis Tournament Committees, as recommended by the College Committee.

3. That the Association continue to promote regional College Division events, even though national events are established in the same sports.

4. The Committee reviewed the eligibility status of College Division athletes for University Division championships.

The Executive Committee approved in principle the following policy regarding national College Division and University Division competition.

1. Classification of institutions for purposes of NCAA competition shall be by self-determination;

2. University Division institutions shall be ineligible for College Division events subject to change of classification;

3. College Division institutions may compete in University Division events (except in the sport of basketball) provided they meet the criteria of successful College Division performance;

4. The criteria for the five events in which there will be national College and University Division competition shall be as follows:

a. Cross-County—top 15 finishers.

b. Golf—top 10 scorers in medal play (including ties).

c. Tennis—first eight singles players and first eight doubles teams.

d. Track and Field—top six finishers in each event, providing they meet the standards established by the rules committee.

e. Wrestling—top four finishers in each weight, and

f. That NCAA individual championships (e.g. cross-country) in which there is national College and University Division competition, the championship College Division team should be eligible for entry in the University Division event, in addition to the top individual eligible finishers specified in the Executive Committee action.

(It was the sense of the meeting that the foregoing action was to be circularized to the NCAA rules and tournament committees involved for their comments and recommendations before the Executive Committee takes final action.)

5. That the officers be empowered to appoint the various games committees to administer the national College Division championships in golf, tennis, track and field and wrestling to be inaugurated in 1963.

6. That the costs of awards for the national College Division events shall be charged against the College Division reserve fund, except that the College Division Basketball Championship awards shall continue to be charged as an item of tournament expense.

7. That the privilege of selecting more than one team from an automatic-qualifying conference, granted to the College Division Basketball Tournament Committee for the 1961 and 1962 tournaments, be extended to the 1963 tournament under the conditions



outlined in the 1962 College Division Basketball Tournament Handbook; however, the Tournament Committee shall be advised that the Executive Committee does not consider this practice to be in the best interests of the Tournament and the Committee should work toward its early elimination.

8. Approval of dates for regional tournaments and meets through 1967 so that long-range plans may be made. The 1963 and 1964 regional dates for College Division Championships will be covered by Charles M. Neinas later.

9. I want to call to your attention page 88 in your Convention Bulletin. A college was required to rule a boy ineligible for his first year of varsity competition who participated in an all-star high school football game not approved in accordance with Association regulations and on page 89 where provisions of Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution, and Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2, of the By-laws, were waived to permit the basketball teams of Grambling and Westminster Colleges to participate in a tour of South America approved by the State Department.

10. I wish to refer to previous Executive Committee action supporting the development of a basketball rules interpretation film and outlining plans for the inauguration of a National Collegiate Film Service to include film features for instructional, officiating and entertainment purposes. Several meetings have been held with interested parties to discuss and develop plans for such a service.

11. I call your attention to the item that TRACK AND FIELD NEWS was contracted to assume duties related to the conduct of the Association's track and field statistical and record service. I am sure the track coaches involved will appreciate the importance of that move.

Your vice-president-at-large is deeply indebted to Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College, for his fine work as vice-president-at-large while the incumbent was out of the country on sabbatical leave.

The members of the College Division are urged to express the wishes of their respective institutions in relation to NCAA business. It is only in this way that you can be properly represented by the vice-president-at-large on the Council and the Executive Committee.

Special appreciation should go to schools which during the past year have acted as host schools for NCAA College Division Championships. Praise should go to Evansville College, Wheaton College, the University of Chicago, State College of Iowa, Southwest Missouri State and Washington University, Missouri, who have so graciously offered to act as hosts, respectively, for national championships in basketball, cross-country, track and field, wrestling, golf and tennis.

Appreciation is expressed also to a long list of institutions from coast to coast who have made the regional championships successful: Adelphi College and McMurry College (soccer), Fresno State College (cross-country), Beloit College (swimming), Knox College, DePauw University and Fresno (wrestling), Valparaiso University, Arkansas State, Virginia State and Fairleigh Dickinson University (baseball).

Regardless of size, all members of the NCAA have an opportunity to speak and act on athletic matters at the national level. It is the responsibility of each member to make its desires known regarding the policy and program of the Association. I know we all accept this responsibility in the year ahead.

### **Report of College Division Regional and National Events**

**CHAIRMAN BEATTY:** At this time I would like to introduce to you Charles Neinas, who is on the executive staff of the NCAA. His primary responsibility is to handle the affairs of the College Division. With the appointment of this gentleman to this Division I think the College Division activities have increased and become a great deal more efficient.

**CHARLES M. NEINAS (NCAA Assistant):** The ever-increasing growth of the NCAA can be directly attributed to the consistent flow of new members enrolling in the College Division. The total Association membership now stands at 597, with the majority of that membership involved in the College Division.

Your College Committee has worked diligently to improve and increase the services offered by the Association to College Division members. I believe the vice-president-at-large, Mr. Loveless, and the College Committee will concur that the NCAA Executive Committee has exhibited great interest in the College Division program and has encouraged the College Committee in its endeavors.

One of the more popular activities for College Division members is the regional sports program. What began as a pilot venture in 1958 is now a successful, continually expanding program. The College Division regional program has been successful because the membership has made it that way. The individuals who have served as College Committee members, regional game managers, and regional sports committee members have devoted a great deal of time and effort to assure the College Division the type of competition it desires.

Several new regional activities have been or will be inaugurated during the current academic year. The Mideast Region held a soccer tournament at MacMurray College in November and will also provide regional swimming competition at Beloit College in March. Dean Trevor, regional games chairman, is to be congratulated for his efforts in this area along with Bill Wall of MacMurray and Alf Harrer of Beloit.

The Pacific Coast Region, under the direction of retiring College Committee Chairman Hal Beatty, of Fresno State, held a cross-country championship in November and will hold a wrestling tournament in March.

Now, in addition to the 19 regional events, we have six national championships. Shober Barr and Bill Ketz will give the details on basketball and cross-country, respectively.

I would like to call your attention to the dates for the four new national championships. I assure you I speak for the entire College Committee, when I say that we hope the membership will support these new events.



Golf will be held at Southwest Missouri State College in Springfield, June 10-13.

Tennis will be at Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, June 6-8.

Track and Field will be at the University of Chicago, June 7-8. I think it is of interest that the first NCAA track meet in 1921 was conducted by Mr. Stagg, at the University of Chicago.

Wrestling will be held at the State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa, March 15-16.

The College Committee was concerned with a possible need for additional post-season football competition. The Extra Events Committee has consented to assist in this area to determine if additional post-season competition should be inaugurated.

There are presently three football games certified by the NCAA which utilize College Division teams.

Also, it was brought to my attention during this convention that the Executive Committee of the American Association of Collegiate Baseball Coaches is interested in establishing a national championship for the College Division in baseball, and the AACBC has pledged its support for a full investigation of the matter, and promised the College Committee that the baseball coaches will help to promote the regional baseball tournament.

If I may, I would like to turn to some figures, because I think you will find them enlightening.

In the year 1962, which was January 1 through December 31, 1962, the Atlantic Coast Region held three regional events—baseball, soccer, track and field.

The Mideast held five regional events—baseball, tennis, track and field, wrestling, and soccer.

The Midwest Region held regional events in baseball, tennis, track and field, and golf.

The Pacific Coast Region held regional events in cross-country, golf, track and field, and tennis.

The number of colleges entering the three baseball regional tournaments was 12. That is the maximum.

The number of colleges entering the golf regional tournaments was five.

The number of colleges entering the tennis regionals was 29.

The number of colleges entering the track and field regionals was 57.

The number of colleges entering national basketball championship was 32, which is the maximum.

In cross-country the number was 28, a new record.

The impressive part of this, I think, is that in the over-all college regional and national events of 1962 over 1,500 student-athletes had an opportunity to participate in NCAA college Division sponsored competition.

I don't wish to bore you with figures, but I think you will find them enlightening.

In the breakdown by regions since the inception of the College Division regional program, we found the Atlantic Coast Region held

13 regional competitions; the Mideast, 17; the Midwest, 13; and the Pacific Coast, 14.

Now, the most popular sport apparently for regional competition is track and field. There have been 16 regional events in track and field; in tennis, 15; and in golf, 13.

The schedules of the regionals have been printed in the College Newsletters.

I will not take the time to go over the regional schedules. They will be appearing again in the next College Division Newsletter scheduled for distribution in early February.

In concluding my remarks, I would like to say that the executive office stands ready to be of complete assistance to the membership and this, of course, means the College Division. We solicit your suggestions. We realize we are embarking into new areas in national competition. The College Committee has been careful in trying to scrutinize all details so that the initial events in golf, tennis, track and field, and wrestling will be successful. However, there is no teacher like experience, and I assure you, we will probably pick up valuable suggestions through the conduct of these meets in 1963.

### **Report of College Basketball Tournament Committee**

**CHAIRMAN BEATTY:** You have heard about our successful basketball tournament. I would like to introduce to you now J. Shober Barr, who is the chairman of the College Basketball Tournament Committee. He will give you a summary of his activities and the future plans of the Basketball Committee.

**J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College):** Before I begin this report, I should like to introduce the other members of the Basketball Tournament Committee. (Chairman Barr introduced other members of the committee.)

On behalf of the College Basketball Tournament Committee, I want to express our thanks to the College Division membership for its interest and participation in the past six national tournaments. Our tournament enjoys nationwide stature and recognition by bringing the top eight teams to the finals in Evansville, Indiana.

The 1963 regional tournaments will be held March 8-9. Two tournaments will be held in each of the four areas: East, Mideast, Midwest and West, at sites to be determined. The finals will be played at Evansville, Indiana, March 13-15. The Tournament Committee has granted automatic qualification to 11 Conference champions and several more applications will be considered at our meeting during this Convention. The remaining 21 teams in the 32-team field, will qualify at-large. The College Division Basketball Tournament handbooks provide detailed information, and we urge all of you to become acquainted with its contents.

A total of 108 different colleges have now participated in our tournament since its inception in 1957, with 13 teams playing in the event for the first time in 1962.

Financially, an annual gross income of \$65,000 is required to conduct a successful tournament. Of this amount, \$18,000 is guaranteed by the Tournament Corporation in Evansville; that means the re-



maining \$47,000 must come from the eight regional tournaments for an average of almost \$6,000 from each one. The Committee is extremely pleased with the progress the tournament continues to make at the regional level. All regionals last year, with one exception, showed a profit.

For each of the six previous tournaments every team received their entire traveling expenses plus a per diem expense for a party of 12 players and coaches. Further, in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1962, the tournament was able to make a prorated distribution of net receipts to the competing teams. More than \$22,000 has been distributed in this manner. In addition, a nest egg or reserve fund of more than \$25,000 has been accumulated in the NCAA office. This reserve fund will cover any contingency should we experience a poor financial year. Of course, we hope this does not happen.

We are in the second year of a new three-year contract with the Tournament Corporation in Evansville. This contract benefits the College Division institutions more than the previous one. The balance, after expenses, is divided three ways rather than two ways, with the College Division reserve fund, the participating institutions and the Tournament Corporation, each receiving a third. We feel that the Tournament Corporation at Evansville has done a very fine job and gives us good support. For the 1963 finals, the Corporation plans an even greater promotion and publicity program to increase attendance.

We are also indebted to Evansville College for the excellent manner in which it acts as host for the finals. President Hyde and his entire staff merit our gratitude.

Finally, may I again urge each of you who have teams interested in being considered for the tournament to keep your selection committee member posted as to your record through the entire season.

I want to announce that since I arrived here in Los Angeles I received a copy of the new tournament booklet. These booklets were mailed last Friday, and they will probably all be on your desks when you return to your campuses. Two booklets have been sent to each institution, one for the athletic director, one for the coach, so that both parties concerned will have easy access to the complete information they need regarding their aspirations toward participation in the tournament.

I want to make one further comment. In the six years that we have been running the tournament we had an area pattern on a United States map and this always provided the kind of district we wanted. We revised that map, which you will see in this new bulletin. We hope that these four divisions of the United States will serve us a little better so that each of you may more readily understand where you would qualify for the regional tournament.

#### **Report of College Cross-Country Meet Committee**

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: I would like to introduce to you Bill Ketz, of Union College, who is chairman of the College Cross-Country Meet committee.

WILFORD H. KETZ (Union College): The printed report of the Committee is on page 36 of your Bulletin and I will not go over that again. However, I would like to mention that this year we had 28 teams, a new record. Twenty of them were there with full team groups. We had 149 men who started, and this always offers a measure of satisfaction. We have had more runners start our race than they had in the University classification.

We are recommending that we return to Wheaton College again next year. Wheaton College does a grand job of running this meet. I think a great deal of the success of the competition is due to its efforts. The course is a very good one, the facilities are fine, and of course it has a central location. Also, it should be kept in mind that now our records are validated in a sense because we are running the same course year after year and this has generated a considerable amount of interest.

The night before the competition the coaches got together and came up with three recommendations which were given to your Meet Committee, and then referred to the College Committee.

The Meet Committee recommended that the first 15 eligible finishers in the race be permitted to compete in the University Championships as individuals, if they so desired. The word "eligible" was put in because, of course, in the College Division Championships freshmen are eligible to compete, and they are not eligible in the University Division.

There are two other recommendations which the Meet Committee did not approve, in their submission to the College Committee itself.

The first was that the first five teams finishing the competition should go on to the University Division as teams.

The other was that one man could be entered from a college without regard to any qualifying tests in the college championship itself.

The Committee feels that we ought to wait a year or two and see the full effect of sending the first 15 eligible finishers on to the University Championships.

ROSS SMITH (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Are you taking questions?

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Yes, if you have one.

MR. SMITH: This refers to basketball. Has any thought been given to the possibility of reimbursing expenses up to actual cost?

It isn't my own team, but an area team, I understood, had to come up with around \$1,000. I am not sure of the facts, but it cost them that much to go.

MR. BARR: The total number of men in the party is now 12. We have considered increasing that number to 14 or 15; however we feel if we do, the \$65,000 that is required to run the tournament will be increased by \$10,000 or \$15,000. Before we reach that point, we want to make it pay for itself.

We are very anxious to pay the traveling expenses for the 12 men. In addition, we have been able to prorate some additional proceeds.



The team to which you refer brought 22 men to the tournament, including a lot of free-loaders. I don't criticize the institution for bringing those extra people, because they felt they had a hand in their basketball season in some manner or other and should have been recognized for the effort they gave to that team during the season, but the additional expense had to be borne by the institution. We are hoping, as I repeat, to increase that number just as soon as we feel we can afford it. We would rather not increase the number and then find we are unable to pay the expenses, with a team stranded half way back home.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Are there any more questions?

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER (Northeastern University): This is a similar type question. I am wondering if consideration has been given in championship events to the teams that go to that affair and lose in the first night. It seems to me that boys who go that far ought to be kept over.

I realize the chairman of the Tournament Committee said something in this regard, but it is too bad fellows go that far and have to go home without seeing the final game.

MR. BARR: I would answer that, Herb, by saying again it is a matter of money. Maybe we should have semi-finals some place and just bring four teams into the finals, as the University Division does. We could finance that program.

HARVEY CHROUSER (Wheaton College): One of the generous men in Evansville offered to pay the expenses of the teams to hold them over until the finals. It was turned down by the teams; they didn't accept the offer. We were slightly embarrassed.

### **Impending Legislation**

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Each year in our round table we feel it is very important that you people get a cross-section analysis of the legislation which is about to be presented tomorrow.

Some of the legislation is more pertinent to the College Division rules than other legislation, and so we have asked Ed Jackson, who is the at-large member of the College Committee, to make a presentation of the legislation which is about to be presented to you to vote upon tomorrow. We invite your questions. We invite your suggestions. I know the Television Committee this morning was quite disappointed that some of the questions which came up after their report were not asked on the floor when the authorities were there to answer them. That is one of the reasons why we had our counselor here to answer those questions.

I encourage you to ask any questions or express any points of view concerning the legislation. This is an open forum; this is an opportunity for you to express your thought on this legislation, so that other people in the College Division may share those thoughts and those opinions and come to a sound conclusion when they vote tomorrow.

EDWARD K. JACKSON (Tuskegee Institute): It is my purpose in this presentation to try to stimulate your thinking so that you have a clear concept to guide you before you vote. There are many items that have

several sides to them, and if we know clearly what is involved we will be in much better position to make good judgment.

Inasmuch as there are a number of amendments proposed and our time is rather limited, it was suggested that questions and discussion be withheld until the end. Then you are free to ask any questions or make any comments you wish to make.

In some instances it will be necessary to read at least part of the proposed legislation. I shall try not to do that for the sake of brevity.

First is the constitutional amendment proposed for the section dealing with principles for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. This relates to exceptions for the five-year regulation. We know that under our NCAA rules student-athletes are permitted five years within which they may exercise their athletic participation. This exception provides that students "on compulsory official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the United States Government" will be excepted. That is: students on official church missions or, I should imagine, with the Peace Corps or going overseas for the State Department, will not be held within the five year limit for their participation.

I don't believe it is necessary to read all of that. There is a further note there, that the Council may, by two-thirds vote, approve exceptions to this paragraph of student-athletes of the national service academies. That amendment was proposed by the Far Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and was endorsed by the NCAA Council.

The next item, II, relates to outside basketball. This involves a change in wording mostly from organized basketball to outside organized basketball competition. The word "practice" is deleted, as you have doubtless observed. The words in italics are to be deleted. The words in bold face type are to be inserted. According to this proposed amendment the athlete must not participate in any organized, outside basketball competition, except during the permissible playing seasons specified in Article VIII of the By-laws.

Of course, Article VIII of the By-laws states that the competition for basketball shall not begin before December 1, and that the last contest shall not be after the NCAA basketball championships in the University Division, which is usually about the middle of March. In effect this means that basketball players must not participate in any organized outside basketball competition except during this season; that is, from December 1 to the end of the regular basketball season. That amendment is from the NCAA Council.

The next item deals with transfer of membership. Arizona State University is making a request to transfer its membership from District Six to District Seven. That change is endorsed by the NCAA Council.

Next, we have a Section, IV, dealing with committees. We have a change proposed which would help to secure proper rotation and representation on the rules committee for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling. It is proposed that whenever necessary the membership of these committees be adjusted so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence.



Under the present By-laws a member may succeed an individual for a part term. We do have a section which says a member may not succeed himself. But under this provision it would be possible for members to be elected or re-elected for a full term and thus make the rotation more equitable as far as the committee membership is concerned.

Whenever necessary members may be elected or re-elected for a full term to adjust membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in proper sequence. That amendment is proposed by the 1962 Committee on Committees, and is endorsed by the NCAA Council.

Item V is an amendment to the By-laws, attempting to provide for continuing rules committee secretaries. That is quite a mouthful, the idea being that the secretaries of the rules committees are individuals who by their experience and through their knowledge are valuable individuals. Their withdrawal from a committee at the end of one term would be depriving the committee of a very valuable service. So it is proposed here that these secretaries may be re-elected without restriction. This was previously true for basketball and football only. Now, this would be extended to swimming, track and field, and wrestling. This comes from the NCAA Executive Committee and is endorsed by the NCAA Council.

Items B through E implement this legislation insofar as the individual committees are concerned.

Section VI relates to College Division representation on rules and tournament committees. The College Division this year will inaugurate national competition in wrestling, golf, and tennis, and it is believed that in order to meet the needs of the College Division members the College Division should be represented on these rules and tournament committees. In establishing the dates and administrative procedures there has to be a very close liaison between the rules and tournament committees; so, it is proposed in Item A, under VI, that the Wrestling Rules Committee be increased from 11 to 13 members and one at large representative shall be from the College Division, Districts one to Four, and another at large representative from the College Division, Districts Five to Eight. The proposal is that we add two College Division members to the Wrestling Rules Committee.

Item B concerns the Golf Tournament Committee. The amendment proposed is that one of the members shall be a representative of the College Division institutions.

Item C. The change proposed there is that for the Tennis Tournament Committee one of the members shall be a representative of a College Division institution.

All of these changes were approved by the College Committee and have been endorsed by the NCAA Council.

The next item, VII, deals with junior college transfer rules in the By-laws. That rule now states that for eligibility a student, of course, has to complete a freshman year of two semesters or three full quarters, then for transfer he not only must complete a freshman year but have a year's attendance at the institution to which he is transferring. The exception to that is this: if he is a graduate of a junior college then, of course, these other rules do not apply,

or if he presents 48 semester hours or 72 quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit, this rule will not apply. In other words, he will be eligible immediately.

To repeat, we are stating here that graduates of junior colleges or students from junior colleges who present 48 semester hours or 72 quarter hours will be eligible for NCAA participation. That is recommended by the NCAA Council.

The second part deals with the same situation, but adds an academic qualification. This says that the individual, in order to be eligible, normally will have completed a freshman year; if he is a transfer student he will have put in one year at the institution to which he is transferring; if he transfers from a junior college with 48 units he must have a "C" average. This doesn't apply to graduates, transfers or individuals presenting 24 units. An individual coming from a junior college with one year's work would be eligible if he transferred to another institution with a "B" average. An individual coming from a junior college with two years' work, therefore, would be eligible only if he had a "C" average. That was proposed by the California Collegiate Athletic Association.

We go on to "All-Star Game Expenses." We have an amendment to the By-laws which states:

"The dates of a game and the accompanying practice periods shall be confined to vacation periods on the academic calendar or if the game is played on a Saturday, the practice period and game competition shall not require the loss of more than one day of classes on the part of any participant." That is recommended by the NCAA University Basketball Tournament Committee and endorsed by the NCAA Executive Committee and Council.

With reference to All-Star Games, point X. The section to be deleted reads as follows:

"Expenses shall be limited by the game management to those of the student-athlete and shall conform to NCAA requirements."

I understand the background of this deletion is that for such games as the East-West Game, the management has been willing to pay the expenses of the wives of these players on the teams, and under present NCAA rules, of course, they could not do that. Now, it is suggested, that this section be deleted. It says the expenses shall be limited to those of the student-athlete. This is proposed by the University of Santa Clara. I understand it is endorsed by the Extra Events Committee, although it is not so stated in the Bulletin.

The final amendment deals with Playing and Practice Seasons. The statement is added that one game played against a foreign team in the United States or any game or games played in Hawaii, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii or in Alaska, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Alaska, shall not be considered as a contest or contests in computing the maximum playing schedule under subsections (a) and (b) of the Section.

For example: In basketball you are allowed 26 games. Under this proviso you could play one game with a foreign team in excess of 26 in the United States, or you could play games in Hawaii or Alaska.



We have on the second page of the Review of Interpretations a section which is supposed to be deleted. This defines what a student-athlete may legally do; that is, the student may work as counsellor in summer camps, life guard, swimming instructor for children, etc. However, he may not be employed as an athletic coach. Jim Loveless stated that although the original idea was to delete this, now it is to be left in. That is one change.

The last one deals with Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice. I understand considerable thought has been given to what kind of practice individuals may legally engage in out of season, and of course, as stated here —

"Regular physical education classes, with or without credit, which are listed in the institution's catalog and open to all male students shall not be construed to be practice activity under this rule."

If you have a number of physical education classes, sometimes you will have all your basketball players or football players enrolled. That is legal. Then they go on to further define that and say:

"Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education classwork, however, must be counted as practice sessions. For example, any class composed of or including the varsity football "or basketball squad either on a required attendance basis or where the class utilized equipment for the sport is prima facie evidence of practice activity."

I asked the Vice-President about that, and he said that free exercise of practice activity is appropriate for athletes in a group as long as it is open to all students; that is, it is all right for basketball players to be out there practicing if other students are out there, too. One of the best ways to indicate that, he said, is to put announcements on the bulletin boards.

That would be the interpretation.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Thank you, Ed, for a job well done. This is an opportunity for you to ask questions concerning some of these suggested amendments.

JOHN WALDORF (Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association): There is one item in Amendment II to the Constitution. I am referring to the third line and the elimination of the word "practice." I think we are all cognizant of the reason why that word is being eliminated. However, there is one point which I think should be mentioned, for a clarification.

That is, there are a number of institutions in which basketball squads are cut, leaving several men who will be playing in church leagues, industrial leagues, etc.

If they are to be considered as student-athletes and they were called back to the squad because we had eligibility problems or injury problems, under strict interpretation of this amendment even with the word "practice" eliminated, we would have to declare them ineligible.

It is my understanding that the Council has discussed this matter and concluded that if such a person is called back to the squad in the interim between the time he was cut off and called back, he could not be considered as a student-athlete.

However, I think, for clarification purposes, that we should ask the Chair tomorrow to make that statement. I do that for this reason: Knowing legislation and knowing people, if we go back to look at this legislation in a few years, we may give it a different interpretation. I know in football or anything else, we are pretty cognizant of a rule the first couple of years, and then it finally gets away from us.

I think if the Chair would make a statement concerning this, it would clear up any possible misunderstanding we might have. Otherwise, there are a lot of people who will vote against the amendment.

I would like to make that suggestion to the group, and to the Chairman, to convey to the group that possibly this statement would be clarification and should show up in the permanent minutes of this annual meeting. Thank you.

MR. JACKSON: There should be interpretation on that point.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Are there any other questions concerning any of the amendments?

A. C. BUNDGAARD (South Dakota State College): This refers to page 134, the transfer of student-athletes from an undergraduate institution with a male enrollment of less than 750. How is this enrollment determined, and at what time?

For instance; There is a transfer student involved who has had two years of varsity competition. He transfers to another institution and sits out his freshman year. He is allowed two more years of competition at the previous institution as it has enrollment of less than 750. Where do you determine? This gets to be a real problem, when you have an increasing enrollment coming along. Some enrollments change quite rapidly.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: It is my understanding that the enrollment figure is the enrollment figure of the institution at the time of registration in the fall. Therefore, if the institution had 600 or 749, in September, it would be considered an institution of under 750 enrollment for the entire year. Is that correct, Chuck?

MR. NEINAS: I believe so.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Does that answer your question?

MR. BUNDGAARD: Not quite. Let me give you a case in point. The student-athlete registers at the institution, A, and he goes to school there two years, and decides to transfer to institution B. In the first year at institution B he sits out his freshman year. He now has three years, two of which have been in varsity competition. Now, in the fourth year he plays varsity competition again, which constitutes his third year of varsity competition. Under this rule he could play a fourth year if the previous institution had an enrollment of 750 or less.

Now, when do you determine when this institution has 750 or less, as far as this individual is concerned; at the time he first registered at A; at the time he transferred to institution B; or the last semester of his residence at institution A; or at the time of his second registration?

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Well, I am just glad I have an enrollment over 750. I really don't know the answer. I would hesitate to give



you an official opinion on that. I would suggest that you write this up in detail and send it to Father Crowley, chairman of the Eligibility Committee. I would really hesitate to give you an opinion, or even to give you the thinking on my part, because you might go away with an interpretation which would be incorrect.

MR. BUNGAARD: Are there any other conferences that have a rule like this in their constitution?

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Does anybody have a rule like that?

JAMES W. LIEBERTZ (United States Merchant Marine Academy): ECAC has such a rule. I would say the date the boy enrolled originally would be the date in question.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: I would think so, but I certainly would not want to give you an official answer.

Any more questions?

I think, in passing over this legislation, that the request for change in the junior college rule, both from the Council and from the California Collegiate Athletic Association, was to prevent the junior college student from transferring from the junior college and becoming immediately eligible for NCAA competition. For example, a basketball player who might have changed from a junior college to a college in the spring semester, or a track man who had attended junior college and transferred to a four-year college in the spring semester, would be immediately eligible. As you probably know, the Pacific Coast schools requested the Council to change that rule in order to be able to play in the Rose Bowl some of the junior college transfers that had come in the fall semester. These rules were devised to give the junior college student the same regulations that we now require for an in-resident student.

In other words, we only ask an in-resident student in a four-year institution to carry 12 units. Assuming he does ask for four semesters, he is only able to pass 48 units. In most universities and colleges, unless you happen to be in a conference which requires a "C" average, a student can stay in school and at the end of four years or the end of the year be eligible for competition, without regard to the "C" average. He may have less.

We also do not require any resident student to take any specific courses taken in those three years. The junior college student has this disadvantage. He must, in order to get a degree in four years, carry 50 units. He must, in order to get an AA degree, have a "C" average. He must, in order to get the AA degree have certain specific subjects. A great many students may have 60 or 70. If he misses one course, which is a political science or American history course or psychology or health, or some course like that required for the AA degree, he does not get it until he completes it.

These rules are devised to eliminate this. There are two different types of rules. The first one says he must have 48 units, which means the student must be there a minimum of three semesters and possibly more in order to transfer and be immediately eligible for University Division competition or College Division competition sponsored by this Association.

The other one makes it possible, if the student has a "B" average, to transfer at the end of his freshman year and be eligible immediately without having to spend another year of residence.

### **Panel Discussion**

#### **Academic Standards for Athletic Participation and Aid**

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: I would like now to get into our panel. This morning those of you who attended the meeting heard a report on a study for academic testing for either athletic aid or participation. This has been brought up before the Convention on two different instances. We thought perhaps this would be of value for you to discuss and to hear different points of view, and to perhaps give some enlightenment to the Council as to the reassurance of the members of the College Division toward the establishment of any academic base for either athletic aid or for eligibility in athletics.

The speakers who are on our panel represent state colleges; they represent universities but not university class institutions; they represent private institutions. I think we have the complete gamut of College Division institutions.

I would like to introduce to you now Bill Miller, who is a member of the College Committee. He will be your panel foreman.

WILLIAM A. MILLER (McMurry College): The general purpose of this portion of the College Round Table is to have a panel discussion of academic standards for athletic participation and aid. This, to be sure, is a rather complex area. This area of discussion is not new, but one to which we certainly hope our panel members will be able to give a fresh look.

The panelists today are listed in your program, and we will do this inversely for effect. Our panel consists of the following:

George Ilg, Fresno State College, who is assistant dean of agriculture, faculty athletic representative, and chairman of the board of athletic control.

Dr. Lysle Butler, director of athletics, Oberlin College, who tells me he has had 37 years of football coaching, physical education, and intercollegiate athletic experience. He is not a neophyte in this base.

Dr. Fritz Brennecke, Colorado School of Mines, director of athletics and football coach there the past 15 years.

Dr. Glenn Arnett, who is chairman of the division of athletics at San Fernando Valley State College, another man with lengthy and outstanding athletic background.

Now, for the ground rules. This is quite an eager panel, as you can see. We haven't reversed it yet. Each panel member will present an opening statement, which they have been trying to do for the past 10 minutes. Each will state his position to you and what he thinks about the proposition: Should there be an academic standard for participation in NCAA national tournaments and meets and athletic participation and aid?

After these panel members have made their positions known, they will engage each other in a question-and-answer period. After this period we will solicit you gentlemen to pose questions and



make comments to members of the panel. Please direct your questions to the gentlemen on the panel. Do not direct them to me, because I will refer them to somebody else.

We want to have this give-and-take in its proper position, because most of you have been inhaling all day. You have not had a chance to exhale.

GEORGE ILG (Fresno State College): I understand he has introduced us as sparring mates up here. I am going to present what I feel is our conference meeting on academic standards. I am going to present first, the evolution of our academic standards program.

It started back in 1956. I might state that prior to this the standards for Fresno State College and the California Collegiate Athletic Association in general pretty much followed the pattern set for the conference.

A student-athlete in 1956 could be down 5 grade points on over-all college average and still be eligible for competition in our conference. From 1956 to the present time, a student-athlete must maintain an over-all "C" average. He could come in, say, with a 2.5 or 3.0 in a junior college, and he must maintain that average, or must maintain a "C" average then at Fresno State College, along with that average he had already built up at the other institution.

In 1960, we brought in a different standard for athletic aid. (I am combining the two questions here, the academic standard for NCAA competition and the academic standard for athletic aid.) That student, to be eligible for a \$500 scholarship, must maintain a scholastic average over-all of 2.2. Also we presented at that time, and have since at subsequent meetings, a sliding scale for athletic aid. This is still under consideration in our conference. Under this a student-athlete with a 2.2 average would be eligible for a \$500 scholarship; one with a 2.4 average would be eligible for a \$600 scholarship; with a 2.6 average, eligible for a \$700 scholarship; with a 3.0, a \$850 scholarship.

The maximum aid in our conference is \$850. Of this, a maximum of \$500 may be awarded in the form of a scholarship. In addition to this, he may earn up to the maximum of \$850 in a work-aid program, or he may earn the entire \$850 through the work-aid program at his respective institution.

We also have a statement in our rules of junior college transfer, that he must, first, have a "C" average for the entire time in the institution to become eligible immediately. Secondly, the junior college athlete who transfers into one of our institutions and is lacking more than 5 grade points at the time of his admission must complete at least 18 semester units of work with a "C" average or better, before he becomes eligible athletically in our particular conference.

I might go back a step. The freshman entrance requirements in the California Collegiate Athletic Association for all the schools, with the exception of the University of California at Santa Barbara, are established by the state college trustees of all the state colleges.

The requirements are these: A freshman coming in from high school must have earned seven Carnegie units, or as we sometimes call them, 14 semester units of "A's" and "B's" in the last three years of high school in all subjects, excluding physical education and military science and a few other courses included in that list. Also, in the 14 semester units of "A" and "B", six of these units must be earned in the field of academic subjects, such as English, math, history, physics, etc.

I might mention that beginning in 1963 most of the state colleges—maybe I would be correct in saying all the state colleges—will be using the College Board Testing Scores for the basis of entrance. I don't have those particular scores at the present time to give comparison to the 7 Carnegie or 14 semester units of "A" and "B".

We do have a general toughening up program in California, particularly on entrance requirements for the state colleges and universities. The intent by legislature is that approximately 12 per cent of all the high school graduates will be admissible to the university, and about 30 per cent of all the high school graduates would be admissible to the state college.

I think we have some questions of principle here. These are questions I am going to raise. I am sure they will be answered by some of the other teams on the panel.

In the first place, what is the reason for these kids coming to college? Are we tying the prestige of our colleges to our football and athletic programs?

Another important thing is that other collegiate competitions in our colleges require certain academic standards. Being a farmer at heart, I am trying to get Mr. Beatty, our director of athletics, to include intercollegiate rodeo as a part of the athletic program. I might mention that the Intercollegiate Rodeo Association, the IRA, requires that all collegiate competition in their national sanctions must have a "C" average.

Also, in other types of intercollegiate competition, such as your various agricultural judging contests held regionally and nationally, all contestants must maintain a "C" average.

Now, we have established certain requirements for NCAA championship competition, specifying the number of units a student must carry during the regular season of competition, detailing in some areas the number of units he must carry between seasons of sports. We state very nebulously that a student must carry on a normal progress toward a degree. We also specify the number of seasons of competition an athlete may have.

I brought along some interesting figures for you. I think they will point out what has happened, particularly in our conference and at Fresno State College.

We made a change from a 2.0 average for a scholarship to a 2.2—I should say requirement for a \$500 scholarship. Prior to that time we did not have a \$500 scholarship in effect.

In 1959—and I am talking only about football—our grade point average for 34 football team members was 2.20. In 1960, when we installed the 2.2 requirement for \$500 scholarship, the grade point



average was 2.34 for 36 members. In 1961, it was 2.35 for 37 members. In 1962, it was 2.35 for 46 members.

You see there was a decided increase here. Certainly this is about .12 of a grade point higher than our all mean average at Fresno State College.

I present these facts to you in my belief that we should have academic standards for NCAA athletic aid.

LYSLE BUTLER (Oberlin University): I find myself in rather violent disagreement with the previous speaker on a number of points, but I hope we may have time to get into those questions a little bit later.

On my campus, and I am sure on yours, we do one of four things on two different sides of the question. The old conservatives, who want to oppose innovation of change, argue these four ways: It is not the right time, it is an entering wedge, don't upset the apple-cart or status quo, or change horses in mid-stream and, fourth, never start anything new.

The young or inexperienced liberals advocate continuous innovation, always in four ways. They want to change things for change's sake; you don't stand still, you do something. They think, secondly, the old is obsolete and out of date, and the new is wonderful, and they dreamed it up themselves. Third, they advocate we try it for just one year; after all, you can't be against experimentation and it won't cost anything—besides, maybe the Ford Foundation will pay for it. Fourth, we want progress, and they usually put this, since the record was so popular a few weeks ago, in this tone (imitating President Kennedy): "Do you want to move forward in the sixties? Do you want vim and vigor?" That is their fourth reason for advocating these changes.

Being a conservative, I am opposing innovations. Before I give my reasons I would like to list some assumptions I make in the area of athletics and competition.

I assume that colleges are state-chartered institutions, chartered for two purposes: To educate the youth and to promote the common good.

I assume that any activity conducted by an educational institution, is conducted because it contributes to the educational purpose. The purpose of athletics, therefore, would not be to entertain or for publicity or to raise money, but simply to educate.

I also assume that athletics should be controlled, and administered and financed the same as any other department in the institution.

I would assume that you would operate similar to any other department in that you would not have some extraneous board of control or some extraneous budget money.

I would assume also that all staff or faculty, including coaches, should be appointed, promoted, paid, and have tenure according to the same standards as the other faculty members. We would appoint, for example, a football coach the same as you would appoint a member of the chemistry department. We would not have a committee of trustees and a committee of alumni, a committee of the chamber of commerce, advising us how to select the coach. They wouldn't advise the chemistry department.

We would encourage all students to participate. I would assume the purpose of athletics is participation. Every time I come to a NCAA Convention I find about a third of the new legislation is to prevent participation of students. I would assume we ought to encourage, rather than prevent.

Also I would assume we would want wide participation, and not championships. Small colleges, in my judgment, are going the same direction as big colleges and universities; that is, the most important thing we can do is set up championships. I think this is a mistake.

I would assume that scholarship should be based on ability to profit most from the educational offers of the institution and financial need of the student.

I would also assume that admission was based on ability to profit most from educational advantages the institution offers.

I would have to qualify this last point and what I am about to say, for three reasons.

One, there is no national grade average regulation possible, so there is no national program of athletics possible.

Second, athletics have to be adjusted in various areas of the country, various institutions, various conferences and various schools, on the basis of what is said and what you know about how to adjust and administer it. So it is not possible for me to stand here and tell you how you might run your athletic program. What works for me or for our institution may not work for you.

Third, being this type of individual, I suppose, makes it easier for me to answer any question you might throw later. I can say, "I don't know what you should do, but this is what we did."

I am opposed to a national average for competition, because NCAA competition eventually becomes competition for all of us in all of our athletic events. This is what we would call the entering wedge.

Secondly, there is no absolute, no national basis of grade. There is too much institutional difference. What is a "C" is a "B", is a "D" is an "A" in another institution, and to set this up as a national standard is in my judgment impossible.

I do not think aid should be taken away from a boy as long as he remains a student in your institution. You have accepted him because he showed promise and would profit from the educational opportunity. If he has an adjustment problem and you take away aid, you increase the adjustment problem. I would assume as long as you keep him, he should have the scholarship on the basis of his need.

I would assume that students should be allowed to participate in all educational offerings, unless restricted by the dean, athletics the same as everything else. I do not think it is necessary to tell an athlete that because he has a 1.8 or 1.9 he is not eligible for athletics. We assume athletics to be educational and contribute to the education of the individual. We would not want to tell him he could not participate, any more than I would tell him he should take a history course, and I will put the advantages of athletic competition against the history course any time.



Basically, I am opposed to the proposal of a "C" average in the academic program. It creates the impression that academic success implies athletic competence. I do not agree. I convinced two of our deans. Of course, I had one advantage—they were former football players. In my judgment it smacks too much of paternalism. Each student should decide what his approach should be.

If the coach tells the boys what academic subjects to take and provides tutors so they are eligible and provides faculty consultants to keep them eligible, in my estimation this is the quickest road to disaster. I don't want to lean even a little bit toward legislation that appears to be overly protective.

I can take other points from the summary sheet that I left at the door, and I would be glad to answer any questions that you suggest.

I would like to conclude by saying that athletics can be educational. I think it is the finest tool we have at our disposal.

I hope you won't think I am critical of any other institutions or athletics in general. Football has been good for me. I have coached for 37 years and, as the old saying goes, it has put a lot of meat on the table.

FRITZ BRENNKE (Colorado School of Mines): I have an open mind on this question of academic minimum standards for participation in NCAA events. I kind of leaned against it. I have an open mind, but I can be persuaded.

I feel it might be a mistake to embark on a policy or rule that requires an academic minimum for participation in the national events, for two primary reasons.

First of all, you are going to encounter a number of administrative problems, which I think tangle up the matter quite a bit; secondly, I think it is somewhat unfair to the participants.

In connection with administrative problems, as already mentioned by Dr. Butler, there are various standards, almost as many as there are institutions of higher learning, and to have an equalization of these standards in one school, and not in others, might create a considerable problem.

For example, "C" grade in some schools might mean an average between 85 and 78, let us say. In another school, it might mean some other average. There are so many different standards that I think you would encounter some very difficult problems in posing that as a requirement for competing.

Schools have, of course, many different courses of curriculum. One institution might have a pretty difficult curriculum. The course required there, the hourly load, is considerably different than it might be in another institution and yet you are going to put these contestants or participants on the same basis as far as the grade is concerned.

I think you are also going to be faced sometimes with a time factor in establishing standards or imposing them. For example, let us say a school has qualified for the NCAA baseball tournament, and yet the tournament is held at a time when the final examination in the school has just been concluded and the grades aren't

recorded yet. You don't know whether you have qualified on the basis of that semester or the previous semester or what it might be. There could be some confusion in that respect.

I think the over-all objective is desirable. I think you are primarily aiming at what might be called the athletic tramp or the bum who goes through only for athletic purposes. Such a minimum standard, of course, would eliminate that individual from participation, at least in national events. We also have institutions which accept transfers with somewhat questionable grades, and this would also put a roadblock on that operation.

I am sure that we are all interested in elevating the academic achievements of our respective institutions. Whatever the remedy, I would say this remedy that you are proposing should be given a lot of consideration and the conditions should be spelled out very carefully before you embark on it and pass a resolution.

I think it is unfair from the standpoint that it does, as I said earlier, keep some athlete from competing who probably is a better student than those who are eligible to compete. This can happen, of course. For instance, an athlete taking a very rigid course of some kind in science, medicine, or what have you. He is under this obligation to earn a "C" average, which is a lot tougher than if he took some of the easier courses.

Also you have a case where a boy, for example, has slaved all year or the entire season and compiled a 1.8, and then he suddenly finds at the end of the season he must have a 2.0, or he is required to meet the 2.0 limit to compete in the national events. I think the youngster would have cause for resentment, perhaps, some confusion would be caused in the community and on the campus itself.

I don't think this solution at the moment answers the problem. I don't think setting the minimum standard at this time is going to alleviate the situation and the abuses that might have arisen on intercollegiate athletics.

Should there be an academic standard for participation in the athletic aid program? I would at this time definitely say No. That, of course, is an academic question, because almost every school does impose its own institutional minimum standards for students on scholarship at any time for receiving aid.

I don't know why this would be the case, frankly. Where athletic ability is a definite factor in the awarding of aid to a student, why should he then be forced to meet a minimum academic standard? That isn't the basis on which he was recruited. He may have been recruited on condition that so much of the scholarship depends on the academic record and so much on the athletic record; however, where young men are recruited primarily or solely, for their athletic ability, then to enforce the standard that he maintain a "C" average before he can participate, is unfair. He was recruited and given aid, or you might say he is actually being paid because he is being given tuition for his personal services as an athlete to that school. He is expected to contribute and to do something to improve the school's athletic caliber—elevate it, give



it more publicity, better alumni relations, for publicity's sake, and, of course, basically to win games.

If the boy at the same time must maintain a "C" average, this places him in double jeopardy. He has to earn his scholarship twice, not only by meeting certain standards on the athletic field—and if he doesn't he is deprived of aid—but also he has to meet the standards normally required of the average student in the classroom. Thus he is being placed in double jeopardy.

I think if aid is to be given, we should be honest about it. If the aid is given on the basis of the boy's athletic performance, we should not try to make it respectable, if you permit that term, by tying it to an academic minimum.

Those are my present views on the subject. As I said, I could change my mind before the panel is through.

GLENN ARNETT (San Fernando Valley State College): With a little sympathy on your part, I would like to present a few points of view that I have. These are personal views, based on my observations on the athletic program relative to academic standards.

Inherent within this topic is one of the oldest and most controversial issues in education, that of determining marks or grades. We have heard it is almost impossible to equate grades from one institution to another. The first question that I would ask is: How valid are grades as a determiner of academic achievement? If a standard mark or grade were to be established on a national level, would it be at all possible to equate these marks or grades between the various sections of the country? We know that it is next to impossible to do this within the member schools of a conference. Further, we have discovered little agreement among the various divisions, schools, and disciplines within a single institution. Studies regarding what constitutes valid grading procedures have been carried on in all disciplines, at one time or another.

For example, in mathematics, where one would feel that some agreement could be reached relative to the marking or grading, we find many divergencies. One instructor will give credit for only the correct answer to the problem; the next instructor will give credit for the process used, the logical sequence of approaching the mathematical problem, the student's effort, and, of course, the final answer.

If grades are not valid, then what constitutes an academic standard? What would be the primary purpose for establishing a national grade point average or an academic standard for participation in athletics on a national level? Would a national academic standard prevent or encourage the practices that are now occurring within some member schools of the NCAA, such as, counseling athletes to register for the so-called "snap courses" in order to maintain the grade point average required for participation. These students should have a declared major field of study and be pursuing this field of study in an organized fashion. This would require his taking a sequence of courses that results in his achieving an educational goal at the conclusion of a four or five year period of time.

At the present time we have examples of poor guidance on the part of students transferring from some junior colleges to four-year

institutions. A case in point is the student who has been counseled into taking so-called "snap courses" in order to avoid taking difficult subjects. Prerequisites for his major program of study, require that the student at the junior level pursue these courses that are considered a little more difficult than some of the courses we select for him. When the junior college transfer registers in the four-year institution he discovers that he has not had the basic courses for his major field of study, therefore, completely disrupting the sequence of courses which would make it possible for him to achieve a degree in the normal period of time.

This particular situation has been made very obvious in our institution where anatomy and physiology are prerequisites for our scientific courses leading to a major in physical education. Since these are considered to be rather difficult subjects on the junior college level, many of the athletes are counseled into other courses where a higher grade point average might be insured. Should we continue to pick and choose easy courses for the athlete in a four-year institution, or should we concentrate more on counseling the student toward a sound academic goal?

Perhaps it would be advisable to take a close look at the philosophy and purposes of higher education with the specific thought of determining the place of athletics within the total program of higher education. It is my belief that if we were to examine the various disciplines, major programs, etc. within the member schools of the NCAA, we would discover that scholastic achievement is expected. A good example of this might be at our own institution where the student as a major in physical education is expected to take two semesters of directed teaching. In order to qualify for this directed teaching experience the student must have a cumulative grade point average of 2.5. I have a strong feeling that we are doing an injustice to any student by counseling him into a program of studies for four or five years if at the end of this time he is unable to meet the educational goal which he had established in the beginning of this period. I fully realize that it is the belief of some individuals that if the athlete is a regularly enrolled student he should be permitted to participate in all forms of extra-curricular activities including athletics. In other words, it has been frequently stated that if athletics are defensible from an educational standpoint, especially for the participant, then all students should be allowed to participate in them. How far can we go in this direction, especially if we hold to the academic goals of the institution?

Perhaps a more vital question than academic standards is one of the entrance requirements to the various member institutions of the NCAA. It is no secret that some athletes register in School "X" and compete against the school of their first choice because of their inability to meet the requirements of this school, upon making their application for entrance.

The whole problem of academic standards, entrance requirements, and scholastic achievement seems to be a philosophical one. The major problem inherent in the topic at hand would seem to be one of how far the NCAA should be encouraged to go in legislating a scholastic standard to which all must adhere.



A parallel case regarding academic achievement for participation in athletics is one the high schools have had for a number of years. In Charles Forsythe's book, "Administration of School Athletics," he states: "The problem of the relation of scholastic standing to athletic competition is one of our oldest." At the present time 46 states require that a student do passing work for the current semester in at least three subjects, of 15 hours. California requires 20. But in each of these institutions, as I understand it, the standards are established by the state and not the national federation.

In conclusion, I would say that everything possible should be done to establish similar academic qualifications for all participants on the national, conference and school level.

Because of the previously stated reasons, it is my opinion that:

The responsibility of maintaining these uniform standards must be assumed by the local conferences and their member schools.

Standards of minimum academic achievement for entrance into, and continuation in, any activity would be a step toward assuring:

1. Continued academic excellence which would qualify students for a profession or vocation.

2. Opportunity for athletic competition for, among, and between students required to spend similar amounts of time in academic and extracurricular work.

3. Provide a curtailment of the use of the college athletic program solely as a training ground for professional athletics.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: At this time I will entertain a question or comment that any member of the panel might have for rebuttal or reply to one of his colleagues.

MR. ILG: I would like to ask Dr. Butler several questions. Do you have an academic standard at Oberlin? If so, what is it?

MR. BUTLER: No, we do not. We have only the NCAA requirement that any student, in order to participate in athletics, must be carrying 12 hours currently. Other than that, any boy in school is eligible for athletics.

There is one slight exception which the dean has never exercised, as far as I know; that is, he may advise a boy not to do anything other than his studies, but as far as I know—and this goes back quite a while with the present dean—he has never exercised this power against an athlete.

MR. ILG: You do disqualify students for academic reasons?

MR. BUTLER: You mean, send them home?

MR. ILG: Yes.

MR. BUTLER: Oh, yes.

MR. ILG: I believe Bob Ray said in his presentation that the Big Ten Conference does have an academic standard. It seems the students must have a 1.7 to be eligible as sophomores, 1.8 as juniors and 1.9 as seniors. I would like to encourage other conferences to volunteer information on their academic standards for participation in athletics. I mentioned ours, and we have the Big Ten. What is yours?

DEAN S. TREVOR (Knox College): I served with Bob Ray on his committee, so I am somewhat familiar with the topic.

The Big Ten likes the program it has. It uses ACC scores, and it has that increase, which they like, because it predicts the boy prob-

ably will graduate. They also like it because it insures that they won't be giving out grants-in-aid to students who probably won't be able to carry college work.

The Southeastern Conference, which has a representative here on the same committee, bases its academic standard on graduating class rank and correlates that with college board scores. They also have an interesting situation where a boy, if he cannot qualify in the Southeastern Conference, still might be allowed to enter an institution, and play football; however, he would not be eligible for grant-in-aid. If he raised his grades, he still couldn't get a grant-in-aid at that institution. In other words, you have to get that grant-in-aid on your score before you enter the institution.

In my own conference (Midwest Athletic Conference), we have 10 liberal arts schools. All of them have high tuition, ranging from about \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year. No athletic scholarship for grants-in-aid are permitted. We also specify that as long as the boy stays in college he can play; however, he must carry 12 hours of work.

We have a freshman rule; we have the year transfer rule, and all competition must be finished in four years. We think under those conditions, if any kid happens to get into trouble in one course the adviser will say, "Why don't you drop this course." If he happens to take swimming or wrestling he may end up with only 10 hours. Under this rule, he can play as long as he is in college. But let me remind you, we drop students at the end of the freshman year, at the end of every semester, if they are not progressing toward graduation.

FRANCIS SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): You mentioned that you have a ceiling of \$850 on aid, and also that all members of the conference had the same academic ceiling, or I should say floor, for participation. Are your schools so similar in cost and academic rigor that this will work in a conference? It is difficult for me to imagine that the schools should be so alike that you can apply the same standards, financially and academically, all the way through.

MR. ILG: Fortunately, they are identical, with the exception of the one I mentioned in my presentation, the University of California at Santa Barbara. It is withdrawing from our conference. That would leave the balance of all state colleges with basically the same entrance requirements and the same fees throughout. Basically, they are identical. They are all responsible to the state college board.

MR. JACKSON: I want to ask Butler: Do you have a probation system?

MR. BUTLER: Yes.

MR. JACKSON: Could a student on probation still participate in athletics?

MR. BUTLER: Yes.

MR. JACKSON: Now, a student on probation who participated in athletics and flunked out; would you have any pangs of remorse or anything?

MR. BUTLER: No. I would assume we would be helping his education.

MR. JACKSON: Even though he flunked out?



MR. BUTLER: What we do is educational.

MR. JACKSON: You have to look at the whole picture, don't you?

MR. BUTLER: Of course.

MR. JACKSON: Well, this is the thing that I have in mind. Frequently parents, when the student doesn't do well on an athletic team, say, "How can you allow my son to play basketball or football when he is failing his courses?" What do you say to that?

MR. BUTLER: Fortunately, we are not responsible for parents and their opinions. All we have to do is feel sure that what we offer is educational and this is in all phases of the Oberlin program. This entails quite a responsibility. We are responsible for the education of this boy. He may flunk out for various reasons. He may get involved with a gal or get too many outside activities of all types. We would assume that all of these are educational, but you can't do everything, and he may try to do too much. In that case we would advise the student, if he came to us for advice, that this program is too heavy and he is not going to make it. This might mean dropping the athletic program. This would be up to him. He is eligible. He should make the choice, we think.

MR. JACKSON: He would have to make the choice?

MR. BUTLER: Yes.

MR. WILLIAM T. LAI (Long Island University): I would like to get the feeling of the panel on the proposals coming up tomorrow; particularly the 24 credit requirement for college eligibility.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Who in the panel would like to answer that?

MR. BUTLER: I am warmed up, I think, so I would just as soon carry on here. Just in order to be consistent, I would say stipulating 24 hours of "B" average doesn't make too much sense. You want to have at least 24. If a boy had 25 or 28 you would not say he wasn't eligible. So the word "minimum" should be added. But this starts a definition and so forth, so that it makes it possible for institutions to season boys at junior colleges where 24 hours of "B" might not be so difficult. Now, unless you can afford to season your boy at this institution, you might not think this is a good rule. We write rules not only for ourselves but primarily for other people, and in writing this one for other people, I don't think either one of these is too good a suggestion. You notice that one of them is not approved by the Council. That is the second one.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Do we have another reaction to that by a member of the panel?

MR. ILG: I would like to make this comment, that California state colleges have a transfer rule for state college people. It has nothing to do with the athletic program whatsoever. A student who is admissible to a state college, at the time he graduates from high school, may go to a junior college for one semester or four semesters and transfer to a state college, as long as he has a "C" average. A student who was not eligible at the time he graduated from a high school, to be admitted to a state college, must attend a junior college and complete at least 24 units of work, and may transfer at that time with a "B" average. Then they have a graduate scale. I think it is 2.5, with 48 units, and he must have an AA degree with a "C" average.

So the two proposals, making it 48 units, which the Council has objected to, will make it a lot easier for students to transfer.

W. C. BROWN (South Carolina State College): I would like to ask Mr. Arnett a question. I believe you made reference to coaches directing their athletes into courses which, at their termination, would not lead to their educational objective. I would like to ask you what procedure of registration you have in your institution?

MR. ARNETT: They can still come in with a certain grade average. The boy may come in with a deficit in prerequisite courses, as far as developing the sequence of courses which would lead toward a major preparation in the area he wishes to follow. Therefore, he starts off the four-year program with three strikes against him, because he has to take these prerequisite courses in order to qualify. For example, in our scientific basic courses, as we call them, he has to take anatomy and physiology, so immediately it is more difficult for the student because of these deficiencies facing him.

MR. BROWN: I was interpreting your statement to mean that he could be guided into courses which really didn't have any sequence or continuity as far as educational objective might be concerned. It was my opinion with proper registration procedures, the coach wouldn't have jurisdiction in the first place, assuming the student would have an adviser in the academic program.

MR. ARNETT: That is right. I would agree that the student would have an adviser, but sometimes they get the kind of advice that was indicated here. The experiences we have had, in receiving some students makes us believe that this is occurring. We are receiving students who do have these deficiencies.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Butler, you referred to all students being permitted to participate in athletics. Do you mean all who are on scholarship or all students in the institution who have grants-in-aid?

MR. BUTLER: About 60 per cent of our students are on scholarship, so we assume all students would participate in whatever choice they made. We make no distinction between scholarship students and other students.

MR. BROWN: I can understand that in your institution. I asked that question because I would imagine in many of our institutions which have athletic scholarships actually most of the students are not involved in our recruiting program. We recruit only the star. The one on the end of the bench is eliminated in the first place. We look at it from the realistic point of view. We are not concerned about all students; we are concerned about the highly skilled athlete, because that is the boy we recruit. We don't recruit the boy at the end of the bench.

MR. BRENNECKE: I would hate to see the last two minutes go to waste. Let me ask George—Do your people recruit?

MR. ILG: We do, son.

MR. BRENNECKE: Well, when they are recruited, George, is it made clear to them—I assume it is—that they have to meet the minimum academic standards to hold their aid?

MR. ILG: That is correct.



MR. BRENNECKE: Now, do you know this much about your recruiting programs? When your recruiters do recruit do they try to pick out the finer students or, everything being equal, do they pick out the boy who is the best athlete, if they think he can get through?

MR. ILG: To use the same terminology as the other gentleman, we don't recruit the boys who sit on the bench. Likewise, we don't recruit somebody whose athletic prowess blinds us to the point where we overlook his scholarship requirements. The coach goes to the high school or goes to the junior college and looks his transcript over very carefully to see what kind of record he has. The kid who, in the first place, is ineligible to be admitted to a state college wouldn't do us any good. He must have a "C" average out of junior college, or he must be of a high enough caliber in high school that he can meet our entrance requirements; if he doesn't, then we certainly don't want to waste our time with him.

Does that answer your question?

MR. BRENNECKE: Yes. In other words, he is recruited basically for his athletic ability, but he has to meet the minimum academic standards.

MR. ILG: I would like to ask the general question: Does raising the academic standards in some of your cases affect your recruiting?

Let me ask Dr. Butler again: Do you have an advantage over Ohio State in recruiting?

MR. BUTLER: I don't know. We have a regulation in the conference that coaches do not recruit off campus, so our coaches do not visit any homes or students. This would be one disadvantage we face with Ohio State. Also there are no athletic subsidies or scholarships. All scholarships are based on ability and need, and one of the factors might well be athletic ability, because most admissions men would want well-rounded students. This is not in our case a loophole to permit athletic recruiting. Probably our record would be the best persuader I could offer to that effect.

MR. MILLER: Gentlemen, I believe that is all we have. It has been a great pleasure to be able to moderate this panel.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Gentlemen, I think our panel has done a fine job. I think this only points up the diversity of opinion, and sometimes it may be almost impossible to create a rule which will fit nationally all the colleges within our particular organization.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance. I hope it has been worthwhile.

*The meeting adjourned at five o'clock.*

## BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday, January 9, 1962

THE BUSINESS SESSION of the 57th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Golden State Room of the Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, California, at 9:20 a.m. Henry B. Hardt, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT HARDT: The meeting will please come to order.

We will begin our proceedings this morning at the exact point where we left off in the business session on Monday, which means that the first item of business this morning will be a continuation of the report of the Council.

### 7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL (Cont'd.)

JAMES K. SOURS (University of Wichita): Mr. President and Gentlemen, we will begin the review of the Council activities by referring again to the Convention Bulletin. On pages 71-89, you will find the minutes of our meetings during the course of the year and, as I mentioned Monday, there are a number of interpretations to be reviewed at this Convention. They may be found on pages 136-138.

As you all know, the Council from time to time issues interpretations as to the meaning, effect and application of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws. These interpretations always are subject to review and approval of the annual Convention. It is my intention to return to pages 136-138 once I have touched upon a number of other matters.

### Sports Federations

I suppose it goes without saying that a great deal of the Council's time during the year has been spent in consideration of the organization and plans of the new national sports federations. We have been impressed and pleased by the progress they have made. Keep these salient points in mind:

(1) It was only a year ago that the NCAA— through Convention action—authorized the Association's participation in the federations.

(2) It appears clear that at the next meeting of the international basketball organization, the Basketball Federation of the United States of America is going to score a major breakthrough and obtain recognition.

(3) A baseball federation has been organized and put into operation with complete cooperation on the part of all parties, and I suppose a substantial reason for the harmony in baseball is the fact that the AAU does not have anything to do with that sport.

(4) The principal contributors in the sport of gymnastics only last month held their formal organizational meeting and the enthusiasm reflected in this movement was adequately conveyed to this audience by Mr. Boydston on Monday. An executive director has



already been secured, and this federation may well move ahead at a pace which will serve to inspire and challenge its sister federation.

(5) A word about track and field. Some people become impatient with the progress we are making. Some feel this should be a six-months' war and the Track and Field Federation at that point should emerge completely victorious. Please keep this in mind—the United States Track and Field Federation came into being in July, 1962—less than six months ago. Its progress has been astounding.

A full-time executive director is at work. State-by-state organizations have been formed and are being formed. An all-United States cross-country championship has been held; a Federation indoor championship will be held in March and an outdoor national championship will be held in June. Numerous state competitions have been held and more will be held. I speak most earnestly when I say that never in my experience has a newly-formed group had such impact upon the sports scene in this country. The fact that the federation cause is a just and an inspirational one is evidenced by the hundreds of track believers who have rallied to its cause . . . and, also, by the action of the White House in recognizing the Track and Field Federation as a vital influence on the American scene.

The NCAA Council on two special occasions advised the membership of the Association's obligations and responsibilities in furthering the objectives of the various federations. These policy statements were set forth in two reports to the Membership dated October 24 and December 8, 1962. I specifically refer your attention to these two documents because I would like to ask you to approve them as statements of Association policy on this matter. Later in the Convention, a resolution stating the Association's endorsing and implementing attitude toward the federations will be introduced. Copies of this resolution will be available shortly for your inspection well in advance of the vote. We hope you will give your unanimous support.

Now, let's turn again to the printed record which is set forth on pages 71-89 of your Convention Bulletin. I would like to touch briefly on the highlights:

### **Long-Range Planning Committee**

Both Secretary-Treasurer Crowley and Executive Committeeman Dorricott have referred to the tremendous growth of the Association over the last decade. We have witnessed an 86 per cent increase in membership in the last 10 years to an all-time high of 597 colleges and universities, athletic conferences and associations. With this tremendous growth, the Association has understandably suffered growing pains. Taking cognizance of this fact, your Council, following last year's annual Convention in Chicago and again at the April meeting, discussed NCAA legislative philosophy and the operation of the Convention's business session, particularly with reference to the legislative program, and considered the advisability of instituting bicameral Convention business sessions for University and College Division institutions, in addition to the general business sessions of the entire membership.

It was ultimately agreed that the Officers should appoint a long-range planning committee to study and make recommendations about the organizational structure, legislative philosophy and legislative procedures of the Association and to submit to the Council whatever additional recommendations are deemed advisable concerning the future role of NCAA. The Council this week appointed two college presidents, four faculty representatives, three athletic directors, and two commissioners to constitute this committee. Their names will be announced as soon as they have accepted appointment to this important committee.

Your Council and officers deem this one of the most important assignments ever undertaken by a committee of this Association. It is anticipated that the committee will hold one or two meetings during the coming year and its deliberations will probably be a topic of discussion at one of the General Round Table discussions of the 58th annual Convention next January in New York City.

### **Enforcement Program**

Certainly one of the most important functions of your Associations is the adoption and maintenance of high standards for the administration of intercollegiate athletics. Obviously, when governing legislation is enacted, it is inevitable that enforcement machinery must be provided. The NCAA enforcement program is completing its eleventh year of operation. We believe that the tone and attitude of intercollegiate athletics have improved as a result of it. Unfortunately, the purposes and objectives of the enforcement program are often misunderstood by the general public. Even more regrettable is that our own membership sometimes displays a lack of understanding about the basic philosophies and intent of this effort which, by its very nature, depends on voluntary mutual co-operation. The statement of procedure of the enforcement program is distributed to the membership annually in connection with the certification of compliance program. Possibly this brief statement, taken from the Association's descriptive pamphlet, will suffice as an explanation of this program:

"Whenever the nation's colleges and universities have determined that legislation is needed to meet problems which spread across regional lines and become national in character, appropriate rules have been adopted through the NCAA. Careful consideration by the administrations of the member institutions of the NCAA resulted in a decision in 1952 to create enforcement machinery to implement the Association's legislation, which all members dedicate themselves to observe. Thus, the enforcement machinery by the NCAA is basically a cooperative undertaking by the colleges and the allied conferences of the NCAA designed to assure compliance with the legislation adopted by these same member institutions and conferences. The effort is founded on the proposition that institutions of higher learning, holding membership in the NCAA, are obligated to observe the rules and regulations to which they subscribe."

During the course of the past year, the Council removed the probationary status of the following five institutions and restored



these institutions to full rights and privileges of membership:

East Tennessee State College  
Humboldt State College  
University of Kansas  
University of Utah  
Whitworth College.

Disciplinary actions imposed on member institutions during 1962 included the following:

1. The University of Missouri was reprimanded for the reason specified in the action contained on pages 73-74 of your Convention Bulletin.

2. The University of Colorado was placed on probation for a period of two years and denied the privilege of participating in post-season football competition or appearing, or making arrangements for appearances, in any television program subject to the control and administration of the Association. A résumé of the Council's findings in this regard may be found on pages 74-76 of the Convention Bulletin.

3. MacMurry College was reprimanded and censured for the reason cited on pages 81-82 of the Bulletin.

4. The University of Florida was reprimanded and censured, as set forth on page 82 of the Bulletin.

5. The University of Dayton was placed on probation for a period of two years and denied the privilege of participating in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship and those invitational and like basketball events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program. A résumé of the Council's action is set forth on page 83 of the Convention Bulletin.

In summary, there is reason to suppose that the conduct of athletics by NCAA member institutions is at the highest level in recent years. Your Council finds this encouraging.

### **Gambling and Bribery**

President Hardt, at the last annual Convention in Chicago, submitted an extensive report outlining the colleges' program to combat the gambling-bribery menace. This constituted a progress report on the 16-point program directed to more than 3,700 college presidents, faculty representatives, athletic directors, conference commissioners and football and basketball coaches.

Your Council is pleased to report that the District Vice-Presidents of the Association have been active during the past year in continuance of this campaign. The efforts of the District Vice-Presidents have been directed toward encouragement of enactment of adequate state laws to deal with the problems of gambling and bribery. Since publication of a state statute survey listing 16 states and territories as having no statutes applicable to bribery or acceptance of bribes in connection with athletic contests, efforts of the District Vice-Presidents have produced enactment of legislation in one state, development of bills in three states and progress toward enactment of suitable bills in three other states. The District Vice-Presidents will continue this campaign during the coming year and this topic will be an agenda item of the Council at each subsequent meeting

until the Council considers it has exhausted all successful efforts in this connection.

As a further means of aiding in this vexing problem, the Council has recommended to the Legislative Committee that it renew its efforts to urge the new Congress to support anti-gambling and anti-bribery legislation, and that the Committee be encouraged to enlist the Association's membership in support of this campaign. At the same time, we urge each individual member institution to offer whatever support it can to the efforts of the district vice-presidents and the Legislative Committee.

### **Eligibility Waivers for Accelerated Academic Program Studies**

In accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 2, (c), of the By-laws, the Council wishes to note that certain student-athletes representing the University of Pittsburgh have been granted waivers of the eligibility rules of the Association as students enrolled in accelerated academic programs. While other institutions have inaugurated trimester or other accelerated academic programs, requests for waivers to our eligibility rules other than those just noted have not come to the attention of the Council.

### **Junior College Transfer Rule**

The Council wishes to call the attention of the membership to one revision in the eligibility rules of the Association—Article IV of the By-laws, as set forth on page 31 of your Convention Bulletin. This relates to the junior college transfer rule included in paragraph (d) of Section 1. Following an appeal by the Athletic Association of Western Universities, the Council, at its October meeting, ruled that the amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (d), as adopted by the 1962 Convention, will not apply to any student enrolled in a junior college prior to September 1, 1962, and that an appropriate note to this effect be inserted in Article IV. This has been done, as you will note by the printing of this section.

The Council felt that this was an appropriate action in light of the hardship which would be imposed upon certain transfer students from junior colleges if the new rule were retroactively applied to students who had, in good faith, entered junior college prior to the adoption of the new transfer rule.

### **Certification of All-Star Games**

The Extra Events Committee recommended to the Officers and the Council that certification of college all-star football games (established by enactment of Article VII, Section 2, (d), of the By-laws at the 57th annual Convention) not become operative in connection with the 1962 football season. The Committee reported that it had surveyed all college all-star games and had established criteria for their operations, but many players and coaches had already been committed to games unable to meet such criteria. Upon the Committee's recommendation, it was determined that certification of all-star football games be postponed; however, the certification program will be instituted for all-star contests connected with the 1962-63 basketball season.



## High School All-Star Games

The report of the Executive Committee referred to the certification of high school all-star games and presented detailed information relative to the number of applications received and the number of games approved by this program.

I believe it would be remiss if I did not comment, on behalf of the Council, on the notable progress this action has contributed to our relationships with the high schools. This has generally been regarded by our high school friends as a most important step in solving mutual problems and, while there was some doubt on the part of this membership at the time of its adoption, this rule has indeed proved most beneficial to all parties concerned.

Mr. President, I move the approval of this portion of the Council's Annual Report, and would return to the discussion of Official Interpretations after this action has been taken.

PRESIDENT HARDT: You have heard this portion of the report of the Council and the motion that the portion which has just been read to you be adopted. Is there a second? (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### Review of Interpretations

MR. SOURS: The Official Interpretations, as you have been told, begin on page 136 of the Convention Bulletin, and the first one is the Official Interpretation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution. We have proposed a revision in the Official Interpretation 1, (d), which appears on page 14 in the back of the Convention Bulletin, in case you care to check that, dealing with the payment of excessive expense allowances.

We would add the words "or improper" under heading (d), item No. 1, under (d). Then it is proposed that we add the following words:

"(2) Expenses incurred by student-athletes in competing in a non-college event in which the payment of such expenses is prohibited by the rules governing such meets and tournaments;"

This, for example, would be true in the case of the golf tournaments.

"(3) Expenses incurred by student-athletes in competing in an event which occurs during a time when the student-athlete is not regularly enrolled in a full-time program of studies.

"(The institution may pay actual and necessary expenses for participation in national championship events, Olympic and Pan American qualifying competition, competition during the Christmas and spring vacations as listed on the institution's official calendar, or tours approved and sanctioned by the Department of State.)"

Then Section (e) would be added, with the heading, "Award of excessive complimentary tickets," and then the sentence which appears there and which is also present for additional interpretation.

Mr. Chairman, I move the approval of the revision. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MARCUS L. PLANT (University of Michigan): Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to give some of the background of this interpretation, Item "B", page 136.

In July 1961, the NCAA Executive Committee appointed a special committee to study all aspects of the matter of Canadian student-athletes playing intercollegiate ice hockey in the United States at member institutions of the NCAA. The members of this committee were: Asa Bushnell of ECAC; Herb Gallagher, Northeastern University; Walter Byers, and myself. When Asa Bushnell was unable to participate in our deliberations, he used as alternate Robert Whitelaw, who is assistant commissioner of the ECAC.

This committee proceeded in its investigation over a period of more than a year. The study included correspondence with the members of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee, officials of the National Hockey League, officials of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, and coaches of certain of the hockey clubs in Canada. We also had a field investigation in certain provinces of Western Canada.

In addition to this, members of the committee interviewed hockey coaches in the United States and students presently engaged in intercollegiate hockey in the United States—and at the last meeting of the committee we had the benefit of counsel by four hockey coaches: Murray Armstrong of Denver, John McGinnis of Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Murray Murdoch of Yale, and George Bernard of St. Lawrence.

The conclusions of the committee were:

First, all National Collegiate Athletic Association legislation and official interpretations governing participation in intercollegiate athletics in the United States should apply to athletes of Canadian origin, with one exception. This exception relates to the Canadian student-athlete's participation as a member of a team affiliated with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association prior to his matriculation at a United States college.

Under Official Interpretation 3, which this amends, a student who plays on a team on which some of the players receive salaries violates our principle of amateurism. It is our conclusion that this aspect of the interpretation should not apply to Canadian hockey players if they have not otherwise professionalized themselves, as many of the teams in Canada that are deemed amateur pay some of the players. More importantly, in Canada, a secondary school student does not have an opportunity to play competitive ice hockey unless he plays on a team that is affiliated with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, so his opportunities for play are narrowed to that particular category of amateur teams.

It was the committee's general conclusion that as long as the student himself has not taken any money apart from the allowable expenses under general NCAA rules, and as long as he has not violated the NCAA standards of amateurism in his personal contact, the mere fact that he has participated on a team in which there may be one or more men who have received pay should not disqualify him from participating in the United States.

The recommendation, therefore, of the committee to the Executive Committee and thus to the Council is set forth on pages 136-



137 of the Bulletin: The revision would be to change Official Interpretation 3 in the paragraph, and the language will stand as it is now except the first two sentences will be separate paragraphs connected by the word "further." That is to say: he "... may participate as an individual or as a member of the team against professional athletes but he may not play on a professional team."

"(a) He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, provided it meets with the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation;"

And then comes the additional language:

"(b) He may have played ice hockey on a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association prior to his matriculation at a member institution, provided, that any student-athlete who has been a member of a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association shall be ineligible if he has received, directly or indirectly, any salary, division or split of surplus, or has received payment for any expenses in excess of actual and necessary expenses on team trips, a reasonable allowance for one meal for each practice and home game and actual and necessary travel expenses to practice and home games; . . ."

And then, in order to make sure that the Canadian student understands this before he participates in the competition in this country, the following language was added:

"... and no student-athlete who matriculates at a member institution on or after September 1, 1963, shall represent his institution in ice hockey unless there is on file in the office of the director of athletes an affidavit in form prescribed by this Association signed by the student-athlete stating his compliance with this provision."

A form of affidavit was prepared, which is not a part of this interpretation. It appears on page 149 and includes, in addition to his certification that he has complied with this provision, some of the other provisions that relate to Canadian students.

Mr. President, I would move the approval of this interpretation. (The motion was seconded.)

A. R. REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): One of the students from District 7 who does play hockey suggested one editing change in the affidavit, if I can present it for the consideration of the body. That is on page 139 in the affidavit to put a comma in the paragraph under 2, after "my twentieth birthday" making it read, "since my twentieth birthday, and prior to my matriculation at a college in the United States."

In that way we would have a report of any of their activities, any type of participation that might have occurred prior to the twentieth birthday.

I move the adoption of such amendment.

PRESIDENT HARDT: May I say that would seem to be an editorial change. I believe it could be achieved on the basis of simply making that without a formal motion. Is that satisfactory?

MR. PLANT: Yes.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Would that be satisfactory to you?

MR. REYNOLDS: Yes.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Then the secretary will please make note and make that correction, if that is satisfactory with the Convention.

Then we will proceed on the original motion. Is there further discussion? (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

EVERETT D. BARNES (Colgate University): Mr. President, on page 137 of the Convention Bulletin, Interpretations, "C" is to revise O.I. 6, as follows:

A great portion of that paragraph is italicized and therefore labeled for deletion. However, for the time being, the Council would like to leave most of the information in, because it is very descriptive, with the intent of rewriting that at its next meeting. So as the revision is stated in the book—

"A student-athlete may work as a counsellor in a summer camp"; and then the italicized part which call for deletion, and the added language:

"... he also may be employed as a supervisor of children's sports programs and his duties may include some coaching and officiating responsibilities, provided that any instruction is a part of the over-all terms of employment and not on a fee-for-lesson basis."

Now, one of the reasons for this interpretation was the fact if this type of employment was on a lesson basis or fee basis a youngster may have a class of 50, 60 or 70 students with an hour fee basis and he would be permitted to earn excessive amounts in accordance with our legislation.

Therefore, in order to give the Council time to rewrite this interpretation, I move that we approve it as it stands, without the deletion of the descriptive and informative part until such time as it can be rewritten in complete interpretation.

PRESIDENT HARDT: You have heard the motion. Is there a second? (The motion was seconded.)

Is there discussion?

WARREN O. THOMPSON (University of Colorado): Do I understand we are asked to vote for this as it is?

MR. BARNES: Yes. The Council felt we should leave the descriptive information in until we could rewrite it. That was the question?

MR. THOMPSON: That was.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there any further discussion? (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MILTON F. HARTVIGSEN (Brigham Young University): Section "D" has been inserted for the purpose of clarification. If you will note, this refers to the official interpretation as indicated on page 16 in the back of your Bulletin. The two words "refundable deposits" and "student-guarantees" have been inserted for the purpose of making it consistent with interpretations that may be given in the various constitutions regarding institutional policy. The statement reads as follows:

"It is not permissible for an institution to waive, to pay in advance or to guarantee payment of the following charges for prospective student-athletes unless such waivers, advance payments, re-



fundable deposits or guarantees conform to institutional policy as it applies to other prospective student-grantees:"

Inasmuch as this is for the purpose of clarification and simplification, I move that this revision be approved by this body. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

ROBERT F. RAY (State University of Iowa): On page 137 of the Convention Bulletin you will find a proposed amendment which will strike Official Interpretation 1, Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws and amend Official Interpretation 6 of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws. I think the purpose of the amendment is clear.

O.I. 1 is stricken because it in turn is encompassed by the new provisions of O.I. 6. The words in italics would be deleted and those in bold print would be added, so the new Official Interpretation would read as follows:

"If one or more prospective student-athletes were to travel in an automobile to visit a given institution's campus, the institution is permitted to pay the transportation costs for the one visit. The payment may not exceed the mileage rate the institution allows for travel by its own personnel. This counts as a paid visit for each of the prospects."

At this point we have covered O.I. 1 which has been deleted.

"The fact that relatives or other friends might have traveled with the prospective student-athlete(s) in the automobile does not alter the institution's right to make reimbursement if that is the institution's wish; however,"—and the following is new—

"(a) An institution may not use its own automobile or airplane to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if his relatives or other friends accompany him.

"(b) It shall not be permissible for a coach, at institutional expense, to drive his own automobile to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if the prospect's relatives or friends accompany him."

The obvious purpose of this is to cut down on the expenses involved in recruitment, to restrict what is allowed as a service to the prospective student, and to eliminate all the prospect's relatives and friends.

I move the adoption of the proposed Official Interpretation and the deletion of O.I. 1, it being assumed that if these changes are made the Official Interpretations will be renumbered. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. RAY: On page 138, you will see a new proposed Official Interpretation 11, which is an amendment to Official Interpretation 11 as it stands. The words in italics are deleted, and the words in heavy type added, so the new Official Interpretation would read:

"An individual alumnus or other friend of an institution may transport the relatives or other friends of a prospective student-athlete to the campus in his own vehicle, provided such person, at his own expense, makes the trip himself; however; such individual may not pay the commercial transportation costs of relatives or other friends of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of visitation."

I move the adoption of this Official Interpretation. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

ALFRED W. SCOTT (University of Georgia): This is an Official Interpretation of Article VIII, Section 2. You note the present statement is not specific enough. The proposed interpretation is more specific. We were asked to rewrite it in order more fully to cover this part.

As we rewrite it, it is as follows:

"O.I. 6. Regular physical education classes, with or without credit, which are listed in the institution's catalog and open to all male students shall not be construed to be practice activity under this rule.

"Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education classwork, however, must be counted as practice sessions. For example, any class composed of or including the varsity football or basketball squad either on a required attendance basis or where the class utilizes equipment for the sport is prima facie evidence of practice activity."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HARDT: That completes our business in connection with the report of the Council. We will, therefore, proceed, as listed in our program for the Convention, with the next item on our agenda, the Report of the Television Committee.

## **8. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE**

WILLIAM J. FLYNN (Boston College): I believe you all received the report of the 1962 NCAA Television Committee. Yesterday, at the Round Table discussion, we went into the report in some detail and therefore I will limit my remarks this morning to introducing the resolution on pages 45-46 of the report.

"BE IT RESOLVED that, since the member institutions of the NCAA desire to continue a reasonable television program for the preservation of the game of football with its manifest advantages for the participating colleges, by agreement herewith consummated by the members of the NCAA:

1. There shall be a national television program for the 1964 and 1965 football seasons to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA;

2. That said Committee shall formulate a 1964-65 television plan in accordance with the spirit and purposes of the TV program fostered for the past 12 years by the NCAA;

3. That such television plan shall be submitted to the Association for consideration and action prior to November 1, 1963;

4. That the Television Committee shall faithfully endeavor to include in such plan provisions designed to use television facilities for the further advancement of intercollegiate football as a great participant and spectator sport;

5. That the Television Committee shall devote itself earnestly to study for possible inclusion in the plan measures calculated to



bring to the member colleges maximum benefits both of protection and participation in the program and its proceeds;

6. That the Television Committee in carrying out its duties shall give full heed to the effects of new departures in the television industry, particularly the emergence of subscription television;

7. That the 1964-65 plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect only if and when approved by the membership by a two-thirds majority of those engaging in the vote;

8. That no member institutions of the NCAA shall make or extend any arrangements whatsoever for any form of television or college football games for 1964 or 1965 until the adoption of the approved plan, and then only in conformity with the plan and for the period which it embraces.

I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

## **9. REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES**

PRESIDENT HARDT: Proceeding on page 6, the Reports of Other Committees, are there any other committees that would like to report at this time?

### **Executive Committee**

SECRETARY -TREASURER CROWLEY: It was announced in the Executive Committee report that the dates for next year's Convention would be announced later, so I shall now announce them. The 58th Convention will be held in New York at the Commodore Hotel, January 6-8, 1964.

### **College Committee**

HAROLD J. BEATTY (Fresno State College): One of the great steps of progress the NCAA has made in the past five years has been the increased opportunity for College Division institutions to participate in College Division regional championships as well as the new national championships. The College Committee and the 377 institutions which the College Committee represents wish to thank the officers of the NCAA, the members of the Council, the executive offices of the NCAA, and also the university and college members of the NCAA for their excellent cooperation, for their consideration and the help they have been able to give the College Division group in sponsoring these championships. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT HARDT: A most appropriate report, sir, and I am certain you have the support of the Convention.

### **Committee on Youth Fitness**

THOMAS HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities): I wish to report for the Youth Fitness Committee. We made our report at the General Round Table, and this report will be published and distributed among the members, so we do not wish to repeat that report at this time.

However, this Committee is trying to complete the five-year followup on a previous survey, which gives very valuable informa-

tion as to the efforts of the NCAA in this important work. We would like to urge all of you who have not sent in your report as yet to do so. At the present time we have a response of 65 per cent of the membership. In 1958, we had an 84 per cent response. So we would urge all of you to send in your questionnaires.

Our lack of reporting at this time should not diminish the efforts of the NCAA in furthering the cause which is so important to our nation.

Last year this Convention passed a resolution, at the request of Bud Wilkinson, the President's representative on the Council on Youth Fitness, and I would like to have you review the resolution you passed last year, examine the course of action which you promised at that time, and make sure that your institutions are carrying that out, and continue to do so.

I move the acceptance of the report of the Youth Fitness Committee. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there discussion? May I personally say, a very fine report. I commend it very heartily for serious consideration of the NCAA. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

## **10. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED**

### **Five-Year Rule Exceptions**

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): I am speaking on the first proposed amendment, which you will find on page 130 of your Bulletin. It has to do with the five-year rule exceptions. It does not change the substance of the rule to the effect that a person must participate within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution. There are two exceptions to that five-year rule. One has to do with church missions and the other with military service.

On suggestion by the Far Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the Council has endorsed changes in the exception to the five-year rule. The first change pertains to church service. Those who serve their church do not do so on a compulsory basis, therefore, the words "or" and "compulsory" have been deleted, and substituted therefore in bold print is the term "official."

The second exception pertains to service to country. It contains the exception for military service, but there is the added exception, as you see there in bold type "or with recognized foreign aid services of the United States Government." An example would be service with the Peace Corps.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the changes in Article III, Section 10, (a), of the Constitution, as set forth in the official program of the convention (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried, 187-0.)

### **Outside Basketball**

ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University): Please refer to page 130, the Convention Bulletin, under II, to amend Article III, Section 10, (c), as follows: to delete the words which appear



as italicized and to add the words which appear in bold face, so that the first part of this paragraph shall read:

"He must not participate in any organized, outside basketball competition except during the permissible playing season specified in Article VIII of the By-laws;"

The purpose of this change is one of consistency, in that we limit by our rules the playing season of the varsity team from December 1 to the concluding games of the final championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The rule, as it has been in the book for the past year, raises the question of practice and playing season. For the purpose of consistency, it has been suggested that a change be made stating that outside competition shall be permitted only during the permissible playing season.

This is brought about, in consistency with what we intended to do last year. This evolved from a special report, made to the membership by the officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Basketball Coaches, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, in which they recommended there be passed a rule which would render a student-athlete ineligible if he participated in organized summer basketball. This was further implemented by the suggestion "that we believe the Council should consider extending the legislation to cover not only organized summer basketball competition but all forms of organized basketball competition outside of the permissible collegiate playing season."

For purposes of consistency, this recommended change in the Constitution is suggested to this Convention. I move the amendment to the Constitution. (The motion was seconded, put a standing vote and was carried, 191-0.)

### **Transfer of Membership**

MILTON F. HARTVIGSON (Brigham Young University): As you know, the rules of this Association permit the transfer of membership of an Association member from one district to another by two-thirds vote of this body. Arizona State University is a member of the newly-created Western Athletic Conference, the membership of which is wholly located within District Seven other than for said university. Arizona State University has requested that its membership be transferred from District Six to District Seven, and inasmuch as this action is consistent with action taken last year in behalf of the University of Arizona, I move that the transfer contained on page 130 in the Bulletin be approved by this body, that we amend Article I, Section 4, (g), by the addition of the following:

"Arizona State University, Tempe." (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Rules Committee Rotation**

WALTER L. HASS (University of Chicago): At the top of page 131, IV, Rules Committee Rotation, the amendment of the By-laws, Article III, Section 2 (a), third paragraph. To save time I won't

read the whole paragraph, but simply say that, the Committee on Committees and the NCAA Council, wish to delete the words that are in italics and put in their place the words in bold print, so that the last sentence would read:

"Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for a full term."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this recommendation. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Continuing Rules Committee Secretaries**

MR. MCCOY: Page 131, Item V, is a suggested amendment to the By-laws, Article III, Section 2 (a), third paragraph. Deleting the italicized words and adding those words in bold print, the sentence in approximately the middle of the page reads, as amended:

"A member may not succeed himself, except that the secretaries of the basketball, football, swimming, track and field, wrestling and baseball rules committees may be re-elected without restriction."

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. MCCOY: With the passing of that amendment, for the purpose of saving time, might I ask our Parliamentarian whether Items "B," "C," "D," and "E" could be considered at the same time. They cover exactly the same item but for the different committees, in that it is recommended that the By-laws be amended in Article III, Section 2, (d), Section 2, (e), Section 2, (1), and Section 2, (n), by simply adding to the paragraphs the words in bold face type, "and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary."

The purpose of this change is that each district is still represented, but that the secretary may be reappointed in order to add continuity to this very important job in each of the committees.

PRESIDENT HARDT: You have heard Mr. McCoy's statement. The Parliamentarian says it is perfectly satisfactory, unless there is objection from the floor. Do I hear objection?

MR. MCCOY: I then move to amend the By-laws as indicated in our Bulletin, Article III, Section 2, (d), Article III, Section 2, (e), Article III, Section 2, (1), and Article III, Section 2, (n), as indicated, by adding the words in bold face which you find in each of the suggested changes. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **College Division Representation, Rules and Tournament Committees**

JAMES C. LOVELESS (DePauw University): This proposed legislation was submitted by the College Committee and endorsed by the Council. With the increased activity of the College Division tournaments, it seemed that added responsibility should be assumed by this Division.



Article III, Section 2, (1), concerns the Wrestling Rules Committee. Delete the words in italics and insert the words in bold face.

"The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and two who shall represent secondary school wrestling interests."

And insert:

"One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members shall be elected as chairman."

I move this be adopted. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. LOVELESS: The second amendment to the By-laws, Article III, Section 3, (d), is as follows:

"The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. One of the members shall be a representative of a College Division Institution. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2."

I so move. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. LOVELESS: To save time, I shall not read the complete paragraph of Section 3, (e). Article III, Section 3, (e), as follows, concerns the Tennis Tournament Committee:

"One of the members shall be a representative of a College Division institution."

I move it be adopted. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Junior College Transfer Rule**

SECRETARY-TREASURER CROWLEY: The following is an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (d), and also to the subparagraph (1) of the same section. I will read the entire paragraph. I would note also that this Article IV pertains only to NCAA events, not to inter-collegiate participation.

"He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution, after transfer from another collegiate institution, except that if he is a graduate of a junior college or presents forty-eight (48) semester hours or seventy-two (72) quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit, this provision shall not apply."

As you recall, this section was amended last year. In effect, it required a non-graduate of a junior college to observe the year of residence required of a transfer from a senior college.

It was pointed out last year that it was possible for institutions to recruit junior college athletes for their teams, and then compete in NCAA tournaments and meets, virtually all of which occur in the spring. Schools with a male enrollment of less than 750 could recruit an athlete for participation after one semester in a junior college. So the modification of the rule was aimed at providing fairness of competition for NCAA events and to discourage the recruiting of junior college talent needed to acquire greater team strength for NCAA events.

However, it has been pointed out during the last year—and the Council thinks correctly—that a number of junior college students are not interested in a degree from a junior college, and that the required Associated Arts Degree would be tantamount to imposing on them a curriculum requirement that might not be related to the major field they want to follow in senior college. So the proposed change retains the advantages of the previous amendment and eliminates the disadvantages by permitting a junior college transfer to be eligible for NCAA events, either by graduating from the junior college or by presenting 48 semester units of transferable work or 72 quarter hours of transferable work.

Mr. President, I move its adoption.

PRESIDENT HARDT: You have heard the motion. May I insert, before we vote, that it would be the opinion of the Chair that if Item "A" is adopted, then because of the fact that Item "A" and Item "B" cover practically the same thing, "B" will be deleted from our business. (The motion was seconded.)

Is there discussion?

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): What is the ruling on that again? If "A" is adopted, what will happen to "B"?

PRESIDENT HARDT: If "A" is adopted, then "B" will not be up for consideration, because the two cover very nearly the same thing.

SEVERAL MEMBERS: No!

MR. GOSE: Isn't "B" in the nature of an amendment to "A"? It isn't technically, but isn't it of that nature? What do the proponents think of this, I wonder?

PRESIDENT HARDT: That is for those proponents to say.

MR. BEATTY: Both of these amendments which have been submitted for your consideration have been submitted to take care of inequalities which the people on the Pacific Coast now feel, and I am sure the people in the Middle West and the East are going to feel in the future.

Both of these amendments are attempts to establish the same rules which we require for our resident students to the junior college transfer. For example, in our own institution, a student-athlete may only have carried 24 units in his freshman year to be eligible for national competition in his sophomore year. He is not required to maintain a "C" average. It depends upon the institution or the conference whether the "C" average is necessary for competition. The NCAA does not require any academic level.



Next, the NCAA does not require this freshman student to take any particular subject during his freshman year. Therefore, we are establishing a requirement for a junior college student who must, if he transfers at the end of his freshman year, have obtained a "C" average. He must have obtained a certain number of units. If he stays at the junior college for two years to get his Associate of Arts Degree, he must have obtained at least 60 units, where the resident student in his junior year of competition must have obtained only 48 units. He has to have a "C" average requirement as a graduate or Associate of Arts Degree in the junior college, where it is not necessary for the student in the institution to have the "C" average to be eligible for NCAA competition, depending on the institution or the conference.

Thirdly, he must have fulfilled certain requirements, such as a course in political science, such as a course in American history, such as a course in English composition, such as a course in psychology, and whatever other courses a junior college may require to receive an A. A. Degree. This is not true in a four-year institution. These are subjects which may be necessary for graduation, but they are not subjects which are necessary in the first two years of college work.

I think the essential difference between the two amendments is that the amendment suggested by the Council requires a junior college student to stay in a junior college for at least three semesters, depending on the number of units he carries, and possibly four. The other amendment allows the person to transfer to a four-year institution with only 24 units providing he has a "B" average in those units.

Either one of these amendments, in my opinion, will make it fair to the junior college student to participate in national competition.

BRADFORD BOOTH (University of California at Los Angeles): I would agree thoroughly with Mr. Beatty there are differences between the junior college system on the West Coast and in certain other areas of the country. On the West Coast the junior college—it certainly is true in California—is an integral and integrated part of our state system of education. The junior college is not a background with which a student who is scholastically ineligible can get into a four-year university, but is a very sound educational institution.

I would disagree with him, however, to this extent: It seems to me there is an important substantive difference between proposition "A" and proposition "B". You will note that proposition "A" says "48 acceptable transferable units." Proposition "B" simply says "units" without describing what courses are taken. Therefore, it would be perfectly possible for a student to transfer on this basis with merely skilled handicraft courses, not academic substantive work.

Speaking for the five campuses of the University of California, which maintain an academic athletic program, we strongly support proposition "A" here, and we solicit your support in its passage, even though our own transfer rule is much more restrictive than

you find here, since we require 58 units of transferable work for a student to come in or 56 units to transfer, but we are opposed to the second proposition because they are not described as "acceptable transferable units."

MR. GOSE: I am not speaking on the merits of this, but on the parliamentary rule. I am not advocating one of these measures rather than the other. On the parliamentary rule, a person might well be in favor of the second but would take the first if he could get it, if he couldn't get the second. This puts him in position to say on the first vote, "I want a dollar that is involved in the second resolution, but I will take 50 cents on the first alternative." If he votes against the first alternative to try to get the dollar, and then loses on the second, he doesn't have either one.

It seems to me that places him in a most perplexing position as to how to vote.

In fairness to the proponents of the second amendment, it seems to me both have to be voted on. Otherwise, you don't know what the consequences are.

I would like to appeal from that parliamentary rule.

PRESIDENT HARDT: I might suggest, sir, if it is your wish, I would entertain a motion that "B" be substituted for "A."

MR. GOSE: I would move that "B" be tested by treating it as an amended statement to "A," voting on it as an amendment to "A," and then if "B" fails, we go back to the more restricted motion, "A."

PRESIDENT HARDT: We have a motion before the house. (The motion was seconded.)

We have now a main motion and a substitute motion, which would mean, as I understand it, that we vote first on the amendment, vote on "B". If that is carried, then it becomes the main motion, and we would vote on its adoption as the second vote. Are you ready to vote on the substitute motion?

ROBLEY C. WILLIAMS (University of California, Berkeley): It seems to me that one cannot consider "B" as an amendment to "A" in the manner described by the President. If we were to pass "B", it says any kind of unit as given by the junior college authorities, whereas "A" specifies units that are acceptable to the institution to which he is transferred. There is an exclusion here that I think prevents one from being strictly an amendment to the other.

SECRETARY-TREASURER CROWLEY: I am rather inclined to agree with Mr. Williams for another reason. If we adopt "B", we strike out "a graduate of a junior college." Now, we are leaving that in, in "A", as an alternative to "immediately eligible upon transfer."

MR. GOSE: I don't know that I am much concerned about procedural technicality, but it seems to me unfair to be put in the box here to gamble all on one of the two alternatives. Personally, I would vote for "B", if I could get it. If I couldn't get it, I would vote for "A". But the other position just eliminates all possibility of voting for "B". It is just a question of the opportunity to vote on the two alternatives.



PRESIDENT HARDT: As I understand it, sir, we have a motion before the house to adopt "A." We have a substitute motion that "B" be substituted in the revision.

MR. BEATTY: As a member of the conference that proposed Item "B" we would not object. I imagine the wording is not correct to take care of the objection as to units which are acceptable. We understand the position of the people who propose "B". We are in favor of that.

If I am not mistaken, it cannot be done according to parliamentary regulations. We cannot change or amend the motion without having it written and presented to Father Crowley by 1 p. m. yesterday.

SECRETARY-TREASURER CROWLEY: That is correct, unless it is of an editorial nature.

MR. BEATTY: It is very difficult to determine that point. The main difference between the two is that "B" gets away from the idea of acceptable units. I would agree with the gentleman from U.C.L.A. and also the gentleman from the University of California at Berkeley, that this would not be a good idea.

I do feel that these items probably should be taken up in order and both be voted on, so those people who did propose them may have an opportunity to vote on them. We might have a dilemma if both of them are approved, and we probably would have to have the Council give official interpretation as to what they think we are trying to accomplish.

PRESIDENT HARDT: As previously stated, it is the opinion of the Chair that Mr. Gose's motion may be considered as a substitute motion, which would mean that we will first consider "B", and we will vote to see whether the substitute motion will carry. If so, then it becomes the main motion and will be considered by the convention.

KENNETH H. MCFALL (Bowling Green State University): Does junior college mean community college in the generic term, or are we passing national legislation that requires that our community colleges be named junior colleges?

SECRETARY-TREASURER CROWLEY: What is a community college?

MR. MCFALL: A two-year institution in Ohio.

SECRETARY-TREASURER CROWLEY: Which is terminal?

MR. MCFALL: It is terminal, but it may not award a degree.

SECRETARY-TREASURER CROWLEY: I would say that it is a junior college.

MR. MCFALL: All right.

A. R. REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): As to a suggestion on what might get us out of this parliamentary dilemma, I can see nothing wrong in leaving three permissive things:

(1) That the student-athlete graduates from junior college or presents 48 semester hours or 72 quarter hours as acceptable transferable credit.

(2) That "B" be incorporated as an amendment to "A", the first amendment that is before the house.

(3) The third possibility is the transfer from a junior college with 48 units with a "C" or 24 units with a "B" average at a junior college.

Then the athlete would have, it seems to me, three different possibilities. He could graduate or he could have the 48 or 72 hours, or he could have the 24 hours and "B" average in the junior college.

RAYMOND T. ELLICKSON (University of Oregon): I would like to appeal from Father Crowley's ruling. It seems to me that it is proper and permissible to incorporate what seems to be the better features of both of these, even though this has not been in writing and handed to the Secretary by one o'clock. It seems to me the purpose of such a ruling is to see to it that things are not introduced at this Convention about which people have not had time to think. It would seem to me perfectly proper to move an amendment, and I am going to do so.

I am going to move to amend "B", which I believe is before the house now, by the insertion of the words "acceptable transferable credit" after "48 units" so it would read:

"transfers from a junior college with forty-eight (48) units of acceptable transferable credits completed with a 'C' or twenty-four (24) units of 'B' average at a junior college."

ROBERT L. STREHLE (Pomona College): I would like to speak in favor of the amendment just suggested on this premise, that paragraph "A", as stated, leaves a very important word out, I feel from a purely grammatical point of view. The heavy bold print says "or presents 48 semester hours or 72 quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit" and nowhere here is there reference to a junior college.

As I interpret this, a person could present 48 semester hours from any four-year institution and be acceptable as an inclusion.

PRESIDENT HARDT: We have at this point before the house a main motion. We have Mr. Gose's motion to substitute "B" for "A". We will vote on Mr. Gose's motion, first. If you favor "A", then you should vote "no" to this first motion. If the first motion carries, then we will consider "B" as the main motion. So before us at this moment is the motion to substitute "B" for "A", Mr. Gose's motion. Is there discussion on that particular item?

WALTON CLARKE (Kent State University): I would like to point out a serious weakness in proposal "B", in that there is no definition of what a unit is, whether it is an hour, a quarter hour or something else.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there any further discussion? (The motion to substitute "B" for "A" was put to a standing vote and was lost, 6-158.)

PRESIDENT HARDT: We now have before us the main motion, Father Crowley's motion, which has been seconded. Is there discussion?

ROBERT F. RAY (State University of Iowa): Yesterday in the District Four discussion of the proposed amendments, a question was raised in regard to the matter of clarification. I would like to suggest



that this change, like the question of a comma, might be accepted without vote, because it is of an editorial nature.

We would like to insert the words "a minimum of" prior to the word "forty-eight" and "a minimum of" prior to "seventy-two," and at the end "of acceptable transferable credit from a junior college."

It is all implicit, but a purist might believe the student would have to come with exactly 48 hours, and if he had 49 the rule would not apply.

In the case of the junior college, I think the caption of the rule covers it, but again, to make sure it is clear to the students that it does not mean to attend a four-year institution and then transfer with 48 hours, it obviates the transfer rule by inserting the words "junior college." I think it makes it applicable.

PRESIDENT HARDT: With the acceptance of the Convention, they can be considered as editorial changes and will be written as suggested.

Any further discussion?

MR. GOSE: I am sorry I couldn't get "B" passed, but we at least got it clarified. However, I encountered during this Convention considerable misunderstanding of the whole junior college transfer picture in conversations that I have had, and I think it would be worthwhile to call to the attention of the people at this Convention something that perhaps the Chairman could speak on more effectively than I.

During the year the AAWU applied to the Council for release from the rule which was passed last year. There are a number of us in the AAWU, and I am sure a number of other people in this Convention, who would prefer a complete return to the rule which historically existed for many years; that is, the junior college transfer was immediately eligible when application was made to the Council.

One of the inquiries was: Why was this rule adopted after this long historical period? And I might say we have as yet heard of no reason why, that to us seems quite adequate. It is my understanding that in response to that request, the Council did two things: (1) It recommended this partial relief to this Convention; (2) there was a committee appointed which is currently engaged in examining the entire matter, and that perhaps this may not be the last word on the subject. It seemed just fair to alert this group that we may hear more of this in light of a more considered recommendation from a committee that is studying it.

What we have here is a partial alleviation of the rule that was passed last year, but we still have basically a requirement of two years of attendance at junior college as a condition for immediate eligibility, and it may be important to go beyond it.

I am merely making these remarks because I think some of us propose to pursue this problem with the committee. That is, however, for future reference.

PRESIDENT HARDT: The motion is to adopt "A." The question is called for. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

## Eligibility Rules

SECRETARY-TREASURER CROWLEY: I suppose this has been the most discussed piece of legislation at this current Convention. You know what the disposition of it will be, but before I ask for that disposition I would like to point out, and particularly for the enlightenment of the press and public, that this piece of legislation was not conceived in vindictiveness or as a retaliatory move against the AAU.

It was proposed by the Executive Committee last August, before the academic year began, and it was presented and adopted with a view to re-enforcing the rules of the USTFF, and not to restrict athletes unduly or in a spirit of any vindictiveness, because the United States Track and Field Federation does have this particular Rule III of their Operation Rules, and it reads this way: That these institutions or groups which are members of the Federation, the USTFF, which are required by the Federation's rules to carry a sanction but do not secure a Federation sanction, then the athletes, institutions or groups become ineligible for all other meets sponsored or sanctioned by the Federation. Constituents of the Federation may institute additional penalties for violation of the competitive rules of the Federation.

So it was put forth in that spirit at that time, about a month after the Federation was formed.

I would ask your unanimous consent, in view of the fact that it has been pointed out that this would tend to restrict competition and in some sense victimize the individual athlete, and in view of the fact that arbitration, as we hope, will go forward, which will solve this problem and all the threats of ineligibility. We ask your consent to withdraw this piece of legislation.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there objection to this suggestion?

No motion is therefore necessary.

SECRETARY-TREASURER CROWLEY: I would also ask your consent to propose instead the following resolution which I shall read:

*"Whereas, The National Collegiate Athletic Association is a member of the U. S. Track and Field Federation, the Basketball Federation of the United States of America, The United States Gymnastics Federation and The United States Baseball Federation, and*

*"Whereas, these Federations have been organized as democratic associations of amateur athletic organizations to provide opportunity for amateur athletes of the nation to compete with one another and to provide a full scale program for all other groups interested in promoting physical fitness and to provide recreational athletic activities for the citizens of our country, and*

*"Whereas, the AAU has been invited to join these organizations without jeopardy to its control of open competitions, and*

*"Whereas, the refusal of the AAU to take its rightful place within the Federations has been accompanied by persistent efforts to discourage the participation of American athletes in these programs by*



the threat and actual act of declaring them ineligible for further amateur competition, and

"Whereas, the Federations comprise the athletic resources without which America cannot hope to be successful in international competition including the Olympics, and

"Whereas, the NCAA in Convention assembled has taken note of the efforts of the President of the United States to reconcile the differences between the AAU and the U. S. Track and Field Federation, and this Association has thereupon withdrawn all consideration of legislation which, in any manner, might be prejudicial to the mediation efforts between the Federation of which it is a member and the AAU,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the NCAA in Convention assembled that

"1. The members of the Association reaffirm their full support of the amateur sports federations.

"2. The member institutions of the NCAA will support only those meets and tournaments which have obtained sanctions from the established sports federations in basketball, track and field, baseball and gymnastics.

"3. The member institutions of this Association will contribute to and participate with absolute priority and to the fullest possible extent in the programs of the Federations and they will provide competition, coaching personnel and facilities for Federation meets and tournaments and assist in the Federation's development programs; in this connection the membership hereby endorses and adopts the policies set forth by the Association's Council in the Officers' membership reports of October 24, 1962, and December 8, 1962."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a standing vote and carried unanimously.)

### **All-Star Game Exception**

MR. BARNES: This is in your Convention Bulletin, page 134, Article IX, All-Star Game Exception, the rule as now carried in the By-laws, Article VII, Section 2, (d), (2). The legislation now in effect is the first very brief sentence. When this legislation was passed it was to limit the time for all-star games and particularly football, that they be confined within the Christmas vacation period. Since that time some inequities have developed under this, particularly against the sport of basketball.

Several requests came in to amend this article, one, as you note there, from the NCAA University Basketball Tournament Committee. We also have had a request from the National Association of Basketball Coaches, and this was endorsed by the NCAA Executive Committee and Council.

The recent meeting of the Extra Events Committee recognized the inequity here, and it also endorsed this amendment.

The amendment is self-explanatory. It permits one day of absence for all-star basketball games.

I will read the whole paragraph. It is very short.

"By-laws: Amend Article VII, Section 2, (d), (2) as follows:

"(2) The dates of a game and the accompanying practice periods shall be confined to vacation periods on the academic calendar or if the game is played on a Saturday, the practice period and game competition shall not require the loss of more than one day of classes on the part of any participant."

Mr. President, I move that Article VII, Section 2, (d), (2), be amended as above. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

#### **All-Star Game Expenses**

MR. BARNES: Item X was another bit of legislation that came under the jurisdiction of the Extra Events Committee. The Committee felt there were all sorts of inequities in the legislation in existence and perhaps might be called—I don't like to use the word—discriminatory, due to the fact that our legislation in Article VII proposes one set of standards for the college bowl games in which two college teams are competing and a more restrictive legislation for all-star games and contests. We find that in many cases the payment of expenses and accompanying individuals to all-star games has created a hardship. This is due to the more restrictive legislation of the all-star games as opposed to the bowl games. All of the men competing in all-star competition are seniors, and therefore most of them have made their plans or else some may have some eligibility remaining in the last part of the senior year.

We feel that it is an inequity that an institution sending teams to bowl games during the Christmas vacation at a particular time of the year pay the expenses of wives of student-athletes and those participating in the all-star games do not have the same privilege. Therefore, on the basis of these facts and others, it has been recommended—and the source of this recommendation is the University of Santa Clara—to amend Article VII, Section 2, (d), by the deletion of paragraph (3), as follows:

"(3) Expenses shall be limited by the game management to those of the student-athlete and shall conform to NCAA requirements."

I move the deletion of Paragraph (3) of Article VII, Section 2, (d). (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

#### **Playing and Practice Seasons**

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): This proposed amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws bears the imprint of the source of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Big Eight Conference. It does so because an athletic director in that Conference, A. C. Lonborg, is president of the Basketball Federation of the United States of America, and Mr. Lonborg, in order to start this movement, asked our Conference to sponsor it. It also now bears the approval of the Council of NCAA.

However, to the embarrassment of both groups, I suppose, a word has been omitted. I think this will help, and we have received a ruling from Mark Plant, the official Parliamentarian, that we may add this word as an editorial change.



If I may, I will tell you, too, that the purpose of this is to permit foreign basketball teams to play our colleges in the United States.

Then I return to the word which was omitted. It should read:

"One basketball game played against a foreign team in the United States or any game or games played in Hawaii," etc.

I want to make clear that it is one basketball game played against a foreign team in the United States.

I move the adoption of this proposed amendment as modified, in accordance with a rule by our Parliamentarian. (The motion was seconded.)

J. WILLIAM DAVIS (Texas Technological College): I was going to raise the same point Professor Sneed has already pointed out. I would like to raise a question, which may be inappropriate at this time, about the advisability of the continuation of this extra football game, which amounts to an 11-game schedule in certain conditions, although I understand nothing can be done about that at this time. I am going to propose that next year we delete that whole thing.

Therefore, I wonder if it would be wise to add something to it, if there is the possibility of deletion again.

MR. SNEED: Mr. Davis, are you speaking about the game which could be played in Hawaii or Alaska?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, as far as football is concerned. I have no quarrel with the basketball area. I think what we have done by this is allow certain institutions to have 11 football games.

MR. SNEED: Possibly 12.

MR. DAVIS: Possibly 12, yes.

MR. SNEED: Mr. Davis, I believe the proper way to handle that, if I may suggest, would be to have some conference, such as your own, sponsor an amendment to the By-laws which would delete that portion which gives permission to play in Hawaii or in Alaska, and then bring it before the Convention next year. As a practical fact, Mr. Davis, no one has played there, because Hawaii dropped football and I am not sure about Alaska.

I suggest that we not confuse foreign teams coming here to play basketball with the possibility of Texas going to Hawaii to play football.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there further discussion? (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

## **11. REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES (Cont'd.)**

PRESIDENT HARDT: If there is no objection from the Convention, I would like to go back just for a minute to an item on the agenda, Reports of Other Committees. I am informed there is one more committee that would like to give a brief report. Is there objection to that? So reverting back to committee reports, is there a further committee that would like to report?

### **Summer Baseball Committee**

GEORGE L. SHIEBLER (Eastern College Athletic Conference): Speaking for the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee, I ask your indulgence to note in the official record the report of our meeting. I was otherwise engaged when you called for committee reports.

The NCAA Summer Baseball Committee met January 6, here in Los Angeles. The Committee reviewed and approved a detailed report of the NCAA executive office, listing several violations of regulations wherein clubs and teams failed to file application.

The Committee took note of a list of a dozen college players from member colleges who participated with non-certified teams or clubs during 1962. The colleges that failed to cooperate with the Committee and its regulations in this connection will be contacted.

Teams or clubs who failed to comply with the 1962 rules will be obliged to present factual reasons for such failure to comply before receiving certification for 1963.

Definite recommendations to tighten the regulations for the summer baseball program have been proposed to the Executive Committee for that body's approval.

### **NCAA Olympic Committee**

CLARENCE L. MUNN (Michigan State University): I am reporting for the NCAA Olympic Committee.

We met yesterday and had the pleasure of having as our guests K. L. Wilson, President of the United States Olympic Committee; and Willis O. Hunter and A. G. Haussler, past chairmen.

Part of our job as the NCAA Olympic Committee is to raise \$350,000 for Olympic games. At this meeting we heard from Dick Larkins, who is chairman of the Development Committee of the U. S. Olympic Committee, and it was stated that at that stage in the development program we had gathered in excess of \$200,000.

The job of raising \$350,000 for our Olympic games is a difficult one at this time, considering the fact that the NCAA-AAU hassle has not been settled. This Committee will be started very soon on the drive to raise \$350,000 for NCAA groups.

Each committeeman will be allowed to select his own method of fund contribution.

Mr. President, I submit this report, assuring you that we will do our very best to collect the necessary funds to help our program.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Thank you, sir. Are there further committee reports? If not, then may we refer to page 6 of your program, to the item: Other amendments and resolutions. Is there anything that should come up at that point?

### **12. REPORT OF MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

MR. CARL ERICKSON (Kent State University): The Memorial Resolutions Committee submits the following report: BE IT RESOLVED, That the delegates to this 57th annual Convention, publicly and sincerely acknowledge the debt of gratitude owed to the following men for their distinguished service to the cause of intercollegiate athletics, and who have departed this life in 1962.

William H. Anderson, Director of Athletics, Lafayette College.  
Albert M. Barron, Track Coach, Swarthmore College.  
Charles Bernard, Football Coach, Auburn University.  
Max Bishop, Baseball Coach, U. S. Naval Academy.



Pete Cawthon, Football Coach, Texas Technological College.

Richard Conolly, President, C. W. Post College.

James Coogan, Sports Information Director, Pennsylvania State University.

Forrest B. Cox, Basketball Coach, Montana State University.

Dean Cromwell, Track Coach, University of Southern California.

Oliver DeVictor, Trainer, University of Missouri.

Richard Harlow, Football Coach, Harvard University.

Russell J. Humbert, President, DePauw University.

Albert E. Humphreys, Athletic Director, Bucknell University.

Glenn Jarrett, Director of Athletics, University of North Dakota.

Chris Kjeldson, University of the Pacific.

Charles P. Lantz, Director of Athletics, Eastern Illinois University.

Thomas Leib, Football Coach, Loyola University, Los Angeles, California.

C. Z. Leshner, University of Arizona, Secretary-Treasurer of the Border Conference.

Art Lewis, Football Coach, West Virginia University.

Edwin J. Manley, Swimming Coach, University of Illinois.

Matt Mann, Swimming Coach, University of Oklahoma.

Jess Mortensen, Track Coach, University of Southern California.

Jack McKinnon, Trainer, Brown University.

J. O. Morgan, Baseball Coach, Rice University.

Harold Muller, Team Physician, University of California.

A. W. Mumford, Director of Athletics, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

R. R. Neyland, Director of Athletics, University of Tennessee.

Milton Olander, Football Coach, University of Illinois.

Willard W. Patty, Director of Athletics, Indiana University.

J. H. Reilly, Swimming Coach, Rutgers University.

Robert L. Templeton, Track Coach, Stanford University.

Russell I. Tollefson, Grinnell College.

Jake Wade, Director of Sports Information, University of North Carolina.

Lou Wilke, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Ralph Young, Director of Athletics, Michigan State University.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the bereaved families of these departed colleagues be offered our sincere condolences and notified of our expressions of esteem.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this resolution.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Thank you, Mr. Erickson. You have heard the motion. I propose that we stand in a moment of tribute to these men. (The assembly rose and stood for one minute in silent tribute to their departed colleagues.)

### 13. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

HOWARD GRUBBS (Southwest Athletic Conference): Before starting this report, I would like to point out that here this morning you made several amendments affecting these committees. Your Committee on Committees took this into consideration, and with a few

exceptions, which I will enumerate later, all of these nominations comply with the new amendments that you have adopted.

The ones that do not comply completely are in those committees in which the amendments designated that the at-large member should be the secretary. Obviously, to do this on the spur of the moment would disrupt the organization of these committees, and we left to subsequent Committees on Committees this reorganization as the at-large members came up for renomination.

*(The Committees for 1963, as nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)*

#### **14. REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE**

JAMES K. SOURS (University of Wichita): I have both the honor and the task of reporting to this convention the recommendations of the 1963 Nominating Committee whose members' names appear on page 11 of the Convention program.

The job of the Nominating Committee is made extremely difficult by virtue of the fact that there is such a large number of men of experience, talent and ability from which to choose. A dilemma is therefore posed for the Committee by the rich reservoir of talent on the one hand, and the limited number of offices to be filled on the other.

The offices for which nominees are now necessary, in accordance with this Association's Constitution, include the President, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Vice-Presidents of Districts One, Four, Six and Eight, and two members of the Council-at-large.

*(The Officers for 1963, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)*

PRESIDENT HART: Gentlemen, it has been my high honor and great privilege to serve as your President, and it now gives me great pleasure to hand this gavel and this convention to President Robert Ray.

(President Hardt gave the gavel to Mr. Ray who then assumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT RAY: Thank you very much, Henry. I should like the first act of this tenure of term to ask each of you please now to rise and extend with your applause our great appreciation to President Hardt for his magnificent leadership in these trying times.

I am sure this tells you, Henry, of the deep affection with which you are held by the members of this Association.

Now, I wonder if the retiring Secretary-Treasurer and all those who have served on the Council in the course of the last two years will please rise so that you may express to them your appreciation for their good service. Father Crowley and members of the Council will rise.

I believe, gentlemen, that you have shown by these expressions of your applause your determination to carry out the programs and policies which these men have lent their leadership to in



carrying us to this state of our affairs in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

I can only pledge to you the continuance of these policies and a deep concern for our future. I believe we are on the right track, and I promise you I will do my best, and I am sure that promise encompasses a promise in turn of all of those you have elected to carry on the work of this Association until we meet again next year.

Thank you very much. I am deeply honored by what you have conferred upon me today.

President Hardt has just told me that there is no further business, and I don't believe we are going to allow any.

*The convention adjourned at 12:15 p. m.*

## *Report of the Treasurer*

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, set forth on pages 290-300, were audited by the Francis A. Wright and Company, a firm of accountants and auditors located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company's report signed by Ralph E. Bostwick, CPA, included the following exhibits and schedules which "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1962, and the income and expense of that organization for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years."—W. H. Crowley, S.J., NCAA Secretary-Treasurer.

ASSETS			Year Ended August 31,	
			1962	1961
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Cash on hand and in banks.....			\$295,513.56	\$199,534.87
Accounts receivable—trade .....			27,779.18	20,772.84
Interest receivable .....			2,500.00	2,615.26
Inventories .....			22,377.92	28,701.65
Television program expense paid in advance .....			19,524.77	15,373.31
Prepaid expense .....			5,685.99	3,802.60
Total Current Assets .....			<u>373,381.42</u>	<u>270,800.53</u>
<b>Investments</b>				
Funded cash reserve—Schedule 1.....			214,145.85	214,415.69
Other investments—Schedule 2.....			280,446.94	280,381.11
Total Investments .....			<u>494,592.79</u>	<u>494,796.80</u>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>				
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>	<b>Cost Less Depreciation</b>	
Furniture and equip- ment ....	\$31,668.28	\$13,372.60	\$18,295.68	
Leasehold improve- ments ...	10,939.20	8,942.67	1,996.53	
	<u>\$42,607.48</u>	<u>\$22,315.27</u>	<u>\$20,292.21</u>	
Cost of Fixed Assets Less Depreciation..			<u>\$ 20,292.21</u>	<u>\$ 17,575.04</u>
<b>Other Assets</b>				
Advance deposit on royalties.....			850.80	1,500.00



Travel advance to employee—television program .....	1,000.00	
Unamortized equity purchase—National Collegiate Athletic Bureau .....	4,000.00	6,000.00
Unamortized advance—New York Publications .....	15,000.00	17,500.00
Travel deposit .....	425.00	425.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Other Assets .....	21,275.80	25,425.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets .....	\$909,542.22	\$808,597.37
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS

	Year Ended August 31,	
	1962	1961
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable .....	\$ 18.50	\$ 4,022.70
Olympic contributions and expense .....	11,094.10	302.31
Medical and travel insurance collection and expense .....	57,943.56	25,260.92
Due to participating schools—ice hockey tournament .....		1,929.24
Due to participating schools—tennis .....	546.19	
Payroll taxes withheld .....	2,901.80	2,104.16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Current Liabilities .....	72,504.15	33,619.33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Deferred Income</b>		
Publications .....	2,632.66	2,038.72
Statistical .....	3,337.45	3,561.95
Dues .....	362.50	662.50
Medals .....	1,585.00	567.73
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Deferred Income .....	7,917.61	6,830.90
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Reserves</b>		
Funded cash reserve—Schedule 1 .....	214,145.85	214,415.69
Special reserve fund .....	77,014.83	
College division events .....	25,300.81	25,004.71
Ice hockey tournament .....	12,134.21	12,134.21
Baseball .....	11,446.57	10,165.05
College world series contract .....	5,234.40	
Special committees .....	9,652.74	9,768.52
Sports injuries and safety .....	3,310.00	3,310.00
Boxing tournament .....	1,825.21	1,825.21
Track and field .....	1,063.32	1,063.32
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Reserves .....	361,127.94	277,686.71
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus—Schedule 3 .....	467,992.52	490,460.43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus ..	\$909,542.22	\$808,597.37
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# FUNDED CASH RESERVE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)

August 31, 1962

## Savings Accounts

	Cost
City National Bank and Trust Company.....	\$ 15,316.68
Commerce Trust Company .....	17,000.00
Traders National Bank .....	12,000.00
Home Savings Association .....	10,000.00
Homestead Savings Association .....	10,000.00
Mercantile Bank and Trust Company.....	10,000.00
Metropolitan Savings and Loan Association.....	10,000.00
Swedish-American Savings and Loan Association.....	10,000.00
	<u>94,316.68</u>

## United States Government Securities—at cost

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Market Value	
U.S. Treas. Notes	11-15-62	3¾	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 14,391.00	12,756.25
U.S. Treas. Notes	11-15-63	4⅞	6,000.00	6,132.00	6,236.25
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-64	5	50,000.00	51,560.00	50,201.25
Federal Land Bank Consolidated Federal farm loan bonds	....12-20-65	4	25,000.00	25,070.00	25,510.42
Federal Mortgage Association secondary debentures	....11-12-63	4½	25,000.00	25,070.00	25,125.00
			<u>\$119,000.00</u>	<u>122,223.00</u>	<u>119,829.17</u>
Total Funded Cash Reserve Investment to Exhibit A .....					<u>\$214,145.85</u>

## ADVISORY INVESTMENT TRUST ACCOUNT

(Exhibit A, Schedule 2)

August 31, 1962

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Market Value	Cost
United States Government Securities: (at cost)					
U. S. Treas. bonds	2-15-63	3¼	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,015.00	\$ 4,956.25
U. S. Treas. notes	5-15-64	3¾	22,000.00	22,066.00	21,737.50
U. S. Treas. bonds	2-15-80	4	10,000.00	9,928.00	9,875.00
U. S. Treas. bonds	6-15-83	3¼	26,000.00	23,441.60	26,000.00
U. S. Treas. bonds	5-15-85-75	4¼	10,000.00	10,360.00	10,000.00
Twelve Federal Land Banks consolidated Federal farm loan bonds	3-20-68	4¼	10,000.00	10,180.00	9,925.00
			<u>\$83,000.00</u>	<u>\$80,990.60</u>	<u>\$82,493.75</u>



	Number Shares	Market Value	Cost
Corporation Stocks: (at cost)			
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	\$11,275.00	\$ 9,247.63
E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co.	25	5,062.50	4,688.44
General Electric Company	50	3,425.00	4,432.72
General Motors Corporation	12	639.00	572.25
B. F. Goodrich Company	50	2,262.50	3,974.19
International Business Machines Corp.	10	3,962.50	5,577.50
Johns Manville Corporation	50	2,068.00	3,006.88
Monsanto Chemical Company	102	3,912.72	4,541.50
National Lead Company	75	5,175.00	6,778.69
Northern States Power Company	200	6,600.00	4,811.50
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	100	4,484.00	4,868.13
Texaco, Inc.	104	5,628.48	4,299.15
		<u>\$54,494.70</u>	<u>\$56,798.58</u>

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Market Value	Cost
Corporate Bonds: (at cost)					
John Deere Company	10-31-86	4½	\$10,000.00	\$ 9,700.00	\$ 9,925.00
Illinois Central Equipment	12- 1-72	4½	5,000.00	* 4,874.07	4,874.07
Louisville & Nashville Equipment Trust	1- 1-69	4½	5,000.00	* 4,941.73	4,941.73
Seaboard Airline Railroad Equipment	8- 1-68	4¼	10,000.00	*10,057.44	10,057.44
Southern Pacific Equipment Trust	11- 1-73	4⅞	10,000.00	*10,340.00	10,340.00
			<u>\$40,000.00</u>	<u>\$39,913.24</u>	<u>\$40,138.24</u>
Other:					
Principal balance—Advisory Trust Account				485.12	485.12
Total Advisory Investment Trust Account				<u>\$175,883.66</u>	<u>\$179,915.69</u>
Other United States Government Securities:					
U. S. Treas. bond	2-15-95	3	\$100,000.00	\$ 87,800.00	\$100,531.25
Total Other Investments to Exhibit A				<u>\$263,683.66</u>	<u>\$280,446.94</u>

\* Unable to determine market value.

# ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (Exhibit A, Schedule 3)

August 31, 1962

Balance September 1, 1961 .....	\$490,460.43
Additions:	
General Income—Schedule 3A .....	\$325,168.62
Less: General Expense—Schedule 3B....	247,889.05
	<hr/>
	77,279.57
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	
Net Income—Schedule 3C .....	19,620.03
	<hr/>
Total Net Income for the fiscal year	
ended August 31, 1962 .....	96,899.60
Increase in equity of NCAA publications	
over previous year's balance .....	2,576.61
Increase in equity NCAA statistical divi-	
sion due to beginning and ending bal-	
ances of unearned income and accounts	
receivable .....	1,017.68
	<hr/>
Total Additions to Surplus .....	100,493.89
	<hr/>
	\$590,954.32
Deductions:	
Distribution of NCAB net income .....	\$ 11,465.21
Transfers to special reserves .....	105,000.00
Payment to Pension Trust Fund—	
Commerce Trust Company prior year's	
portion .....	6,496.59
	<hr/>
Total Deductions from Surplus .....	122,961.80
	<hr/>
Balance August 31, 1962 .....	<u>\$467,992.52</u>

# GENERAL INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A)

August 31, 1962

	Year Ended August 31,	
	1962	1961
Membership Dues .....	\$ 51,800.00	\$ 48,900.00
Meets and Tournaments		
Basketball—Schedule 3A1 .....	\$215,109.01	\$177,790.76
Ice Hockey .....	10,905.15	4,540.77
Baseball .....	2,134.24	622.36
Wrestling .....	727.27	
Swimming .....	564.01	351.23
Tennis .....	60.69	
Track and field .....		1,649.36
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$229,500.37	\$184,954.48
	<hr/>	<hr/>



Royalties and Other		
Administrative fee .....	19,000.00	15,000.00
Don Spencer Advertising Co. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Registration fees .....	1,730.00	1,685.09
Football program articles .....	595.81	
Sundry .....	601.09	451.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26,926.90	22,136.95
Investment Income		
Schedule 3A2 .....	16,941.35	16,295.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total General Income to		
Exhibit A, Schedule 3 .....	\$325,168.62	\$272,286.83
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT—UNIVERSITY DIVISION**  
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3A)

August 31, 1962

Income		
Total receipts .....		\$440,539.18
Expense		
Awards and trophies .....	\$ 4,396.70	
Telephone, telegraph and postage .....	1,484.85	
Duplicating of film .....	942.65	
Printing .....	772.15	
Committee members expense .....	1,573.13	
N.C.A.A. executive office expense .....	1,151.67	
	<hr/>	
Total Expense .....		10,321.15
		<hr/>
Excess of Income over Expense ....		430,218.03
Less: Rebates to universities .....		215,109.02
		<hr/>
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3A		\$215,109.01
		<hr/>

**INVESTMENT INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A2)**

August 31, 1962

	Year Ended August 31,	
	1962	1961
Income		
Interest—U. S. securities .....	\$ 12,117.26	\$ 12,810.90
Interest—savings accounts .....	3,204.98	2,451.42
Dividends—corporate stocks .....	1,797.40	1,388.52
Interest—corporate securities .....	1,084.29	149.01
Gain on sale of corporate stock .....	65.83	87.12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18,269.76	16,886.97
Less: Loss on sale of U. S. securities .....	593.75	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,676.01	16,886.97
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Expense		
Trustee fees .....	697.91	548.94
Safe keeping fees and safe deposit box ....	36.75	42.63
	<u>734.66</u>	<u>591.57</u>
Net Income to Schedule 3A.....	<u>\$ 16,941.35</u>	<u>\$ 16,295.40</u>

# **GENERAL EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3B)**

**August 31, 1962**

	<b>Year Ended August 31,</b>	
	<b>1962</b>	<b>1961</b>
<b>Rules Committee Meetings</b>		
Football .....	\$ 7,693.00	\$ 5,273.53
Basketball .....	3,625.93	2,975.87
Track and field .....	2,980.56	2,464.98
Baseball .....	2,040.25	1,746.05
Wrestling .....	2,039.02	3,268.95
Swimming .....	1,959.91	1,744.37
Gymnastics .....	1,629.80	1,109.08
Skiing .....	1,297.76	1,529.23
Ice Hockey .....	722.64	1,313.04
Fencing .....	638.58	1,686.03
Soccer .....	459.70	426.66
Lacrosse .....	422.18	334.07
	<u>25,509.33</u>	<u>23,871.86</u>
<b>Other Committee Meetings</b>		
Council .....	9,782.60	11,851.46
Infractions and ethics .....	9,201.64	9,457.49
Executive .....	6,068.84	5,415.08
Public relations .....	1,943.63	
College .....	1,893.33	1,490.09
Special .....	1,524.37	879.06
Extra Events .....	989.05	1,636.52
Eligibility .....		10.17
	<u>31,403.46</u>	<u>30,739.87</u>
<b>Meets and Tournaments</b>		
Insurance .....	450.00	223.27
Cross-country .....	380.00	488.00
	<u>830.00</u>	<u>711.27</u>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Annual convention .....	7,750.33	5,585.32
Complimentary guides .....	1,293.17	1,383.69
	<u>9,043.50</u>	<u>6,969.01</u>



# Grants

National Collegiate Athletic Bureau .....	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches .....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Track and field statistics .....	954.10	968.16
Miscellaneous .....	150.00	375.00
	<u>54,104.10</u>	<u>54,343.16</u>

# General and Administrative

Salaries .....	74,443.80	60,968.10
Printing and duplicating .....	12,407.18	10,508.84
Annuity and insurance .....	7,779.22	4,173.89
Rent .....	6,957.96	6,852.96
Travel, meetings and entertainment .....	4,500.68	3,004.65
Postage and express .....	4,085.95	3,576.38
Telephone and telegraph .....	3,951.63	3,288.45
Depreciation and amortization .....	3,922.59	3,222.64
Office supplies and expense .....	2,210.09	1,943.02
Stationery .....	1,808.75	1,369.15
Payroll taxes .....	1,441.20	981.02
Membership dues .....	804.50	802.50
Contingency .....	585.84	1,429.81
Office equipment repair .....	501.48	431.60
Utilities .....	458.26	561.85
Subscriptions .....	182.05	188.30
President and Secretary-Treasurer expense .....		4.50
Miscellaneous .....	957.48	1,290.25
	<u>126,998.66</u>	<u>104,597.91</u>

Total General Expense to Schedule 3 .. \$247,889.05 \$221,233.08

## NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (Exhibit A, Schedule 3C)

	Year Ended August 31,	
	1962	1961
<b>Publication Income</b>		
Book sales .....	\$ 97,947.28	\$ 95,889.34
Advertising .....	5,323.93	9,862.21
Newsstand and special edition sales .....	15,863.44	17,856.53
	<u>119,134.65</u>	<u>123,608.08</u>
<b>Less: Direct expense</b>		
Manufacturing .....	52,412.35	56,700.67
Editing .....	1,275.00	2,908.11
Transportation .....	3,803.98	2,907.40
Promotion .....	1,360.47	633.10
Miscellaneous .....	116.33	449.23
	<u>58,968.13</u>	<u>63,598.51</u>
Gross Publication Income .....	<u>60,166.52</u>	<u>60,009.57</u>

Statistical Service Income		
Schedules and publishers service .....	3,178.28	3,343.50
Statistical service .....	4,094.50	3,649.50
Printed forms .....	1,696.13	2,036.21
Statistical subscriptions .....	5,895.45	6,595.45
	<u>14,864.36</u>	<u>15,624.66</u>
Less: Purchase of guides .....		605.00
Gross Statistical Service Income ....	<u>14,864.36</u>	<u>15,019.66</u>
Grants		
General operating NCAA .....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Television survey .....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total Grants .....	<u>60,000.00</u>	<u>60,000.00</u>
Total Income .....	135,030.88	135,029.23
General and Administrative Expense		
Schedule 3C1 (below) .....	115,410.85	111,730.17
Net Income to Schedule 3 .....	<u>\$ 19,620.03</u>	<u>\$ 23,299.06</u>

#### National Collegiate Athletic Bureau

#### General and Administrative Expense (Exhibit A, Schedule 3C1)

	Year Ended August 31,	
	1962	1961
Salaries .....	\$ 71,762.09	\$ 69,429.60
Postage and mailing .....	7,894.20	7,773.41
Rent .....	5,990.00	5,940.00
Printing and duplicating .....	5,747.07	5,549.18
Telegraph .....	3,423.45	2,978.99
Amortization of publication advance .....	2,500.00	2,500.00
IBM tabulating .....	2,366.81	2,333.32
Office supplies .....	2,019.35	2,008.82
Amortization of NCAB equity purchase.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Payroll taxes .....	1,532.98	1,352.72
Janitor service .....	1,492.16	1,517.05
Telephone .....	1,369.38	1,379.74
Meetings and entertainment .....	1,296.27	1,740.36
Promotion .....	1,129.88	657.46
Insurance .....	989.92	422.50
Utilities .....	733.18	731.51
Professional services .....	600.00	600.00
Automobile allowance .....	600.00	600.00
Depreciation .....	592.58	400.39
Travel .....	519.40	1,176.97
Office equipment repair .....	407.62	273.10
Building maintenance .....	326.49	281.35
Miscellaneous .....	118.02	83.70
Total General and Administrative Expense to Schedule 3C .....	<u>\$115,410.85</u>	<u>\$111,730.17</u>



**TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3D)**

	Year Ended August 31,	
	1962	1961
Income		
Assessments—four percent .....	\$125,022.29	\$125,022.25
Less: Refunds to contributing schools ....	69,196.00	77,395.71
Net Income .....	55,826.29	47,626.54
Expense		
Salary—Program Director .....	5,000.00	4,999.92
NCAA administrative fees .....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Attendance statistics and analyses .....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Committee meeting expense .....	9,373.59	8,168.17
Publicity and public relations .....	1,614.70	1,901.03
Contingency .....	498.47	446.18
Telephone and telegraph .....	3,783.31	3,179.97
Printing and duplicating .....	1,581.20	1,705.35
Program Director's secretarial assistance .....	960.00	960.00
Special travel and entertainment .....	2,220.43	91.64
Postage .....	250.85	330.80
Program Director's office expense .....	178.38	93.48
Legal fees .....	1,365.36	750.00
Grant to football rules committee .....	4,000.00	
Total Expense .....	55,826.29	47,626.54
Balance .....	\$ —0—	\$ —0—

**COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT  
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3E)**

	Year Ended August 31,	
	1962	1961
Income		
Gross receipts .....	\$ 64,905.04	\$ 59,884.24
Less: game expenses .....	16,454.94	17,087.65
Net receipts .....	48,450.10	42,796.59
Less: rebates to colleges .....	3,002.06	
	45,448.04	42,796.59
Expense		
Team expenses .....	34,590.00	34,894.07
Administrative:		
Commission to underwriter .....		2,000.00
Awards and trophies .....	3,082.37	3,009.19
Committee members expenses .....	1,391.03	1,466.01
NCAA executive office expenses .....	1,222.22	1,691.10
Printing .....	737.15	403.75
Telephone, telegraph and postage .....	1,076.62	1,402.26

Duplication of film .....	346.00	
Miscellaneous .....		9.70
	<u>42,445.99</u>	<u>44,876.08</u>
Excess of income over expenses..	3,002.05	( 2,079.49)
Less: Income transferred to College Division		
Reserve fund .....	3,002.05	( 2,079.49)
Balance .....	<u>\$ —0—</u>	<u>\$ —0—</u>



# *Financial Reports of 1962 Meets and Tournaments*

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Omaha, Nebraska, June 11-15

### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$ 30,639.25	
Coupon book sales .....	14,520.00	
Program receipts .....	1,182.36	
Television rights .....	250.00	
Miscellaneous .....	11.00	
		\$ 46,602.61

### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Bozell & Jacobs .....	\$ 5,737.86	
District and national publicity .....	252.00	
		\$ 5,989.86
Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets, checks, etc. ....	\$ 803.04	
Jack Clauff .....	859.00	
		\$ 1,662.04
Games committee and officials expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
Umpires .....	\$ 815.00	
L. C. Timm .....	149.80	
John Kobs .....	247.10	
Kyle Anderson .....	258.35	
		\$ 1,470.25
Games expense		
Awards		
Trophies and lapel pins .....	\$ 243.73	
Medals and plaques .....	426.11	
Tournament headquarters .....	201.59	
Press box and umpires' room .....	155.70	
Official scorekeepers .....	112.50	
Scoreboard signs .....	48.00	
Building and Grounds Expense		
Stadium workers .....	650.00	
Stadium rent .....	1,500.00	
Police and ushers .....	495.00	
Bat boy uniforms .....	32.05	
Baseballs .....	56.00	

Training room	
Towels .....	52.50
Local transportation .....	392.50
Weaver-Minier-Martland-liability .....	193.22
Postage, telephone, telegraph, etc. ....	164.66
NCAA executive office expense .....	604.83
Miscellaneous .....	12.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,340.79
Total disbursements .....	<hr/>
	\$ 14,462.94
	<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS
	\$ 32,139.67
	<hr/>
	DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS
Competing teams' expenses	
Colorado State College .....	\$ 1,375.20
Florida State University .....	2,593.35
Holy Cross College .....	4,386.42
Ithaca College .....	3,473.64
University of Michigan .....	2,587.40
University of Missouri .....	1,067.40
University of Santa Clara .....	3,990.96
University of Texas .....	2,196.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 21,670.87
	<hr/>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS
	\$ 10,468.80
50% to Omaha reserve fund .....	\$ 5,234.40
50% to NCAA tournament reserve fund ....	\$ 5,234.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,468.80

# **FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 1962 COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP**

	Gross Receipts	Game Expenses	Net Receipts	Team Expenses	Gain or (Loss)
<i>Regionals</i>					
Northeast ....	\$ 4,983.40	\$ 1,152.17	\$ 3,831.23	\$ 3,646.03	\$ 185.20
East .....	4,094.48	1,245.31	2,849.17	1,812.48	1,036.69
South Central. 10,723.36	2,655.55	8,067.81	2,394.30	5,673.51	
Mideast .....	6,310.50	1,497.48	4,813.02	3,677.00	1,136.02
Great Lakes ..	5,270.00	1,265.64	4,004.36	2,298.84	1,705.52
Midwest .....	1,981.25	1,054.77	926.48	2,823.64	(1,897.16)
Southwest ....	7,101.04	1,386.43	5,714.61	3,511.80	2,202.81
Pacific Coast .	6,441.01	1,308.19	5,132.82	3,098.13	2,034.69
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$46,905.04	\$11,565.54	\$35,339.50	\$23,262.22	\$12,077.28
<i>Finals</i>					
Evansville ...	\$18,000.00	\$ 4,889.40	\$13,110.60	\$11,327.78	\$ 1,782.82



# GROSS RECEIPTS

Regional tournaments .....	\$46,905.04	
Finals tournament .....	18,000.00	
		<hr/>
Total gross receipts		\$64,905.04

# DISBURSEMENTS

## Game expenses

Regional tournaments .....	\$11,565.54	
Finals tournament .....	4,889.40	\$16,454.94
		<hr/>

## Team expenses (see schedule A)

Regional tournaments .....	\$23,262.22	
Finals tournament .....	11,327.78	34,590.00
		<hr/>

## Administration

Individual awards .....	\$ 2,024.39	
Trophies .....	1,057.98	
Telephone, telegraph, postage, express .....	1,076.62	
Duplication of film .....	346.60	
Printing of brackets and handbook .....	737.15	5,242.74
		<hr/>

## Committee expenses

J. Shober Barr .....	\$ 361.34	
Harvey Chrouser .....	243.37	
William Maybry .....	110.32	
George Ziegenfuss .....	676.00	1,391.03
		<hr/>

## NCAA executive offices

Charles Neinas .....	\$ 286.61	
A. J. Bergstrom .....	281.22	
Expenses of NCAA staff at Evansville .....	471.19	
Reception for Evansville community group .....	173.40	
Evansville Press (subscription)	9.80	1,222.22
		<hr/>

Total disbursements 58,900.93

NET RECEIPTS \$ 6,004.11

# DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Mount St. Mary's College .....	\$216.99
Sacramento State College .....	216.99
Southern Illinois University .....	198.92
Nebraska Wesleyan University .....	198.92
Northeastern University .....	108.52
Southeast Missouri State College .....	108.52
Valparaiso University .....	108.52
Wittenberg University .....	108.52

Abilene Christian College .....	72.34	
Albright College .....	72.34	
Arkansas State College .....	72.34	
California State Polytechnic College (Pomona) ..	72.34	
Concordia Teachers College .....	72.34	
Evansville College .....	72.34	
Fairfield University .....	72.34	
Florida A&M University .....	72.34	
Fresno State College .....	72.34	
Gannon College .....	72.34	
Grinnell College .....	72.34	
Hamline University .....	72.34	
Hofstra College .....	72.34	
Illinois State Normal University .....	72.34	
Kentucky State College .....	72.34	
Lamar State College of Technology .....	72.34	
North Carolina A&T College .....	72.34	
C. W. Post College .....	72.34	
University of Rochester .....	72.34	
St. Anselm's College .....	72.34	
Seattle Pacific University .....	72.34	
State College of Iowa .....	72.34	
Union University .....	72.34	
Youngstown University .....	72.34	\$3,002.06
To NCAA treasurer .....		\$3,002.05
		<hr/>
		\$6,004.11

#### Schedule A (Team Expenses)

##### *Regionals*

Abilene Christian College .....	\$1,651.20
California State Polytechnic College .....	964.80
Concordia Teachers College .....	524.80
Fairfield University .....	1,429.56
Florida A&M University .....	2,424.00
Fresno State College .....	571.00
Gannon College .....	450.00
Grinnell College .....	768.00
Hamline University .....	1,280.64
Hofstra College .....	552.00
Illinois State Normal University .....	630.80
Kentucky State College .....	1,143.24
Lamar State College of Technology .....	1,344.00
Mount St. Mary's College .....	640.60
North Carolina A&T College .....	1,486.20
Northeastern University .....	1,126.80
C. W. Post College .....	619.88
St. Anselm's College .....	1,089.67
Seattle Pacific University .....	1,562.33
Southeast Missouri State College .....	516.60
Southern Illinois University .....	273.60



State College of Iowa .....	775.00	
Union University .....	634.50	
Wittenberg University .....	543.00	
Youngstown University .....	260.00	\$23,262.22
<hr/>		
<i>Quarter-finals</i>		
Northeastern University .....	\$1,962.00	
Southeast Missouri State College .....	508.50	
Valparaiso University .....	765.60	
Wittenberg University .....	820.80	4,056.90
<hr/>		
<i>Semi-finals</i>		
Nebraska Wesleyan University .....	\$1,550.28	
Southern Illinois University .....	393.60	1,943.88
<hr/>		
<i>Finals</i>		
Mount St. Mary's College .....	\$1,775.60	
Sacramento State College .....	3,551.40	5,327.00
<hr/>		
Total team expenses		\$34,590.00

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 UNIVERSITY DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

### First-Round Games

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 12

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$ 28,485.54	
Radio and television income .....	7,350.00	
State and city taxes .....	1,452.64	
Program receipts		
Sales .....	620.84	
<hr/>		\$ 37,909.02

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets .....	156.60	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	245.00	
Tax on tournament complimentary tickets	42.18	
State and city taxes (less 2% discount) ..	1,423.59	
City of Philadelphia police license .....	12.00	
<hr/>		\$ 1,879.37
Games committee and officials expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
Referee compensation and expenses .....	\$ 703.20	
Committee expense .....	58.00	
<hr/>		\$ 761.20
Promotion expense		
Postage, telephone and telegraph .....	\$ 92.35	

Press section attendants .....	55.03	
Press refreshments .....	43.05	
Refund .....	4.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 194.43
Games expense		
Training room		
Salaries .....	\$ 9.00	
Buildings and grounds expense		
Supplies .....	11.70	
Labor .....	318.58	
Program expense		
Sellers' commissions .....	\$ 84.66	
Printing .....	504.00	
Official timers and scorers .....	75.00	
Official statistician .....	22.50	
Guards and police .....	289.00	
Ushers and section chiefs .....	192.50	
Medical doctor in attendance .....	35.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,541.94
Total disbursements .....		4,376.94
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 33,532.08

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
University of Massachusetts .....	\$ 1,219.50	
New York University .....	342.30	
Villanova University .....	257.00	
Wake Forest College .....	1,591.50	
West Virginia University .....	1,573.50	
Yale University .....	834.60	
		<hr/>
		\$ 5,818.40
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 27,713.68

#### First-Round Games

##### University of Kentucky, Lexington, March 12

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$ 12,711.65	
State and city taxes .....	381.35	
Program receipts		
Sales .....	436.89	
Tax .....	13.11	
Advertising .....	435.00	
Radio broadcasting rights .....	240.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 14,218.00



Promotion expense		
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	\$ 254.16	
		\$ 254.16
Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets .....	\$ 283.53	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	277.00	
Clerical expense .....	157.90	
State and city taxes .....	394.46	
Refund .....	6.00	
		\$ 1,118.89
Games committee and officials' expense		
Officials' fees and expenses		
George Conley .....	\$ 110.80	
Charles Chuckovits .....	174.70	
Jerry Steiner .....	157.00	
George E. Strauthers .....	152.00	
		\$ 594.50
Games expense		
Implements .....	\$ 43.26	
Training room		
Laundry and supplies .....	3.80	
Buildings and grounds expense .....	205.44	
Program expense		
Sellers' commissions .....	84.50	
Printing .....	546.50	
Advertising commissions .....	65.25	
Electricians .....	45.00	
Guards .....	112.00	
Rest room workers .....	8.00	
Organist .....	15.00	
Ushering .....	50.00	
Insurance .....	48.14	
Signs and supplies .....	60.32	
		\$ 1,287.21
Total disbursements .....		\$ 3,254.76
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 10,963.24

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Bowling Green State University .....	\$ 1,231.50	
Butler University .....	903.00	
University of Detroit .....	1,452.00	
Western Kentucky State College .....	1,090.50	
		\$ 4,677.00
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 6,286.24

**First-Round Games**  
**Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, March 12**

**RECEIPTS**

Ticket sales .....	\$ 14,174.00
Program receipts	
Sales .....	181.00
Radio and television income .....	487.50

                      
\$ 14,842.50

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Promotion expense

Signs .....	\$ 5.00
Telephone and telegraph .....	25.00
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	80.00

                      
\$ 110.00

Ticket and administration expense

Printing tickets .....	\$ 237.82
Commissions .....	40.00
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	450.00

                      
\$ 727.82

Games committee and officials expense

    Officials fees and expenses

Steve Gergeni, referee .....	\$ 147.42
Bill Henderson, referee .....	221.75
Tom Saracino, referee .....	219.30
Homer Fuller, referee .....	75.00

Travel expense of games committee

H. B. Lee .....	\$ 128.00
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\$ 791.47

Games expense

    Training room

Laundry and supplies .....	\$ 15.00
Public address system .....	30.00
Buildings and grounds expense	
Labor .....	111.00

    Program expense

Sellers' commissions .....	50.68
Printing .....	64.25

    Police service, guards, parking

attendants .....	105.00
------------------	--------

Liability insurance .....	62.00
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Scorer and timer .....	40.00
------------------------	-------

Mimeograph service for press .....	15.00
------------------------------------	-------

                      
\$ 492.93

Total disbursements .....

                      
\$ 2,122.22

**NET RECEIPTS**

                      
\$ 12,720.28



Competing teams' expenses	
Creighton University .....	\$ 2,246.90
Memphis State University .....	1,458.00
Texas Technological College .....	1,235.50
Air Force Academy .....	2,554.35
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,494.75
<b>TOTAL NET RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$ 5,225.53</b>

### First-Round Games

**Oregon State University, Corvallis, March 13**

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$ 17,494.50
Program receipts	
Sales .....	460.00
Postage .....	190.65
Radio and television income .....	3,370.00
	<hr/>
<b>Total receipts</b> .....	<b>\$ 21,515.15</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	
Publicity folders and posters .....	\$ 40.00
Other advertising .....	50.00
Supplies .....	27.00
Clerical expense .....	50.00
Postage .....	140.00
Telephone and telegraph .....	46.33
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	268.10
	<hr/>
	\$ 621.43
Ticket and administration expense	
Printing tickets .....	\$ 229.71
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	276.22
Clerical expense .....	30.00
Refunds .....	30.25
Printing ticket applications .....	33.80
	<hr/>
	\$ 599.98

#### Games committee and officials expense

Officials fees and expenses	
Lou Soriano, referee .....	\$ 153.25
Al Lightner, referee .....	95.60
Don Overly, referee .....	228.20
Charles Jones, referee .....	345.72
Scorer, timers, statisticians .....	45.00
Travel expense of games committee	
R. S. Keene .....	25.00
Forrest Twogood .....	114.10
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,006.87

Games expense		
Implements—basketballs .....	\$	49.00
Manager .....		25.00
Training room		
Salaries .....		25.00
Laundry and supplies .....		50.00
Public address system .....		25.00
Buildings and grounds expense		
Supplies .....		17.50
Labor .....		1,032.32
Program expense		
Editor .....		15.00
Printing .....		129.90
Custodian and control .....		123.00
Ticket manager and auditor .....		25.00
		<hr/>
Total disbursements .....	\$	1,516.72
	\$	3,745.00
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 17,770.15

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Utah State University .....	\$	2,277.00
Seattle University .....		960.00
Arizona State University .....		3,725.55
		<hr/>
	\$	6,962.55
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 10,807.60

#### East Regional

#### University of Maryland, College Park, March 16-17

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$	59,428.00
Service charge for mailing .....		50.08
Program receipts .....		1,162.94
Radio and television income .....		4,400.00
		<hr/>
Total receipts .....	\$	65,041.02

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Supplies .....	\$	18.00
Clerical expense .....		75.00
Postage .....		88.76
Telephone and telegraph .....		14.50
Meetings (committees, press, hospitality room) .....		974.44
Signs .....		215.57
Printing .....		80.00



Bus transportation for press .....	70.40	
		\$ 1,536.67
Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets .....	\$ 357.06	
Air express .....	3.50	
Ticket sellers, ticket takers and guards ..	744.00	
Clerical expense .....	25.00	
State taxes .....	347.54	
Certified public accountant .....	100.00	
		\$ 1,577.10
Games committee and officials' expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
Heckman E. Duncan, referee .....	\$ 355.65	
Charles Chuckovits, referee .....	329.40	
George Conley, referee .....	325.00	
Don Elser, referee .....	383.96	
Travel expense of games committee		
Robert N. Brown .....	94.50	
Ernest B. McCoy .....	92.00	
Travel of committee to Philadelphia	107.20	
		\$ 1,687.71
Games expense		
Badges .....	\$ 60.48	
Tournament manager .....	160.00	
Insurance .....	237.41	
Scorer, timer, statistician .....	172.00	
Ushers .....	548.00	
Motion pictures and permanent records..	178.86	
Training room		
Laundry and supplies .....	40.00	
Public address announcers .....	50.00	
Buildings and grounds expense		
Building expenses .....	1,008.26	
Police and parkers .....	325.00	
		\$ 2,780.01
Total disbursements .....		\$ 7,581.49
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 57,459.53

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Wake Forest College .....	\$ 1,569.00	
New York University .....	1,152.75	
St. Joseph's College .....	1,243.00	
Villanova University .....	1,262.00	
		\$ 5,226.75
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 52,232.78

**Mideast Regional**  
**State University of Iowa, Iowa City, March 16-17**

**RECEIPTS**

Ticket sales .....	\$ 44,630.00
Program receipts	
Sales .....	1,148.52
Other income: postage .....	355.57
Radio and television income rights .....	42,942.50

**DISBURSEMENTS**

\$ 89,076.59

Promotion expense		
Supplies .....	\$ 1,157.91	
Telephone and telegraph .....	39.38	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	1,037.51	
Machine rental .....	291.42	
Ticket and administration expense		\$ 2,526.22
Printing tickets .....	\$ 490.41	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	1,183.04	
Clerical expense .....	288.00	
Officials' fees and expenses		\$ 1,961.45
Officials fees and expenses		
Lou Bello, referee .....	\$ 458.97	
Steve Honzo, referee .....	520.40	
Charles Eckman, referee .....	502.70	
Lou Eisenstein, referee .....	502.70	
Travel expense of games committee		
Waldo Fisher .....	101.60	
Games expense		\$ 2,086.37
Motion pictures and permanent records..	\$ 495.79	
Public address .....	91.25	
Buildings and grounds expense		
Labor .....	2,533.48	
Program expense		
Sellers' commissions .....	127.95	
Printing .....	823.65	
Insurance—public liability .....	127.95	
Ambulance service .....	30.00	
Total disbursements .....		\$ 4,292.37
		\$ 10,866.41

**NET RECEIPTS \$ 78,210.18**

**DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS**

Competing teams' expenses	
Western Kentucky State College .....	\$ 2,271.00
Butler University .....	1,834.51



Ohio State University .....	2,163.00	
University of Kentucky .....	2,190.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 8,458.50

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS    \$ 69,751.68

### Midwest Regional

#### Kansas State University, Manhattan, March 16-17

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$ 41,110.50	
Program receipts		
Sales .....	1,746.50	
Advertising .....	729.00	
Other income		
Radio and television income .....	16,025.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 59,611.00

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements .....	\$ 76.37	
Other advertising .....	20.00	
Telephone and telegraph .....	297.91	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	303.04	
		<hr/>
		\$ 697.32
Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets .....	\$ 342.89	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	737.00	
Clerical expense .....	110.00	
State and city taxes .....	1,046.56	
Freight on trophies, tickets, balls, etc...	9.55	
Auditor .....	60.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,306.00
Games committee and officials expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
Ernest J. Filiberte, referee .....	\$ 548.31	
Rudy Marich, referee .....	409.00	
Bob Korte, referee .....	468.33	
Ray Hale, referee .....	454.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,879.64
Games expense		
Motion pictures and permanent records..	\$ 83.00	
Training room		
Salaries .....	30.00	
Laundry and supplies .....	28.80	
Public address .....	50.00	
Buildings and grounds expense		
Supplies .....	63.02	
Labor .....	1,124.61	

Program expense	
Advertising commissions .....	188.70
Sellers' commissions .....	399.30
Printing .....	756.86
Statisticians .....	40.00
Scorer and timer .....	40.00
Liability insurance .....	98.21
Traffic control .....	354.31
	<hr/>
Total disbursements .....	\$ 3,256.81
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,139.77
	<hr/>
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 51,471.23

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses	
Texas Technological College .....	\$ 2,557.50
University of Cincinnati .....	2,144.55
Creighton University .....	1,257.20
University of Colorado .....	1,966.55
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,925.80
	<hr/>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 43,545.43

#### West Regional

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, March 16-17

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$ 47,274.50
Program receipts .....	1,364.91
Other income	
Radio and television income .....	7,525.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 56,164.41

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	
Supplies .....	\$ 25.00
Clerical expense .....	189.00
Postage .....	25.00
Telephone and telegraph .....	98.30
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	708.22
Printing of order blanks, press passes, working passes, contestants, etc. ....	110.75
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,156.27
Ticket and administration expenses	
Printing of tickets .....	\$ 418.95
Freight on tickets .....	5.21
Utah state tax .....	1,376.43
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,800.59



**Games committee and officials' expense****Officials fees and expenses**

Ben Bidewell, referee .....	\$ 524.80
Robert Brodbeck, referee .....	496.80
Bobby Scott, referee .....	425.00
Dan Watson, referee .....	488.01

**Travel expense of games committee**

Floyd Taylor .....	15.00
David Schulthess .....	30.60
Forrest Twogood .....	196.06

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\$ 2,176.27

**Games expense**

Motion pictures and permanent records ..	\$ 150.00
Public address .....	82.00
Announcers .....	60.00
Organist .....	30.00
Buildings and grounds expense .....	757.99
Parking and traffic control .....	105.60
Provo city police .....	176.00
Liability insurance .....	161.24
Ticket sellers, takers, guards, ushers and supervisors .....	1,694.00
Express on trophies .....	7.34
Training room	
Laundry, supplies and salaries .....	35.45
Timers and scorekeepers .....	60.00
Statisticians and press box service .....	195.00
Team refreshments .....	41.61

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\$ 3,556.23

Total disbursements ..... \$ 8,689.36

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NET RECEIPTS \$ 47,475.05

**DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS****Competing teams' expenses**

Oregon State University .....	\$ 2,755.50
George Pepperdine College .....	2,631.00
U. C. L. A. ....	2,504.00
Utah State University .....	1,015.00

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\$ 8,905.50

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TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 38,569.55

**National Finals****Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky, March 23-24****RECEIPTS**

Ticket sales .....	\$169,878.04
Program receipts	
Sales .....	2,785.59
Advertising .....	1,015.29

## Other income

Radio and television income ..... 47,715.00

\$221,393.92

## DISBURSEMENTS

## Promotion expense

Supplies, press roster, pressbook and cards .....	\$ 171.44
Postage—pressbook and special mailings .....	40.81
Telephone and telegraph—press conference telephone call .....	65.96
Les Wilson, press assistant .....	75.00
Press transportation .....	102.32
Press luncheon .....	97.68
Press room refreshments .....	273.32
Press room typewriter rental .....	75.00
NCAA headquarters—Kentucky Hotel ..	210.78
Car rental .....	30.00

\$ 1,142.31

## Games committee and officials expense

## Officials' fees and expenses

Charles M. Eckman, referee .....	\$ 437.32
Don Elser, referee .....	368.96
Rudy Marich, referee .....	502.50
Dan Watson, referee .....	466.00
George Conley, standby referee .....	50.00
Charles M. Ruter, scorer .....	40.00
Reed S. Miller, scorer .....	40.00
L. R. Moise, statistician .....	75.00
Supplies for statistician .....	31.96

\$ 2,011.74

## Games committee expense

Ernest B. McCoy .....	154.60
Robert N. Brown .....	148.60
H. B. Lee .....	186.05
Bernie A. Shively .....	145.60
Forrest F. Twogood .....	373.20

\$ 1,008.05

## Games expense

Motion pictures and permanent records ..	\$ 226.63
Public address announcer .....	40.00
Team refreshments .....	16.07
Organist .....	30.00
Air express charges (trophies and watches) .....	23.07
Liability insurance .....	473.00
Signs .....	40.00
Scorebook .....	1.50



Buildings and grounds expense	
Rental .....	20,385.36
	<hr/>
	\$ 21,235.63
Total disbursements .....	\$ 25,397.73
	<hr/>
NET RECEIPTS	\$195,996.19

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses	
University of Cincinnati .....	\$ 1,180.50
U. C. L. A. ....	5,148.00
Ohio State University .....	1,438.50
Wake Forest College .....	1,822.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,589.50
	<hr/>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$186,406.69

#### Financial Summary

##### 1962 National University Division Basketball Tournament

#### RECEIPTS

First-round games	
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia .....	\$ 27,713.68
University of Kentucky, Lexington .....	6,286.24
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas .....	5,225.53
Oregon State University, Corvallis .....	10,807.60
	<hr/>
	\$ 50,033.05
Regionals	
University of Maryland, College Park ...	\$ 52,232.78
State University of Iowa, Iowa City .....	69,751.68
Kansas State University, Manhattan .....	43,545.43
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.	38,569.55
	<hr/>
	204,099.44
Finals	
Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky ....	186,406.69
	<hr/>
Total receipts .....	\$440,539.18

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Administration	
Individual awards .....	\$ 2,575.19
Trophies .....	1,821.51
Telephone, telegraph, postage and express .....	1,484.85
Duplicating of film .....	942.65
Printing of brackets, handbooks, radio contracts and expense .....	772.15
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,596.35

Committee expenses		
Forrest Twogood .....	\$ 232.00	
Ernest B. McCoy .....	318.90	
H. B. Lee .....	163.50	
Robert N. Brown .....	313.50	
Roy S. Keene .....	247.80	
Bernie A. Shively .....	297.43	\$ 1,573.13

NCAA executive offices		
Expenses of Executive Director,		
Colorado Springs meeting.....	\$ 267.21	
Midwest regional tickets for office staff..	36.25	
Expenses of NCAA staff at Louisville ....	848.21	1,151.67

Total disbursements .....	\$ 10,321.15
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NET RECEIPTS \$430,218.03

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

University of Cincinnati .....	\$ 18,342.63
Ohio State University .....	18,342.63
Wake Forest College .....	18,342.63
U. C. L. A. ....	16,675.11
Butler University .....	10,005.07
Creighton University .....	10,005.07
New York University .....	10,005.07
Oregon State University .....	10,005.07
Texas Technological College .....	10,005.07
Utah State University .....	10,005.07
Villanova University .....	10,005.07
Western Kentucky State College .....	10,005.07
University of Colorado .....	8,337.57
University of Kentucky .....	8,337.57
George Pepperdine College .....	8,337.57
St. Joseph's College .....	8,337.57
Arizona State University .....	3,335.02
Bowling Green State University .....	3,335.02
University of Detroit .....	3,335.02
University of Massachusetts .....	3,335.02
Memphis State University .....	3,335.02
Seattle University .....	3,335.02
U. S. Air Force Academy .....	3,335.02
West Virginia University .....	3,335.02
Yale University .....	3,335.02

\$215,109.02

To NCAA treasurer .....	\$215,109.01
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# **FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS**

**Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, November 17**

## **RECEIPTS**

Entry fees .....	\$ 280.00	
Total receipts .....		\$ 280.00

## **DISBURSEMENTS**

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements .....	\$ 51.75	
Publicity folders and posters .....	63.65	
Postage .....	56.00	
Telephone and telegraph .....	35.00	
Coaches luncheon .....	66.00	
Hosting athletes and officials .....	62.70	
Numbers .....	15.00	
Motion pictures and permanent records ....	20.00	
Labor .....	50.71	
Total Disbursements .....		\$ 420.81

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Wheaton College) .....(\$ 140.81)

# **FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS**

**Michigan State University, East Lansing, November 26**

## **RECEIPTS**

Entry fees .....	\$ 424.00	
Total receipts .....		\$ 424.00

## **DISBURSEMENTS**

Trophies .....	\$ 102.93	
Medals .....	76.15	
Mimeograph .....	373.30	
Programs .....	143.50	
Movies and visual aids .....	101.50	
Postage-express .....	51.40	
University maintenance .....	35.98	
Labor .....	21.00	
Supplies .....	176.67	
Dinner meeting .....	183.68	
Total Disbursements .....		\$ 1,266.11

DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA, \$326.00, and Michigan State University, \$516.11) .....(\$ 842.11)

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, March 30-31

### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$ 97.00	
Entry fees .....	970.00	
Total receipts .....		\$ 1,067.00

### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements .....	\$ 33.00	
Publicity folders and posters.....	30.21	
Supplies .....	18.54	
Clerical expense .....	20.25	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	190.84	
		\$ 292.84
Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets .....	\$ 39.00	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	43.00	
		\$ 82.00
Games committee and officials' expense		
Officials' fees and expenses		
Jacques de Lannoy .....	\$ 75.00	
		\$ 75.00
Games expense		
Awards		
Team trophies .....	\$ 112.59	
Plaques and medals .....	95.84	
Implements .....	164.04	
Motion pictures and permanent records..	38.55	
Training room		
Laundry and supplies .....	35.40	
Public address .....	49.28	
Building and grounds expense		
Supplies .....	62.63	
Labor .....	42.00	
Police and ushers .....	53.00	
		\$ 653.33
Total disbursements .....		\$ 1,103.17
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Ohio State University) .....		(\$ 36.17)

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, June 17-23

### RECEIPTS

Entry fees .....	\$ 1,200.00	
Ticket sales .....	447.00	
		\$ 1,647.00



## DISBURSEMENTS

### Promotion expense

Printing, entry blanks and information bulletins .....	\$ 65.63	
Telephone and telegraph .....	53.80	
Secretarial work, assembling, mailing, typing .....	47.50	
Postage for mailing entry blanks, bulletins, etc. ....	37.39	
	<hr/>	\$ 204.32

### Ticket and administration expense

300 NCAA Rule Books .....	\$ 75.00	
Ticket sellers .....	47.50	
Printing rules information sheets .....	8.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 130.50

### Games committee and officials expense

Games committee expenses .....	\$ 62.00	
Committee dinner meeting .....	46.78	
Meet director's travel expenses .....	150.00	
Meet director's housing and meals .....	243.01	
Rental for golf carts .....	147.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 648.79

### Games expense

Awards		
Scroll and plaque .....	\$ 50.00	
East-West game awards, driving contest awards .....	128.65	
Trophies .....	109.89	
Postage for mailing plaques, trophyes, etc. ....	5.97	
Program expense		
Printing programs, score cards, etc...	774.17	
NCAA armbands .....	12.12	
Contestants' badges .....	32.03	
Caddy expense		
Transportation (bus) .....	150.00	
Caddy master .....	150.00	
Supplies for scoreboard .....	217.75	
Scoreboard construction, police help, extra telephones, etc. ....	965.39	
Buildings and grounds expense		
Labor and supplies .....	168.21	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,764.18

Total disbursements .....	\$ 3,747.79
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### DEFICIT (Absorbed by Duke University

Athletic Association) .....	(\$ 2,100.79)
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# FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico

## RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$ 2,318.00
Entry fees .....	230.00
Program receipts	
Sales .....	127.25

\$ 2,675.25

## DISBURSEMENTS

### Promotion expense

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements .....	\$ 43.46
Publicity folders and posters .....	20.00
Other advertising .....	48.00
Supplies .....	26.96
Clerical expense .....	73.50
Postage .....	20.00
Telephone and telegraph .....	16.00
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	36.83

\$ 284.75

### Ticket and administration expense

Printing tickets .....	\$ 117.02
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	120.00

\$ 237.02

### Games committee and officials expense

Officials fees and expenses .....	\$ 1,057.75
Rooms for officials .....	64.50

\$ 1,122.25

### Games expense

Awards	
Team trophies .....	\$ 294.44
Motion pictures and permanent records..	248.70
Training room	
Supplies .....	10.00
Laundry and supplies .....	13.28
Buildings and grounds expense	
Supplies .....	20.65
Labor, carpenters, electricians, custodial .....	375.50
Police .....	26.40
Attending physician .....	25.00
Attending athletic trainer .....	25.00

\$ 1,038.97

Total disbursements ..... \$ 2,682.99

DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of New Mexico).... (\$ 7.74)



## DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements .....	\$	94.05
Publicity folders and posters .....		150.73
Other advertising (celluloid sponsor buttons) .....		319.43
Postage .....		70.00
Telephone and telegraph .....		103.45
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....		11.11
Pre-meet photography .....		74.00
	<hr/>	
	\$	822.77
Games committee and officials expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
Col. F. W. Mittelstadt, meet director. \$	500.00	
Travel expense of games committee		
University of Nevada staff .....		25.90
Gustav Raum .....		125.18
Al Vincellelte .....		25.00
Pete Newell and Wiles Hallock .....		225.08
Willy Schaeffler .....		6.00
	<hr/>	
	\$	907.16
Games expense		
Awards		
Team trophies .....	\$	111.45
Plaques and medals .....		63.06
Other .....		46.00
Equipment .....		140.49
Buildings and grounds expense		
Supplies .....		32.00
Life fees for course police .....		142.00
Program expense		
Printing .....		350.92
	<hr/>	
	\$	885.92
Total disbursements .....	\$	2,615.85
DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of California and University of Nevada) .....		(\$ 2,335.85)

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, March 29-31

### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$	7,606.50
Entry fees .....		861.00
Program receipts		
Sales .....		357.50
Advertising .....		425.00
Other income		
Television and radio income .....		25.00
	<hr/>	
	\$	9,275.00

## DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements .....	\$	218.16
Publicity folders and posters .....		46.01
Supplies .....		80.40
Clerical expense .....		70.00
Postage .....		16.88
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....		165.85
		<hr/>
	\$	597.30
Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets .....	\$	225.96
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....		224.50
Clerical expense .....		40.00
		<hr/>
	\$	490.46
Games expense		
Awards		
Team trophies .....	\$	148.11
Plaques and medals .....		347.83
Equipment .....		67.80
Motion pictures and permanent records ..		577.83
Training room		
Laundry and supplies .....		47.50
Public address .....		67.50
Buildings and grounds expense		
Labor .....		165.50
Police and ushers .....		271.50
Program expense		
Sellers' commissions .....		30.00
Engraving .....		143.79
Printing .....		679.80
		<hr/>
	\$	2,547.16
Total disbursements .....	\$	3,634.92
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS \$	5,640.08

## DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer .....	\$	564.01
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses..		5,076.07
		<hr/>
	\$	5,640.08

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Stanford University, Stanford, California, June 18-23

### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$	2,494.00
State and city taxes .....		1.15
Entry fees .....		610.00



Program receipts		
Sales .....	28.85	
Advertising .....	350.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 3,484.00

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements .....	\$ 203.57	
Publicity folders and posters .....	37.34	
Other advertising .....	22.26	
Supplies .....	148.03	
Clerical expense .....	150.00	
Postage .....	77.47	
Telephone and telegraph .....	52.03	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	468.39	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,159.09
Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets .....	53.81	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	185.64	
Clerical expense .....	150.00	
State and city taxes .....	1.15	
		<hr/>
		\$ 390.60
Games expense		
Awards		
Team trophies .....	\$ 112.66	
Plaques and medals .....	70.11	
Equipment		
Tennis balls .....	372.93	
Buildings and grounds expense		
Supplies .....	9.13	
Labor .....	397.38	
Program expense		
Sellers' commission .....	6.00	
Printing .....	359.22	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,327.43
Total disbursements .....		\$ 2,877.12
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 606.88

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer .....	\$ 60.69	
*Balance to NCAA Treasurer .....	546.19	
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 606.88

\*—Disposition to be determined by Executive Committee action.

# FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Oregon, Eugene, June 15-16

## RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$ 41,778.00	
Program receipts		
Sales .....	3,495.00	
Advertising .....	1,325.00	
Other income		
Radio and television rights .....	1,335.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 47,933.00

## DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements .....	\$ 192.50	
Publicity folders and posters .....	343.15	
Other advertising .....	85.10	
Supplies .....	203.45	
Clerical expense .....	158.48	
Postage (includes ticket sales) .....	509.75	
Telephone and telegraph .....	366.35	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	468.09	
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,326.87
Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets .....	\$ 688.02	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	90.00	
Clerical expense (includes advance ticket sales) .....	644.76	
Applications and envelopes .....	779.40	
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,202.18
Games committee and officials expenses		
Robert Newland, meet director .....	\$ 300.00	
Ray Hendrickson .....	50.00	
Al Bullier, assistant starter .....	25.00	
Robert Littlejohn, event manager .....	100.00	
Travel expense of Games Committee		
NCAA Rules Committee .....	300.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 775.00
Games expense		
Awards		
Team trophies .....	\$ 120.71	
Plaques and medals .....	262.82	
Equipment		
Implements .....	1,754.24	
Numbers .....	206.60	
Motion pictures and permanent records ...	721.24	



Training room	
Laundry and supplies .....	455.02
Buildings and grounds expense	
Supplies .....	1,844.77
Labor .....	1,410.30
Public address .....	500.50
Police and ushers .....	868.75
Program expense	
Sellers' commissions .....	699.00
Printing .....	2,896.25
Coaches dinner .....	1,457.25
Photo finish camera and crew .....	586.20
Timer rental .....	50.00

**\$ 13,833.65**

Total disbursements ..... **\$ 19,137.70**

**NET RECEIPTS** **\$ 28,795.30**

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA treasurer .....	\$ 2,879.53
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses..	\$ 19,224.20
50% of balance to NCAA treasurer.....	\$ 3,345.78
50% of balance prorated to competing institu- tions on a per man basis for point winners..	\$ 3,345.79

**\$ 28,795.30**

### FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, March 22-25

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$16,256.73
State and city taxes .....	331.71
Entry fees .....	506.00
Program receipts	
Sales .....	805.67

**\$ 17,900.11**

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements .....	\$ 17.10
Publicity folders and posters .....	45.45
Other advertising .....	75.00
Supplies .....	70.50
Postage .....	95.00
Telephone and telegraph .....	70.50
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	531.25

**\$ 904.80**

Ticket and administration expense	
Printing tickets .....	\$ 320.15
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	619.00

Clerical expense .....	298.38
State and city taxes .....	331.71

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\$ 1,569.24

Games committee and officials expense

Officials fees and expenses

Al Hurley .....	\$ 341.01
Anthony Montonaro .....	354.54
Thurman Garrett .....	226.06
Gordon Dupree .....	224.85
Bob Siddens .....	320.77
Fred Stoeker .....	376.20
Will Howard .....	326.16
Darrell Meisenheimer .....	368.29

Travel expense of games committee

John Guiton .....	45.00
John E. Roberts .....	15.00
Finn B. Eriksen .....	15.00
Richard L. Voliva .....	75.00
Ralph G. Anderton .....	45.00
Fred B. Roby .....	45.00
John Hancock .....	45.00
Joseph W. Begala .....	45.00
Harold J. Nichols .....	45.00
Briggs Hunt .....	45.00
Casey Fredericks .....	45.00

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\$ 3,002.88

Games expense

Awards

Team trophies .....	\$ 152.07
Plaques and medals .....	241.37

Equipment

Transportation and rental of mats ....	300.57
Scoreboards and supervision .....	197.20
Motion pictures and permanent records.....	1,198.37
Delayed 1961 Tournament film expense .....	585.84

Training room

Salaries .....	130.00
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Buildings and grounds expense

Supplies .....	287.45
Labor .....	995.20

Police and ushers .....	140.00
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Program expense

Printing .....	937.05
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\$ 5,165.12

Total disbursements ..... \$ 10,642.04

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NET RECEIPTS \$ 7,258.07

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer .....	\$ 725.80
Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expenses..	6,532.27

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\$ 7,258.07



## ***Competitive Classification of Institutions***

Beginning with 1963, the NCAA will sponsor 19 National Collegiate Championship events in 13 sports with College and University Division national competition in basketball, cross-country, golf, tennis, track and field and wrestling. Because of this expanded College Division competitive program, the Association's Executive Committee has found it necessary to review, expand and perfect the classification system which has prevailed for basketball and cross-country.

The basis for this classification from the outset has been self-determination and the Executive Committee plans to continue this policy unless notable inequities develop. To prepare for the expanded College Division competition, the Association requested each active member institution to report its preferred classification in those sports in which College and University national championships will be decided, except for the sport of basketball. (Basketball was not included since the division for the NCAA's two tournaments has been operating satisfactorily since 1957.)

The following lists reflect the results of this survey. In those instances when an institution wishes to compete in the University Division in some sports and the College Division in other sports, the institution is listed in the University Division, an asterisk has been placed by its name and a parenthetical, explanatory note follows its name. The initials "UD" stand for University Division; "CD" indicates College Division.

The classification system will be administered in accordance with the following policy:

1. Each member shall make its own decision as to the division in which it wishes to be classified.
2. Institutions classified as University Division in a sport are ineligible for College Division competition in that sport, unless they change classifications.
3. College Division institutions may compete in University Division events (except in the sport of basketball) provided they meet the following criteria of successful performance:

Cross-Country—top 15 eligible finishers.

Golf—first ten in medal play (including ties).

Tennis—first eight single players and first eight double teams.

Track and Field—first six finishers in each event, provided they meet the standards established by the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee.

Wrestling—first four wrestlers in each weight division.

## University Division

### District I

- \*Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts (*UD—Tennis*)  
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts  
Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts
- \*Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts (*UD—Golf, Tennis*)  
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
- \*Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Connecticut (*UD—all but Wrestling*)  
Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts
- \*Maine, University of, Orono, Maine (*UD—Basketball*)
- \*Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Massachusetts (*UD—all but Wrestling*)
- \*New Hampshire, University of, Durham, New Hampshire (*UD—Basketball*)
- \*Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts (*UD—Cross-Country, Golf, Track & Field*)  
Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island  
Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, Rhode Island
- \*Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts (*UD—Wrestling*)  
Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vermont  
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

### District II

- \*Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania (*UD—Wrestling*)  
Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania  
Canisius College, Buffalo, New York
- \*Colgate University, Hamilton, New York (*UD—all but Cross-Country, Track & Field*)  
Columbia University, New York, New York  
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
- \*Delaware, University of, Newark, Delaware (*UD—Basketball*)  
Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- \*Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey (*UD—all but Basketball*)  
Fordham University, New York, New York  
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
- \*Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (*UD—Basketball*)
- \*Iona College, New Rochelle, New York (*UD—Basketball*)
- \*Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York (*UD—Wrestling*)
- \*LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (*UD—Basketball*)
- \*Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania (*UD—Basketball*)
- \*Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (*UD—Basketball, Wrestling*)
- \*Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania (*UD—Wrestling*)  
Manhattan College, New York, New York
- \*Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland (*UD—Track & Field*)



- \*New York University, New York, New York (UD—all but Golf, Tennis, Wrestling)
- \*Niagara University, Niagara University, New York (UD—Basketball)
- Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania
- Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
- Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey
- St. Bonaventure University, Allegheny, New York
- \*St. Francis College, Brooklyn, New York (UD—Basketball)
- \*St. Francis College, Loretto, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- St. John's University, Jamaica, New York
- \*St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- \*St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey (UD—Basketball)
- Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey
- \*Siena College, Loudonville, New York (UD—Basketball, Golf)
- Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
- \*Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York
- \*U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland (UD—all but Cross-Country, Tennis)
- Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania
- \*West Liberty State College, West Liberty, West Virginia (UD—Wrestling)
- \*Yeshiva University, New York, New York (UD—Tennis, Wrestling)

### District III

- Alabama, University of, University, Alabama
- Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama
- \*Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee (UD—Basketball)
- \*Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana (UD—Basketball)
- \*Citadel The, Charleston, South Carolina (UD—Basketball, Wrestling)
- Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina
- College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia
- Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina
- Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
- \*East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee (UD—Basketball)
- \*Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky (UD—Basketball)
- Florida, University of, Gainesville, Florida
- Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
- Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina
- George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
- Georgia, University of, Athens, Georgia
- Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia
- Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Kentucky
- Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

- \*Louisville, University of, Louisville, Kentucky (UD—Basketball)
- Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana
- Maryland, University of, College Park, Maryland
- Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee
- Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Florida
- \*Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee (UD—Basketball)
- Mississippi, University of, University, Mississippi
- Mississippi State College, State College, Mississippi
- \*Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky (UD—Basketball)
- Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky
- North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
- North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina
- Richmond, University of, Richmond, Virginia
- South Carolina, University of, Columbia, South Carolina
- \*Southern Mississippi, University of, Hattiesburg, Mississippi (UD—all but Basketball)
- Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tennessee
- \*Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee (UD—all but Cross-Country and Track and Field)
- Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana
- Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
- Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Virginia
- Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia (UD—Basketball)
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia
- Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
- Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky
- West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia

#### District IV

- \*Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana (UD—Golf)
- Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
- \*Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana (UD—basketball)
- Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio
- DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois
- Detroit, University of, Detroit, Michigan
- Illinois, University of, Champaign, Illinois
- Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
- Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
- \*Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois (UD—Basketball)
- Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia
- Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
- Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Michigan
- Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
- Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- \*Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minnesota (UD—Wrestling)
- Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
- Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Indiana
- Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
- Ohio University, Athens, Ohio
- Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana



- \*Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois (UD—Cross Country, Track and Field)
- State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
- Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio
- \*Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan (UD—all but Basketball, Tennis)
- \*Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois (UD—Golf)
- Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan
- Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wisconsin
- Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio

#### **District V**

- \*Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois (UD—all but Wrestling)
- Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colorado
- Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska
- Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa
- Houston, University of, Houston, Texas
- Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
- Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kansas
- Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas
- Missouri, University of, Columbia, Missouri
- Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Nebraska
- North Texas State College, Denton, Texas
- Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Oklahoma
- Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma
- St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri
- Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Oklahoma
- Wichita, University of, Wichita, Kansas

#### **District VI**

- \*Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas (UD—Cross-Country, Track and Field)
- Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Arkansas
- Baylor University, Waco, Texas
- \*Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas (UD—Basketball)
- New Mexico State University, University Park, New Mexico
- Rice University, Houston, Texas
- Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
- Texas, University of, Austin, Texas
- Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas
- Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas
- Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas
- \*Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas (UD—Basketball, Golf)
- Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas (UD—Tennis)
- West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas

#### **District VII**

- \*Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado (UD—Wrestling)
- Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona
- Arizona, University of, Tucson, Arizona
- Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah
- \*Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado (UD—Golf)

- \*Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado (*UD—Wrestling*)  
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado  
Denver, University of, Denver, Colorado
- \*Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho (*UD—Basketball*)
- \*Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana (*UD—Basketball, Track and Field, Wrestling*)  
Montana State University, Missoula, Montana  
New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- \*Regis College, Denver, Colorado (*UD—Basketball*)  
U. S. Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colorado  
Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah  
Utah State University, Logan, Utah  
Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyoming

### District VIII

- California, University of, Berkeley, California  
California, University of, Los Angeles, California
- \*Fresno State College, Fresno, California (*UD—Golf*)
- \*George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California (*UD—Basketball*)  
Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington  
Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho
- \*Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, California (*UD—Golf, Track and Field*)  
Loyola University, Los Angeles, California
- \*Occidental College, Los Angeles, California (*UD—Cross-Country, Track and Field*)  
Oregon, University of, Eugene, Oregon  
Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon  
Pacific, University of the, Stockton, California  
Portland, University of, Portland, Oregon
- \*St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, California (*UD—Basketball*)  
San Francisco, University of, San Francisco, California  
San Jose State College, San Jose, California  
Santa Clara, University of, Santa Clara, California  
Seattle University, Seattle, Washington  
Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, California  
Stanford University, Stanford, California  
Washington, University of, Seattle, Washington  
Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

## College Division

### District I

- American International College, Springfield, Massachusetts  
Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts  
Babson Institute, Babson Park, Massachusetts  
Bates College, Lewiston, Maine  
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine  
Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Connecticut  
Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Massachusetts  
Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Connecticut  
Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts  
Colby College, Waterville, Maine



Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut  
 Hartford, University of, Hartford Connecticut  
 Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Massachusetts  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
 Merrimack College, North Andover, Massachusetts  
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont  
 Nason College, Springvale, Maine  
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont  
 St. Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire  
 St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vermont  
 Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Connecticut  
 Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts  
 Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut  
 Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts  
 U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut  
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut  
 Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts  
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts

## District II

Adelphi College, Garden City, New York  
 Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania  
 Alfred University, Alfred, New York  
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania  
 Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Virginia  
 Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York  
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York  
 Buffalo, University of, Buffalo, New York  
 Catholic University of Puerto Rico,  
     Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico  
 Cheney State College, Cheney, Pennsylvania  
 City University of New York, New York, New York  
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York  
 College of South Jersey, Camden, New Jersey  
 Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware  
 Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pennsylvania  
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania  
 Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
 East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania  
 Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania  
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania  
 Gannon College, Erie, Pennsylvania  
 Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania  
 Hamilton College, Clinton, New York  
 Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia  
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, New York  
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania  
 Hobart College, Geneva, New York  
 Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York  
 Howard University, Washington, D. C.  
 Hunter College, Bronx, New York  
 Inter American University, San German, Puerto Rico  
 Jersey City State College, Jersey City, New Jersey

Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania  
 King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania  
 Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania  
 LeMoyne College, Syracuse, New York  
 Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania  
 Long Island University, Brooklyn, New York  
 Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania  
 Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland  
 Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania  
 Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, New Jersey  
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania  
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania  
 New York Maritime College, New York, New York  
 Pace College, New York, New York  
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania  
 Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science,  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
 Post, C. W. College, Greenvale, New York  
 Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York  
 Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico  
 Puerto Rico A & M College, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico  
 Queens College, Flushing, New York  
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York  
 Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey  
 Rochester, University of, Rochester, New York  
 Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York  
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York  
 Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pennsylvania  
 Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania  
 Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania  
 State University College of Education, Albany, New York  
 State University College of Education, Brockport, New York  
 State University College of Education, Buffalo, New York  
 State University College of Education, Cortland, New York  
 State University College of Education, New Paltz, New York  
 State University College of Education, Oswego, New York  
 State University College of Education, Plattsburg, New York  
 State University College of Education, Potsdam, New York  
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey  
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania  
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania  
 Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania  
 Trenton State College, Trenton, New Jersey  
 Union College, Schenectady, New York  
 U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York  
 Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey  
 Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania  
 Wagner College, Staten Island, New York  
 Washington & Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania  
 Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania  
 West Chester State College, West Chester, Pennsylvania  
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania  
 Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania



### District III

Alabama A & M College, Normal, Alabama  
Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama  
Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina  
American University, Washington, D. C.  
Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Maryland  
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky  
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina  
Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina  
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida  
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia  
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.  
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky  
Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tennessee  
Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia  
Delta State College, Cleveland, Mississippi  
East Carolina College, Greenville, North Carolina  
Elizabeth City State Teachers College,  
Elizabeth City, North Carolina  
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia  
Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina  
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee  
Florence State College, Florence, Alabama  
Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Florida  
Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida  
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia  
Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.  
Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana  
Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Virginia  
Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi  
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland  
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina  
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky  
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky  
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee  
Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee  
LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee  
Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina  
Louisiana College, Pineville, Louisiana  
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, Louisiana  
Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland  
Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia  
Mercer University, Macon, Georgia  
Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi  
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia  
Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia  
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland  
North Carolina A & T College, Greensboro, North Carolina  
North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina  
Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia  
Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia  
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia  
Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia

Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida  
 St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina  
 St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Virginia  
 Savannah State College, Savannah, Georgia  
 Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina  
 South, University of the, Sewanee, Tennessee  
 South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina  
 Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
 Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee  
 Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama  
 State Teachers College at Towson, Baltimore, Maryland  
 Stetson University, DeLand, Florida  
 Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Alabama  
 Tennessee, University of, Martin, Tennessee  
 Tennessee A & I State University, Nashville, Tennessee  
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama  
 Union University, Jackson, Tennessee  
 Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky  
 Virginia State College, Norfolk, Virginia  
 Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia  
 Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia  
 Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland  
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia  
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland  
 Winston-Salem State Teachers College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

#### District IV

Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan  
 Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio  
 Albion College, Albion, Michigan  
 Alma College, Alma, Michigan  
 Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Michigan  
 Ashland College, Asland, Ohio  
 Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois  
 Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio  
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin  
 Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan  
 Capital University, Columbus, Ohio  
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota  
 Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin  
 Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio  
 Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan  
 Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio  
 Chicago, University of, Chicago, Illinois  
 Chicago Teachers College, Chicago, Illinois  
 College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio  
 Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois  
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio  
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana  
 Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois  
 Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan  
 Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois  
 Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana



Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio  
 Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota  
 Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota  
 Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio  
 Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio  
 Hope College, Holland, Michigan  
 Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois  
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois  
 John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio  
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan  
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio  
 Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois  
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois  
 Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin  
 Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota  
 MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois  
 Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota  
 Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio  
 Michigan College of Mining & Technology, Houghton, Michigan  
 Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minnesota  
 Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois  
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio  
 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio  
 North Central College, Naperville, Illinois  
 North Park College, Chicago, Illinois  
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois  
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio  
 Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio  
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio  
 Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio  
 Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin  
 Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois  
 St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota  
 St. Norbert College, West DePere, Wisconsin  
 St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota  
 St. Procopius College, Lisle, Illinois  
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana  
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana  
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio  
 Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois  
 Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio  
 Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
 Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wisconsin  
 Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio  
 Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio

#### **District V**

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota  
 Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa  
 Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri  
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa  
 Doane College, Crete, Nebraska

Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa  
 Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas  
 Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri  
 Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa  
 Luther College, Decorah, Iowa  
 Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri  
 Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa  
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska  
 North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, North Dakota  
 North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota  
 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri  
 Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri  
 Omaha, University of, Omaha, Nebraska  
 Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa  
 St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa  
 South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, South Dakota  
 South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota  
 Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri  
 Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri  
 State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa  
 Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa  
 Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa  
 Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri  
 William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri

#### **District VI**

Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas  
 Arkansas AM & N College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas  
 Bishop College, Dallas, Texas  
 Eastern New Mexico, University of, Portales, New Mexico  
 Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas  
 McMurry College, Abilene, Texas  
 New Mexico Western College, Silver City, New Mexico  
 Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas  
 Prairie View A & M College, Prairie View, Texas  
 Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas  
 Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

#### **District VII**

Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado  
 Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado

#### **District VIII**

Alameda County State College, Hayward, California  
 Arkansas AM&N College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas  
 Alaska, University of, College, Alaska  
 California, University of, Davis, California  
 California, University of, Riverside, California  
 California, University of, Santa Barbara, California  
 California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California  
 California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, California  
 California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, California  
 Chapman College, Orange, California



Chico State College, Chico, California  
Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges, Claremont, California  
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho  
Eastern Washington College of Education, Cheney, Washington  
Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii  
Humboldt State College, Arcata, California  
Long Beach State College, Long Beach, California  
Nevada, University of, Reno, Nevada  
Orange County State College, Fullerton, California  
Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Oregon  
Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington  
Pomona College, Claremont, California  
Puget Sound, University of, Tacoma, Washington  
Redlands, University of, Redlands, California  
Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California  
San Diego, University of, San Diego, California  
San Diego State College, San Diego, California  
San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California  
San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California  
Seattle Pacific College, Seattle, Washington  
Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington  
Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington

# Regulations Section

Constitution

By-laws

Official Interpretations

Executive Regulations

Recommended Policies and  
Practices

Procedure for Enforcement  
Program

*The numbering of the following pages conforms to the page numbering used in the Regulations Booklet, which contains the same material published in separate form. Copies of the Regulations Booklet may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.*



## *Table of Contents*

*There was a general revision of the Association's Constitution and creation of the By-laws at the 45th Convention, January 13, 1951. The dates of additions to or revisions of the Constitution and By-laws since 1951 are indicated following the particular paragraph or section.*

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*Official Interpretations.* The Council of the Association, from time to time, issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning, effect and application of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws, subject to review by the annual Convention. These interpretations as approved by the Council and the Convention are set forth in a special section following the Constitution and the By-laws. Appropriate cross references have been inserted.

*Recommended Policies and Practices.* The Council periodically issues recommendations to the membership regarding the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The Council believes that many athletic problems can best be treated by the development of uniform attitudes and policies through NCAA guidance and recommendations rather than legislation.

# ***Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association***

## **ARTICLE I**

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

## **ARTICLE II**

### **PURPOSES AND FUNDAMENTAL POLICY**

**Section 1. Purposes.** The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

**Section 2. Fundamental Policy.** It is the fundamental policy of this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruiting; that the member institutions shall be obligated to apply and enforce this legislation, and the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)



## ARTICLE III

### PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

**Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation.** An amateur student-athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental, social and educational benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form shall not be eligible for intercollegiate athletics, it being understood that a student-athlete may accept scholarships or educational grants-in-aid from his institution provided such aid is not in conflict with the governing legislation of this Association. (Revised: 1/8/54; 1/8/60)

*[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 14-18.]*

**Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility.** The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference. (Revised: 1/10/53)

*[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 19.]*

**Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards.** A student-athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution, and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution. (Revised: 1/11/52)

*[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 19.]*

#### **Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid.**

(a) Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability. (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised 1/10/53)

(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships and grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes) and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses. [NOTE: The phrase "commonly accepted

educational expenses" is defined in O.I. 1 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, page 14.] (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(c) In all cases, the institutional agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

*[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 19-20.]*

**Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting.** The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

**Section 6. Principles of Ethical Conduct.**

(a) Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

(b) It shall be considered unethical conduct, under the terms of this principle, for a staff member of the athletic department of a member institution to receive compensation, directly or indirectly, for the scouting of athletic talent or the negotiating of talent contracts for professional sports organizations. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

(c) The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

**Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests.** Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets and tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

**Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons.** Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

**Section 9. Principle of Educational Objective of Intercollegiate Athletics.** The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

**Section 10. Principles Governing the Eligibility of Student-Athletes.** An institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements of eligibility: (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)



(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the United States government being excepted. [NOTE: The Council may by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting approve exceptions to this paragraph on behalf of student-athletes of the national service academies who have exhausted eligibility in one sport but wish to compete in another sport or sports in which they have eligibility remaining.] (Adopted: 1/11/61 to be applicable to student-athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to that date; revised: 1/13/62, 1/9/63)

(b) He shall be denied his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations or all of the state high school athletic associations involved; the Council of this Association may designate a committee to act in place of any state association which declines to assume the jurisdiction described in this paragraph. (Adopted: 1/11/61; revised: 1/13/62)

(c) He must not participate in any organized, outside basketball competition except during the permissible playing seasons specified in Article VIII of the By-laws; such participation shall require the member institution to rule the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate competition in the sport of basketball. [NOTE: The Council shall have authority to waive this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, or participate in any game or games played on a foreign tour officially approved and sanctioned by the Department of State of the United States government and approved in advance by the Council of the Association.] (Adopted: 1/13/62; revised: 1/9/63)

## ARTICLE IV

### MEMBERSHIP

**Section 1. Eligibility for Membership.** Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

**Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership.** The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play; (5) to sponsor a minimum of four intercollegiate sports, and in every sport

season there shall be at least one sport. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/58*)

**Section 3. Classes of Membership.** Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four-year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with forty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/13/62*)

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations, intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

**Section 4. Election to Membership.** The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for and election to membership shall be effected.

**Section 5. Annual Dues of Members.** The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

**Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.**

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)



(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless: (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/54*)

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention; (*Revised: 1/10/53*)

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. (*Adopted: 1/10/53; revised: 1/8/54*)

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

#### **Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.**

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6, (b), of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention. (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

## ARTICLE V

### ORGANIZATION

#### A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

**Section 1. Council.** The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows: (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight District Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of three years, and who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served one term as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57, 1/11/61*)

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Nominating Committee, and a Committee on Committees, which shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

**Section 2. Executive Committee.** There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows: (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and



secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least one new member shall be elected each year. (Revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention. (Revised: 1/11/52)

### **Section 3. Officers.**

#### **(a) Designation of officers.**

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight District Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer. (Revised: 1/8/54)

#### **(b) Election of officers.**

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election (January 13, 1951) held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this Section, until three years have elapsed. (Revised: 1/11/57)

#### **(c) Duties of officers.**

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) District Vice-Presidents. Each District Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(3) Vice-President-at-Large. The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

(4) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year, he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

## B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

**Section 1.** For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Iowa.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico.
7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, Alaska. (*Revised: 1/8/60*)

[NOTE: An illustration of the eight geographic districts may be found on page 63.]



**Section 2.** The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

## **ARTICLE VI**

### **BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**Section 1. By-laws.** The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of college athletics by any members of the Association; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/11/61*)

**Section 2. Executive Regulations.** The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

**Section 3. Resolutions.** Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

## **ARTICLE VII**

### **MEETINGS**

**Section 1. Annual Convention.** There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/11/57*)

**Section 2. Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council.

**Section 3. Quorum.** Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

**Section 4. Representation at Meeting.** Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

**Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates.** Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

## **ARTICLE VIII**

### **COMMITTEES**

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

## **ARTICLE IX**

### **AMENDMENTS**

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the Constitution may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the Constitutional provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. (Revised: 1/11/61)



## ***Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. Constitution***

### **A. Article III, Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation. (Page 4)**

*O.I.* 1. The terms of this principle do not apply to a student-athlete's participation in a contest or match generally not recognized as an intercollegiate sport.

#### **INSTITUTIONAL AID**

*O.I.* 2. Financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer session) during which he is in attendance, provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (tuition and fees, room and board, required course-related supplies and books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for incidental expenses) for the undergraduate period of the recipient, it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of a student-athlete's decision not to participate in athletics. [NOTE: This does not prohibit an institution from cancelling institutional aid when a student-athlete voluntarily renders himself ineligible for intercollegiate competition.]

(d) Payment of excessive or improper expense allowances. It shall be permissible to provide only actual and necessary expenses on intercollegiate athletic trips; it is not permissible to pay:

(1) Money to team members or individual competitors for unspecified or unitemized expenses;

(2) Expenses incurred by a student-athlete in competing in a non-college event in which the payment of such expenses is prohibited by the rules governing such meet or tournament;

(3) Expenses incurred by a student-athlete in competing in an event which occurs during a time when the student-athlete is not regularly enrolled in a full-time program of studies.

[The institution may pay actual and necessary expenses for participation in national championship events, Olympic and Pan American qualifying competition, competition during the Christmas and spring vacations as listed on the institution's official calendar, or tours approved and sanctioned by the Department of State.]

(e) Award of excessive complimentary tickets. Complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed four per student-athlete.

It is not permissible for a member institution to pay the educational costs of one or more of its student-athletes to attend the summer school of another institution.

**O.I. 3.** Tutoring expenses, athletic medical insurance and death and dismemberment travel insurance for student-athletes may be financed by the institution without such payments being considered violations of this principle, these items being construed to be benefits reasonably incidental to a student's participation in intercollegiate athletics.

**O.I. 4.** It is permissible for an institution to provide travel uniforms to its student-athletes not to exceed slacks and a sport coat or jacket (marked with the institution's name, insignia or initials), it being understood that during the student-athlete's college career the travel uniform shall be handled (checked in and out) in the same manner as a game uniform. It is permissible for an institution to give the travel uniform to the student-athlete upon completion of his eligibility.

**O.I. 5.** If a student-athlete lives and eats off campus, the institution may pay the student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official board and room allowance as listed in its catalogue. If such a figure is not available, then the institution should average the board and room costs of its student-athletes living on campus in dormitories and use this figure. It is not permissible for an institution to provide the regular board allowance in cash to a student-athlete who lives off campus and then provide him with free meals on the training table. Meals provided on the training table in such a case must be deducted from the student-athlete's board allowance at the regular cost figure.

**O.I. 6.** It is not permissible for an institution to waive, to pay in advance or to guarantee payment of the following charges for a prospective student-athlete unless such waivers, advance payments, refundable deposits or guarantees conform to institutional policy as it applies to other prospective student-grantees:

(a) The processing fee the institution requires before its admissions office evaluates a prospect's application;

(b) The fee for orientation-counseling tests required of all incoming freshmen;

(c) The fee for pre-admission academic testing;

(d) Advance tuition payment or room deposit.



If the student-athlete enrolls and is awarded scholarship or grant-in-aid assistance covering institutional fees, the fees described in (a) through (d) may be rebated as part of the institution's regular fees.

An institution may not relieve a student-athlete of his responsibility to pay the required deposit against dormitory damage or the required deposit with the ROTC department for military equipment.

O.I. 7. It is not permissible for an institution to award a prospective student-athlete financial assistance on a provisional basis, subject to the recipient reporting in satisfactory physical condition. If an institution has accepted a student-athlete for admission, and its scholarship committee has awarded the student-athlete financial assistance, then the institution is obligated to follow through with its financial commitment even though the recipient reports at enrollment time with an injury which prevents him from engaging in intercollegiate athletics or he is unable to pass the physical examination given to him by the institution's physician prior to the start of practice. (The institution's obligation is limited to the term of the original award.)

O.I. 8. It is not permissible for an institution to make its dormitory available on a rent-free basis to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer. An institution may rent dormitory space to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer months provided the rental is at the regular institutional rate and it is the institution's policy to make such dormitory space available on the same basis to all prospective or enrolled students.

O.I. 9. A member institution may not pay the expenses incurred by one of its student-athletes in returning to his home town to receive an award in recognition of his athletic prowess, or for other personal purposes.

O.I. 10. Special arrangements designed to provide a student-athlete with extra benefits which are not made available to the student body in general shall be considered to be violations of NCAA principles. Included in this category are special discounts on purchases, loans without interest, indefinite or special arrangements on installment payments, regular or periodic use of an automobile without charge or at a reduced charge, free transportation (or at reduced rates) to and from the site of a summer job; further, it shall not be permissible for an athletic staff member or other representative of the athletic interests of a member institution to sign or cosign a note with an outside agency to arrange a loan for a student-athlete or for the benefit of his family, relatives or friends. It is understood that this ruling is not intended to interfere with the regular administration of a member institution's loan fund for the student body in general [NOTE: This interpretation is also related to Article III, Section 4, (a), of the Constitution.]

#### PROFESSIONAL RULINGS

O.I. 11 Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not); plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport; receives or has ever received, directly or indirectly, a salary or any other form of financial assistance (including scholarships or edu-

cational grants-in-aid) from a professional sports organization or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team no longer is eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 12. The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during a student-athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.

O.I. 13. A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a professional team; further

(a) He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, provided it meets the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation;

(b) He may have played ice hockey on a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association prior to his matriculation at a member institution, provided that any student-athlete who has been a member of a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association shall be ineligible if he has received, directly or indirectly, any salary, division or split of surplus, or has received payment for any expenses in excess of actual and necessary expenses on team trips, a reasonable allowance for one meal for each practice and home game and actual and necessary travel expenses to practice and home games; and no student-athlete who matriculates at a member institution on or after September 1, 1963, shall represent his institution in ice hockey unless there is on file in the office of the director of athletics an affidavit in form prescribed by this Association signed by the student-athlete stating his compliance with this provision. [The prescribed affidavit form is printed at the conclusion of these interpretations, page 20.]

(c) Any student-athlete who signs or has ever signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreements B and C, as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League, whether for a money consideration or not, no longer is eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

#### JOB INCOME

O.I. 14. Compensation paid to a student-athlete for work performed not only must be commensurate with the going rate in that locality for services of like character, but also must be given for services actually performed and not for services expected or promised to be performed that never in fact are performed. Such compensation may not include any remuneration for value or utility which the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the publicity, reputation, fame or personal following the student-athlete has obtained because of his athletic ability. [NOTE: This interpretation does not prevent an institution from providing a student-athlete with a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement.]



O.I. 15. A student-athlete may be employed as a supervisor of children's sports programs, such as a counsellor in a summer camp or in a recreation department program, and his duties may include some coaching and officiating responsibilities provided that any instruction is a part of the over-all terms of employment and not on a fee-for-lesson basis; he also may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation.

O.I. 16. A student-athlete may not serve as an instructor for compensation in a physical education class in which he teaches sports techniques; however, in the latter part of his senior year he may enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 17. A student-athlete may be employed in the intramural sports program of his institution and his duties may include officiating of intramural contests at the going rate for such employment. He may not officiate for compensation in athletic contests outside his institution.

#### AWARDS

O.I. 18. Individual intercollegiate athletic awards and similar mementos to student-athletes shall be limited to those approved and administered by the institution, or its conference, in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

O.I. 19. It is not permissible to provide awards or prizes of a tangible nature to student-athletes in recognition of their outstanding performances in particular contests.

#### ADVERTISING AND APPEARANCES

O.I. 20. A student-athlete may not receive remuneration for the use of his picture in connection with a commercial product and his picture may not be associated with a commercial product in such a way as to imply endorsement of the product. The student-athlete may not permit or sanction the use of his name or picture to advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of commercial products of any kind, and he may not receive remuneration for impliedly endorsing a commercial product through his use of such product.

O.I. 21. If a student-athlete's appearance on radio or television is related in any way to his athletic ability or prestige, the athlete may not under any circumstances receive remuneration for his appearance. Under such circumstances, however, an athlete may appear on a sponsored radio or television program provided he does not endorse or impliedly endorse any commercial product. He may receive legitimate and normal expenses directly related to such an appearance.

O.I. 22. It is permissible for the group picture of an institution's football squad to appear on a calendar which is distributed as an advertisement for a particular business, it being understood that there shall be no indication that the squad members or the institution endorse the product or service of the calendar sponsor.

**B. Article III, Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. (Page 4)**

O.I. 1. An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization. When an institution is informed by a responsible source that a violation may have occurred, the institution is obligated to investigate diligently and take appropriate action.

**C. Article III, Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. (Page 4)**

O.I. 1. The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

**D. Article III, Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid. (Pages 4-5)**

O.I. 1. The phrase "administered by," as used in Section 4, (a), is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to student-athletes do not meet this requirement.

O.I. 2. Payments to a student-athlete for his participation in reserve training programs of the Military Service shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" or income "from employment during semester or term time," as the phrases are used in Section 4, (b). For example, payments by the U.S. Government for a student's participation in advanced ROTC or National Guard training shall not be so construed under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 3. Payments by the U.S. Government under the terms of the War Orphans Education Program shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" and, thus, such income need not be counted in computing maximum financial assistance.

O.I. 4. An institution must count income from any employment during semester or term time, regardless of whether the student-athlete's job is one which he obtained following completion of his eligibility in his senior year. This interpretation applies to a bonus or salary received from a professional sports organization or income from participation in a sports event. If it appears that a student-athlete's income from such sources, when coupled with the value of the institution's grant-in-aid or scholarship, will equal or exceed "commonly accepted educational expenses" for the balance of the academic year, then the institution will have fulfilled its obligations



under this provision if it terminates all institutional aid as of the date the student-athlete begins working on the job or begins his professional career. Payments credited to a student-athlete's accounts which are not refundable by the institution to the scholarship office or other appropriate institutional agency need not become the student's obligation.

O.I. 5. In those instances where a student-athlete is receiving a scholarship or grant-in-aid which meets his "commonly accepted educational expenses," and said student-athlete wishes to obtain Christmastime employment, he may take a job within seven days prior to the beginning of his institution's Christmas vacation period provided it is necessary for him to do this to make certain that he will have the job during the Christmas vacation. This shall not be considered to be a violation of Section 4, (b).

O.I. 6. The phrase, "during semester or term time," as used in Section 4, (b), shall be considered to be all-inclusive from the opening to the closing of an academic year, except for the official vacation periods properly listed on the institution's official calendar.

#### Affidavit

*For intercollegiate ice hockey eligibility per O.I. 13, Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution, page 17.*

State of \_\_\_\_\_

County of \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

1. The date of my birth is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The following is a complete report of my participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced outside the United States, since my twentieth birthday and prior to my matriculation at a college in the United States:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I have never signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreement B or Option Agreement C as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League.

4. I have never received any salary; division or split of surplus; educational expenses from any hockey club; or any other expenses in excess of actual and necessary expenses on team trips, a reasonable allowance for one meal for each practice and home game, and actual and necessary travel expenses to practice and home games.

Subscribed and sworn to before me \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature)

this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

Notarial Seal

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

# ***By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association***

## **ARTICLE I**

### **MEMBERSHIP**

**Section 1.** Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

#### **Section 2. Election to Membership.**

##### **(a) Election to Active Membership.**

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election, the dues paid by it shall be refunded. (*Revised: 1/11/56*)

##### **(b) Election to Allied Membership.**

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution, may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

##### **(c) Election to Associate Membership.**

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.



(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c). (*Adopted: 1/7/55*)

**Section 3. Dues of Members.**

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00. (*Revised: 1/11/52*)

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00; unless a lesser amount is set by the Council. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

**Section 4.** The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

(a) From District 2 to District 3  
West Virginia University, Morgantown

(b) From District 2 to District 4  
Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

(c) From District 3 to District 2  
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.  
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)  
Maryland State College, Princess Anne (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland (*Adopted:*  
1/13/62)

Howard University, Washington, D. C. (*Adopted:* 1/13/62)

U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

- (d) From District 4 to District 5

Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois

University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio (*Adopted:* 1/8/58)

- (e) From District 5 to District 4

State University of Iowa, Iowa City

- (f) From District 6 to District 5

North Texas State College, Denton (*Adopted:* 1/8/58)

University of Houston, Houston, Texas

- ✓ (g) From District 6 to District 7

University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

University of Arizona, Tucson (*Adopted:* 1/13/62 to become  
effective 6/15/62)

Arizona State University, Tempe (*Adopted:* 1/9/63)

- (h) From District 7 to District 5

University of Colorado, Boulder

- (i) From District 8 to District 7

Idaho State College, Pocatello

**Section 5. Discipline of Members.** The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority, upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations. (*Adopted:* 1/8/54)

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it. (*Adopted:* 1/8/54)

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Article IV, Section 6, of the Constitution. (*Adopted:* 1/8/54)

## ARTICLE II

### FINANCES

**Section 1. General Fund.** All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or



Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

**Section 2. Expenditures.** Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

**Section 3.** The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

## ARTICLE III

### COMMITTEES

**Section 1.** (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee	Committee on Credentials
Eligibility Committee	Committee on Ethics
Extra Events Committee	Olympic Committee
Publications Committee	Constitution and By-Laws
College Committee	Committee
Nominating Committee	Committee on Sports Injuries
Committee on Committees	and Safety

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and the terms shall commence upon the members' election. The members of each committee shall be elected for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (*Adopted: 1/8/58*)

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members. The members shall be elected by the Council for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. At least two of the members shall be elected from the membership of the Council and one of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes

competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided that such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/58)

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of five years, one member to be elected each year. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-Laws. (Revised: 1/8/58)

(e) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical service conducted under the auspices of the Association, and the publication of the rules books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/54, 1/8/58)

(f) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for a term of four years, except that not less than two members shall be elected each year. One of the members shall be designated as chairman. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one term as a member-at-large. The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57)

(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of eleven members, four of whom shall be the District Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and seven of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. Each district of the Association shall be represented and there shall be three at-large members. Of the seven members who are not District Vice-Presidents, at least three shall be from College Division members and at least three from University Division members. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the



period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight District Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

(h) The Committee on Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and three at-large. At least four of the eleven members shall be elected from College Division members and at least four from University Division members. The members shall be appointed annually and the chairman shall be appointed by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The terms of the members shall be limited to one year with continuous membership of a district representative limited to two terms. The chairman shall be required to have served at least one term as a district representative and his tenure as chairman shall be limited to two terms in addition to the term or terms he served as a district representative. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a), of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Eligibility Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics. (Revised: 1/10/53, 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/60)

(i) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(j) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

(1) censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and



(2) if the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which might have a similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society, and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

(k) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention and members may be elected to succeed themselves. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation. (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58*)

(l) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member. (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/8/58*)

(m) The Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety shall consist of six members, one to be elected as chairman. The membership of the Committee shall represent the fields of athletic administration, coaching, physical education, physiology, medicine and athletic training. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms not to exceed six years and at least one new member shall be elected every two years. The Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall collect and develop pertinent infor-



mation regarding desirable training methods, prevention and treatment of sports injuries and utilization of sound safety measures at the college level. The Committee shall disseminate such information as might appropriately be brought to the attention of the Association's membership, and recommend the establishment of policies and standards designed to better training methods and the safety factor in college athletics. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

**Section 2, (a)** The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball	Gymnastics
Football	Ice Hockey
Swimming	Lacrosse
Track and Field	Wrestling
Soccer	Skiing
Boxing	Baseball
Fencing	

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained to approve such records. The Council may authorize any rules committee to cooperate with other national organizations in the development of common playing rules. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58*)

The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of a committee shall be elected each year. Members of the basketball and football rules committees shall be elected for terms of six years. Members of the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees shall be elected for terms of four years. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, except that the secretaries of the basketball, football, swimming, track and field, wrestling and baseball rules committees may be re-elected without restriction. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for less than a full term. (*Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/13/62, 1/9/63*)

The rules committees for boxing, fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, skiing and soccer all shall consist of six members with one member to be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of six years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as chairman in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least one vacancy will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than six years. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless

otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Basketball and Football Rules Committees shall take office the first day of January following their election. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/11/61)

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee. (Revised: 1/11/52)

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, four at-large and one who shall represent junior college basketball interests and one who shall represent secondary school basketball interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One at-large member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman and one at-large member shall be designated as secretary-rules editor. (Revised: 1/9/59, 1/13/62)

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of fifteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, five at-large and one who shall represent junior college football interests and one who shall represent secondary school football interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members-at-large shall serve as chairman and one of the members-at-large shall serve as secretary-rules editor. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/9/59, 1/13/62)

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large and two who shall represent secondary school swimming interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman and the at-large member shall be designated as secretary. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/11/61, 1/9/63)

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and two who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/9/63)

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58)



(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests. (*Revised: 1/10/53*)

(k) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and two who shall represent secondary school wrestling interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/9/63*)

(m) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

(n) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/11/57, 1/9/59, 1/9/63*)

**Section 3.** (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

Golf Tournament Committee

Tennis Tournament Committee

University Cross-Country Meet Committee

College Cross-Country Meet Committee

Members of tournament committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of the members of the tournament committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and shall commence the first day of September following their election. The members of each committee shall be elected by the annual Convention for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various

committees specifically provide for an exception. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be nominated by the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. One of the six shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/10/53, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/9/59*)

The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the University Basketball Tournament and for a final University Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/11/56*)

(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of four years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman four years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The College Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Adopted: 1/11/56; revised: 1/8/60*)

The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the College Basketball Tournament and for a final College Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. One of the members shall be a representative of a College Division institution. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. One of the members shall be a representative of a College Division institution. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)



(f) The University Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (University Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/10/53; revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60*)

(g) The College Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (College Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

**Section 4.** The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

## ARTICLE IV

### ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

**Section 1.** Any participant in a National Collegiate Championship event, one of the meets or tournaments conducted by the Association, must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility, except that a participant in an NCAA-sponsored College Division event is granted certain exceptions under Section 4: (*Revised: 1/11/57*)

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition under all of the applicable provisions of Article III of the Constitution. (*Incorporated: 1/11/61*)

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, which, in any event, shall not be less than 12 semester or quarter hours; or, if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition. (*Revised: 1/9/59 to become effective 9/1/59*)

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from another collegiate institution, except that if he is a graduate of a junior

college or presents a minimum of forty-eight (48) semester hours or a minimum of seventy-two (72) quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit from a junior college, this provision shall not apply. (Revised: 1/13/62, 1/9/63)

(1) A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he is a graduate of a junior college or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(2) A student who transfers from a collegiate institution while he is disqualified or suspended for academic or disciplinary reasons must complete two calendar years of residence at the certifying institution. (Adopted: 1/13/62)

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule; however, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph

(d). Participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced in a foreign country by an alien student-athlete in each twelve-month period after his twentieth birthday, and prior to his matriculation at a member institution, shall count as one year of varsity competition as referred to in this paragraph. [The provision relating to alien student-athletes applies to those who entered member institutions the 1961-1962 academic year or enter thereafter.] (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55, 1/11/61)

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at a junior college or at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.) (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55)

[Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on page 42.]

(f) He must complete his seasons of participation within 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution. [This applies to student-athletes who were enrolled in collegiate institutions prior to January 11, 1961; Article III, Section 10, (a), of the Constitution (page 6) governs the eligibility of student-athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to January 11, 1961.] (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(g) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. (Revised: 1/9/59)

(h) He must never have competed in any athletic competition under an assumed name or otherwise with intent to deceive. (Adopted: 1/9/59)



**Section 2.** There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except as follows:

(a) The Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Pan American or Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) In times of national emergency and during Pan American or Olympic Game years, the Council may waive any of the provisions of Section 1. (*Revised: 1/11/56, 1/13/62*)

(c) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 1 for student-athletes of those member institutions which have instituted a trimester or other accelerated academic program; provided any member institution applying for an exception shall demonstrate a reasonable need for such exception; provided further, that the Council shall grant no exception which permits any student-athlete to compete in more than three seasons of varsity competition. Under the exceptions allowed, if a student in an accelerated academic program completes the requirements for a degree before he has completed his eligibility for NCAA events, he may compete in those NCAA events that begin within 90 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. The Council shall include a report of each such exception in its annual report to the Convention. (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

**Section 3.** The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

**Section 4.** The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with NCAA-sponsored College Division events: (*Revised: 1/9/59*)

(a) Freshmen who are otherwise eligible may be permitted to compete in College Division events provided their institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750. Such freshmen are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as participation in these events is concerned. (*Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/9/59, 1/8/60*)

(b) Freshmen who compete on the varsity teams of institutions which have an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more are ineligible for College Division events as freshmen; however, they are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in College Division events. (*Adopted: 1/8/60*)

**Section 5.** Anyone who participates ineligibly in a National Collegiate Championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all National Collegiate Championship events. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

## ARTICLE V

### N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

**Section 1.** (a) The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

- The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
- The National Collegiate Basketball Championship  
(College Division) (*Adopted*: 1/11/56)
- The National Collegiate Basketball Championship  
(University Division) (*Revised*: 1/11/56)
- The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships  
(College Division) (*Adopted*: 1/8/58)
- The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships  
(University Division) (*Revised*: 1/8/58)
- The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
- The National Collegiate Golf Championships  
(College Division) (*Adopted*: 1/13/62)
- The National Collegiate Golf Championships  
(University Division) (*Revised*: 1/13/62)
- The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
- The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
- The National Collegiate Soccer Championship (*Adopted*:  
1/9/59)
- The National Collegiate Skiing Championships (*Adopted*:  
1/7/55)
- The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
- The National Collegiate Tennis Championships  
(College Division) (*Adopted*: 1/13/62)
- The National Collegiate Tennis Championships  
(University Division) (*Revised*: 1/13/62)
- The National Collegiate Track and Field Championships  
(College Division) (*Adopted*: 1/13/62)
- The National Collegiate Track and Field Championships  
(University Division) (*Revised*: 1/13/62)
- The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships  
(College Division) (*Adopted*: 1/13/62)
- The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships  
(University Division) (*Revised*: 1/13/62)

[NOTE: National College Division events in the sports of golf, tennis, track and field and wrestling are to be inaugurated in 1963.]

(b) In addition, regional College Division competition may be conducted in the above sports. (*Adopted* 1/9/59; *revised*: 1/8/60, 1/13/62)

**Section 2.** Meets and tournaments of the Association shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committees of the particular sports, subject to the requirements, standards and conditions prescribed by the Executive Regulations. If a tournament committee is not established for a given meet or tournament, the event shall be administered by the rules committee of that sport. In those instances of College Division competition on a regional basis, the College Committee shall have the responsibility for administering such events. (*Revised*: 1/9/59)



All NCAA events shall be conducted in accordance with the general policies established by the Executive Committee. Play-offs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

## ARTICLE VI

### RECRUITING

**Section 1.** No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference. (*Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56*)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 42-43.]*

**Section 2.** (a) All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(b) No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency, or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transportation and entertainment of, and the giving of gifts or services to, prospective student-athletes or the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund, except that this provision shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent. (*Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/13/62*)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 43.]*

**Section 3.** No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 43-44.]*

**Section 4.** No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams. Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. (*Adopted: 1/11/56 to become effective 9/1/56*)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 44.]*

**Section 5.** (a) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit

not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(b) If institutional or conference regulations prohibit an institution from financing one visit of a prospective student-athlete as provided in paragraph (a), said institution may permit any person, at his own expense, to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the institution's campus one time, regardless of whether the person accompanies the prospect on his visit; further, any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution, provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit. (*Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)

(c) No member institution may finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(d) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(e) An institution may not pay any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes. An institution may not place any such person on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member and entitled to expense money. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 44-45.]*

**Section 6.** Any staff member or other representative of a member institution desiring to visit a prospective student-athlete at the student-athlete's high school shall first contact the principal or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete. Only if permission is granted may the contact be made at the high school. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

**Section 7.** (a) An institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange, directly or indirectly, for financial aid to a prospective student-athlete to pay in whole or in part the costs of his educational or other expenses for any period prior to his enrollment at the member institution; furthermore, an institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange financial assistance for a prospective student-athlete to obtain a post-graduate education. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

(b) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 7, (a), provided such exceptions are limited to procedures involving preparation for entrance into academies of the U. S. Government for students who on admission are committed to regular service in the armed forces. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 45.]*

**Section 8.** No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-



athlete of another collegiate institution without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 45.]

## ARTICLE VII

### EXTRA EVENTS

**Section 1.** No member institution shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) The competing institutions shall be active members of this Association. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(c) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(d) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(e) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(f) The eligibility rules governing individual participation shall be as demanding as those governing participation in National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments (Article IV of the By-laws). (Adopted: 1/13/62)

(g) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game. (Revised: 1/13/62)

(h) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity and any other game expense. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/13/62)

(i) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

**Section 2.** A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by Section 1 which are established at present comply with the qualifications pertinent to them. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposing sponsors only at a regular meeting of the Committee and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association. (*Revised: 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)

(c) Certifying that any given contest (involving a single football game) meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association. The management of a certified game must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past game before the ensuing contest may be certified; further, if a contest is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse. (*Revised: 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)

(d) Certifying only college all-star football and basketball games which meet the following requirements: (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

(1) Participation shall be limited to college seniors who are academically eligible.

(2) The dates of a game and the accompanying practice period shall be confined to vacation periods on the academic calendar, or if the game is played on a Saturday, the practice period and game competition shall not require the loss of more than one day of classes on the part of any participant. (*Revised: 1/9/63*)

(3) The net income from a game shall accrue to the benefit of non-profit educational or charitable institutions.

(4) Personalized awards shall be of the type generally approved by educational institutions in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

(5) The management of a game must obtain the athletic director's written permission before inviting a student-athlete to compete in its contest.

**Section 3.** Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

**Section 4.** This Article except for Section 2, (d), became effective as of January 8, 1949, on the basis that it would not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and would be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.



## ARTICLE VIII

### PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

#### Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons.

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year, or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, or 16 days before the first scheduled intercollegiate game, whichever is earliest, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in any one year to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition to be played during the traditional fall season (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that the same be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students, or both, and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee). (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/9/59, 1/11/61*)

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first; the last contest (game or scrimmage) shall not be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship (University Division); except that informal practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to December first provided they are conducted in privacy without publicity or official scoring and provided further that such scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible number of contests. The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of post-season tournament contests. No post-season tournament contest shall be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship (University Division). In the event November thirtieth falls on a Friday or Saturday, the first contest (game or scrimmage) of that year may be played on that date. (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/13/62*)

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures and, in the event this day falls on a Sunday, it shall be permissible to utilize the day preceding that Sunday for this purpose. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/9/59*)

(d) One basketball game played against a foreign team in the United States or any game or games played in Hawaii, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, or in Alaska, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Alaska, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)

*[Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on page 46.]*

(e) Member institutions located in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico shall not be required to observe the starting dates for the foot-

ball and basketball practice and playing seasons set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section; provided, however, that the amount of practice and number of contests engaged in by such institutions in each sport shall not exceed the amount of practice and number of contests in each sport permitted other members of the Association. (*Adopted: 1/8/60*)

### **Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.**

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded). (*Adopted: 1/11/52; revised: 1/10/53, 1/7/55*)

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be prohibited. (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)

[*Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 46.*]

### **Section 3. Exceptions.**

Any game or games played on a foreign tour, officially approved and sanctioned by the Department of State of the United States government and approved in advance by the Council of the Association, shall be exempted from the limitations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article. (*Adopted: 1/8/60; revised: 1/13/62*)

## **ARTICLE IX**

### **AMENDMENTS**

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the By-laws may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the By-law provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/61*)



## ***Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. By-Laws***

### **A. Article IV, Section 1. Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events. (Pages 32-33)**

O.I. 1. A student shall be considered a transfer from a collegiate institution when its registrar or admissions office certifies that the student was officially registered and enrolled at said institution on the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester, or the student attended a class or classes in any quarter or semester, or the athletic director certifies that the student reported on call for regular uniformed squad practice prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester. He shall not be considered a transfer after enrollment or attendance only at classes in a summer school, night school or extension course.

O.I. 2. A transfer student, after completing two semesters or three quarters of academic work, shall be eligible for any NCAA Championship event that is in progress at the time he would complete his calendar year of residence. (Example: If the first-round game of the NCAA Basketball Tournament were to be held on March 8, the final game on March 19 and a transfer student were to fulfill his calendar year of residence between March 8 and March 19, he would be eligible to participate in all games of the tournament.) [NOTE: This interpretation is applicable to paragraph (d).]

O.I. 3. If a student-athlete attends a four-year institution, transfers to a junior college and prior to graduation from junior college he enrolls at another four-year institution, he shall be subject to the one-year residence requirement [per paragraph (d)] even though during the course of that one-year residence he may earn sufficient credits to obtain a degree at the junior college.

O.I. 4. The term "junior college" refers to American junior colleges and is not descriptive of or applicable to the educational institutions of other nations. Students from foreign institutions must comply with the full transfer rule of paragraph (d) to be eligible.

O.I. 5. An institution's undergraduate male enrollment at the beginning of a given academic year shall be the official figure to be used in determining the exceptions to be accorded institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.

O.I. 6. In the administration of paragraph (e), any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport.

### **B. Article VI, Section 1. Recruiting—Contacts and Offers. (Page 36)**

O.I. 1. If an institution's staff member requests an alumnus or other friend of the institution to recruit a particular prospect, or the staff member has knowledge that the alumnus or friend is recruiting the prospect, then said alumnus or friend becomes a "representative of athletic interests" of that institution.

O.I. 2. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to offer a prospective student-athlete free transportation to and from a summer job. The one exception to this would be if it is the

employing company's policy to pick up workers at a designated locale and provide transportation between that locale and the site of the job.

O.I. 3. The gift of any article of clothing or equipment, including training shirts bearing the institution's identification, to a prospective student-athlete shall be construed to be an improper inducement.

#### **C. Article VI, Section 2. Recruiting—Use of Funds. (Page 36)**

O.I. 1. Use of a company's funds to pay the expenses incurred in transporting a prospective student-athlete to the campus constitutes the use of pooled resources in violation of this Section.

O.I. 2. This Section does not prohibit bona fide alumni organizations of an institution from sponsoring luncheons, teas or dinners at which prospective students (athletes and non-athletes) of that immediate locale are guests.

O.I. 3. In the interpretation and application of this Section, a member institution's area alumni organization may be considered a bona fide part of that institution, provided such organization is accredited by the chief executive officer of the institution and meets these additional terms and conditions:

(1) A staff member of the institution periodically shall inspect the financial records of the alumni organization and certify that the expenditures are in keeping with governing conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) and NCAA legislation.

(2) A club official shall be designated by the chief executive officer as the institution's official agent in the administration of the club's funds and said club official shall file regular reports to the institution, relating the manner in which the club funds have been spent in the recruiting of student-athletes.

(3) In regard to (2), said club official shall be responsible for filing a report to the institution whenever club funds are used to transport prospective student-athletes, the report to include the names of the student-athletes to facilitate administration of the one-visit provision of this requirement.

[NOTE: When an alumni organization is certified by the chief executive officer as being a bona fide part of the institution, said organization becomes subject to all of the limitations placed upon the member institution by NCAA legislation and a violation of such legislation by any member of the alumni organization automatically constitutes a violation by the member institution.]

#### **D. Article VI, Section 3. Recruiting—Tryouts. (Page 36)**

O.I. 1. The phrase "prospective student-athletes" shall include any prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described, except that during pre-season practice in fall sports it shall be permissible for a student-athlete who is not registered but who has been accepted for admission to the institution



to engage in such pre-season practice provided said practice is not used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

**O.I. 2.** No member of an institution's coaching staff may conduct or participate in any coaching school involving prospective students; for the purpose of this interpretation a prospect shall be one who is eligible for admission to college or who has enrolled for any academic study following completion of his junior year in high school.

**O.I. 3.** If a prospective student-athlete with special abilities in football or basketball wishes to swim during his visit to a member institution's campus, such exercise would not constitute a violation; however, a prospect with special abilities in the sport of swimming may not dive or swim in the presence of a member of the institution's swimming coaching staff during his visit to the institution.

**O.I. 4** This provision does not apply to regularly-scheduled high school athletic contests or matches held on the campus of a member institution, provided the competition is approved by the appropriate state high school athletic organization or other comparable high school authority.

**O.I. 5.** If a local high school team uses a college facility for its regular practice activities (since it does not have a facility of its own), this shall not constitute a violation; furthermore, if a high school athletic facility is temporarily under repair, it shall be permissible for the discommoded high school team to use a member institution's facilities without the member institution being placed in violation.

**E. Article VI, Section 4. Recruiting—High School All-Star Games.**  
(Page 36)

**O.I. 1.** If a coach has made a contractual commitment to coach in a high school all-star game prior to being employed by a member institution, and then becomes a member of the institution's staff before the game is held, the coach is obligated to observe this provision and disassociate himself from the all-star game.

**F. Article VI, Section 5. Recruiting—Transportation, Visitations, Entertainment.** (Pages 36-37)

**TRANSPORTATION**

**O.I. 1.** If an institution is to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus, the visit actually must be made to the campus and not, for example, to some off-campus site where the institution happens to be appearing in an athletic contest at the particular time.

**O.I. 2.** If one or more prospective student-athletes were to travel in an automobile to visit a given institution's campus, the institution is permitted to pay the transportation costs for the one visit. Payment may not exceed the mileage rate the institution allows for travel by its own personnel. This counts as a paid visit for each of the prospects. The fact that relatives or other friends might have traveled with the prospective student-athletes in the automobile does not alter the institution's right to make reimbursement if that is the institution's wish; however:

(a) An institution may not use its own automobile or airplane to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if his relatives or other friends accompany him.

(b) It shall not be permissible for a coach, at institutional expense, to drive his own automobile to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if the prospect's relatives or friends accompany him.

**O.I. 3.** If a high school coach visits the campus by himself, it is not permissible for the institution to reimburse the coach for his transportation costs per paragraph (c).

**O.I. 4.** It is permissible for a high school coach to transport members of his athletic squad to an off-campus site to watch NCAA member institutions compete in a game provided that no member institution or its representative reimburses the coach for the transportation costs. It would not be permissible for the institution to provide complimentary tickets for the coach and his team members.

**O.I. 5.** It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of enrolling.

**O.I. 6.** An individual alumnus or other friend of an institution may transport the relatives or other friends of a prospective student-athlete to the campus in his own vehicle provided such person, at his own expense, makes the trip himself; however, such individual may not pay the commercial transportation costs of relatives or other friends of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of visitation.

#### VISITATION

**O.I. 7.** The phrase, "two days and two nights," as used in paragraph (a), means literally a 48-hour period.

#### ENTERTAINMENT

**O.I. 8.** It is permissible for an institution to pay the actual cost (provided it is reasonable) of the meals consumed by a prospective student-athlete during his trip to and from the campus.

**O.I. 9.** There are two general locations in which it is permissible for a member institution or its alumni and other friends to provide reasonable entertainment to a prospective student-athlete, one being the institution's campus and immediate environs and the other being the prospect's hometown area; transportation of a prospect to some other site for purposes of entertainment constitutes a violation of paragraph (d).

#### **G. Article VI, Section 7. Recruiting—Pre-College Expense. (Page 37)**

**O.I. 1.** It is not permissible for a member institution to pay all or part of the educational costs of a student-athlete to attend its summer school if the student-athlete is ineligible for admission to the institution's regular term.

#### **H. Article VI, Section 8. Recruiting—College Enrollees. (Pages 37-38)**

**O.I. 1.** The fact that a student-athlete of Institution A makes the initial contact with Institution B, regarding his possible transfer to B, does not relieve Institution B of the responsibility of contacting the athletic director of Institution A per the requirements of this Section.

**O.I. 2.** "Collegiate institution," as the phrase is used in this Section, applies to senior colleges.



**I. Article VIII, Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons. (Page 40)**

O.I. 1. The "traditional fall season," as the phrase is used in paragraph (a), is defined as the period from the second Friday in September through the second Saturday in December.

O.I. 2. "Outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraphs (a) and (b), includes contests with alumni teams of the institution.

O.I. 3. "Practice scrimmages with outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraph (b), refers to informal scrimmages held in privacy without publicity or official scoring.

**J. Article VIII, Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice. (Page 41)**

O.I. 1. "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

O.I. 2. "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

O.I. 3. A "post-season tournament" contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term "post-season" necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season.

O.I. 4. "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

O.I. 5. Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

- (1) Field or floor practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

O.I. 6. Regular physical education classes, with or without credit, which are listed in the institution's catalog and open to all male students shall not be construed to be practice activity under this rule.

Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education classwork, however, must be counted as practice sessions. For example, any class composed of or including the varsity football or basketball squad either on a required attendance basis or where the class utilizes equipment for the sport is prima facie evidence of practice activity.

O.I. 7. The assembling of one or more members (who have eligibility remaining) of an institution's football or basketball squad for demonstration purposes in connection with a clinic or the production of a film, is not permissible if it occurs outside of the allowable playing and practice seasons.

O.I. 8. These Sections apply to all student-athletes except those engaged exclusively in the institution's intramural athletic program.

# ***Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association***

*As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the  
Association*

## **I**

### **CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS**

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and Officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

The order of business and any procedural rule prescribed by the executive director and Officers for the conduct of the annual business meeting may be changed or suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided that such change or suspension is not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution or By-laws. In applying Article IX of the Constitution and Article IX of the By-laws, the presiding officer may permit changes in the wording of proposed amendments of a purely editorial nature or to correct typographical errors.

## **II**

### **REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS**

**Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments.** The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there are no rules committees elected by the Association, such events shall be under the control and supervision of a meet or tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. The meet or tournament committee may appoint a games committee to actively supervise the conduct of the event.

The games committee shall include the director of athletics of the host institution, who shall serve as chairman of the games committee, and the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee of the sport involved. The chairman of the games committee customarily conducts the event with the approval of the committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as games chairman, include such matters as (a) mailing of entry blanks and related information to all eligible, active member institutions and the secretary or comparable officer of each allied conference; (b) acceptance and processing of entries; (c) handling of publicity; (d) selection of officials, subject to the approval of the games committee; (e) direction of ticket sales, and (f) general details related to the administration and conduct of the event.

Host institutions for National Collegiate Championship events shall be responsible for providing all necessary equipment for the



conduct of these events and such equipment shall not have any commercial advertising attached thereto other than the customary manufacturer's label which the company ordinarily places on its products; however, it shall be permissible to give credit in the program of a National Collegiate Championship event for equipment loaned or donated for use in the event.

At all times, the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee to the end that the event shall reflect favorably upon the best traditions and character of intercollegiate athletics. No alcoholic beverages shall be sold or otherwise made available in connection with an NCAA event; further, the solicitation of donations shall be prohibited.

**Section 2. Eligibility.** The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee at the time of the event.

A copy of the current eligibility rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student-athlete who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event. In cases of ineligibility established subsequent to National Collegiate Championship competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly; in team sports, the team's performance and records shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any awards involved shall be returned to the Association.

Institutional eligibility for events in which only team championships are contested shall be limited to member institutions which meet the requirements of Section 3 and any additional requirements specified in the administrative handbook for the particular tournament involved. A team of an institution which regularly permits more than three years of varsity competition after the freshman year shall not be eligible for selection for National Collegiate events in which team championships are contested.

**Section 3. Entries.** Member institutions shall be expected to support the meets and tournaments of the Association, unless it is their decision not to engage in any season-end or post-season competition.

Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross-Country and Soccer Championships shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January first and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

The various rules, meet and tournament committees of the Association shall be responsible for determining whether entry fees shall be charged, and if so, the amount of said fees, it being understood that such fees shall be subject to review by the Association's Executive Committee upon the request of one or more member institutions.

The games committee conducting any National Collegiate event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

**Section 4. Championship Awards.** The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in National Collegiate competition. The number of awards for each National Collegiate event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include plaques, medals and lapel pins, and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards directly to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event. Duplicate awards shall be presented to competitors tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

These awards shall be the only individual awards granted by the Association for participation in National Collegiate events. The Executive Committee, however, has approved an official NCAA ring which may be purchased for individual champions or members of National Collegiate championship teams. Interested institutions should write the NCAA executive offices for information.

There shall be appropriate trophies awarded in recognition of the team champion and runner-up, these teams to be determined upon the basis of the official scoring system approved by the particular rules, meet or tournament committee. Team awards shall be ordered by the NCAA Executive Director for shipment direct to the athletic director of the host institution. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.



In addition to the above described awards, it may be permissible for the host institution, reputable individuals, or other groups closely associated with intercollegiate athletics to present awards to competing individuals and teams under certain prescribed conditions. Such awards must be approved in advance by the particular games committee and Executive Committee. Among the conditions which must be satisfied are:

(a) There shall be no commercial advertisement or credit attached to or made a part of the award, or the presentation of the award.

(b) The concept, design, size and value of the award shall be in keeping with the traditional college requirements of dignified presentation and shall conform to the established standards of what constitutes an acceptable college award.

(c) The presentation of the award shall be made by a designated representative of the games committee.

**Section 5. Financial and Related Reports.** The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least three copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least three copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship event shall be submitted to the Executive Director of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the games chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules, meet or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

**Section 6. Distribution of Receipts, Individual and Team Championships.** The income from those National Collegiate events in which both team and individual championships (cross-country, fencing, golf, gymnastics, skiing, swimming, tennis, track and field and wrestling) are determined shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay game expenses.\*

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class round trip railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of the Track and Field Championships, the prorating for payment of travel expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

[NOTE: To facilitate the pro-rating of travel expenses, space shall be provided on the entry blanks for each competing institution to enter its first class round trip rail fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, and, also, mileage to the location of the event.]

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions on a per man basis in all events except track and field, it being understood that in track and field the pro rata return shall be confined to point winners.

[NOTE: If a competitor scores twice in track and field, he shall be counted twice for the purpose of this regulation.]

**Section 7. Distribution of Receipts, Team Championships.** The income from those National Collegiate Championship events (baseball, basketball, ice hockey and soccer) in which only team championships are determined shall be distributed as follows:

#### *Baseball*

Income from district-round games shall be distributed according to the following formula:

(a) To pay game expenses. (Expenses of District Selection Committees shall be considered an item of game expense.)

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the Association, to be divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

(c) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip

\*No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.



rail fare and standard Pullman-9 sections), and a per diem allowance (for a party of 18) established by the NCAA Baseball Rules and Executive Committees may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deducting the items specified in Subdivisions a, b, and c) shall be divided evenly between the NCAA and the competing teams with the NCAA's share being divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

For the championship round, expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 18 persons on the basis of first class railroad fare (9 Pullman sections) and a per diem allowance established by the Baseball Rules and Executive Committees.

#### *College Division Basketball*

From receipts of College Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses of participating teams, those incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams with the Association's share being placed in the College Division reserve fund. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula:

- (a) Two units shall be awarded for all games; except
- (b) Three units shall be awarded for national semifinal and final games.

Expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 12 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist), and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

#### *University Division Basketball*

From receipts of University Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses, transportation and per diem allowances to competing teams, and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office. Such expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 16 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist), and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula:

- (a) Two units shall be awarded for all games; except
- (b) Three units shall be awarded for the first game played by a team which is awarded a first-round bye;
- (c) Three units shall be awarded for the national semi-final and final games.

#### *Ice Hockey*

Income from the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship shall be distributed as follows:

(a) To pay game expenses. (Expenses of selection committees shall be considered an item of game expense.)

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the Association.

(c) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of the actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman—10 sections) for an official party of 20 may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b, and c), shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive office to be distributed according to the directions of the Executive Committee.

#### *Soccer*

From receipts of both regional and final games, managers shall pay all game expenses. The balance shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive office and shall be prorated to all teams on a total mileage basis. (In this connection, tournament managers shall compile the necessary mileage information required to complete this distribution and enter this tabulation at the bottom of the financial report.)

Selection committee expenses shall be considered part of the games expense of a particular event. It shall be the responsibility of the area selection committee chairmen to submit such expenses to the respective tournament managers. The chairmen shall exercise all possible economy with respect to such expenditures.

**Section 8. Deficits.** If the receipts from a National Collegiate event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

**Section 9. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution.** No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

**Section 10. Films.** Matters of film policy for National Collegiate events shall be subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

The rules, meet or tournament committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee whether an event is to be filmed and the number of prints to be ordered. The costs of filming a National Collegiate event and of producing additional copies shall be entered as a regular expense item for the event.



*To be amended*

If films are taken of a National Collegiate event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA executive offices as promptly as possible for inclusion in the Association's Film Service. All events should be filmed on reversal stock.

**Section 11. Designation of Dates and Sites.** The NCAA conducts nineteen national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships.

National Collegiate Championship events shall be held on the grounds or in the buildings of educational institutions whenever possible; in those instances when it is necessary to conduct such competition at other sites, the host institution (s) shall have complete control, supervision and management of the facility being used.

National Collegiate Championship competition shall not be conducted on Sunday.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular National Collegiate event shall be accompanied by a statement concerning plans for administering the event, a resumé of accommodations for participants and spectators and a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

**Section 12. Program Advertising.** The Spencer Advertising Company, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with National Collegiate events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

**Section 13. Radio.** The radio broadcast policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, in accordance with specifications prescribed by the Executive Committee.

**Section 14. Television.** The live television policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to National Collegiate events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

**Section 15. Insurance.** Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Catastrophe athletic medical insurance for participants in National Collegiate Championship events shall be provided by the Association.

**Section 16. Exceptions.** If in staging a National Collegiate event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

### III

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

**Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games.** Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

**Section 2. Committee Expenses.** Any member of an NCAA committee who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reasons is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championship events of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee. [The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball, Track and Field, and Wrestling Rules Committees to meet at the sites of their respective championship events.]

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.



(d) Expense allowance for any special committees engaged in official Association business shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowance shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

**Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses.** The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending meetings of administrative or games committees of the U. S. Olympic Association or U. S. Olympic Committee.

**Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations.** To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as are deemed advisable.

#### IV

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

**Section 1. Finances.** The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications.

(a) In accordance with paragraph (h) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played, it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipts of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

## ***Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics***

*The Association's Council and Convention from time to time, have adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic programs.*

### **I**

#### **ALL-STAR CONTESTS**

*Adopted February 25-26, 1951; Amended October 23-25, 1961*

The Council urges member institutions (and conferences) to make every effort to discourage their student-athletes from participating in any all-star contest which is not certified by the Association's Extra Events Committee in accordance with Article VII, Section 2, (d), of the By-laws and to restrict participation of student-athletes to one game in a sport per year; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in contests which are not certified.

### **II**

#### **GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING ATHLETIC COMPETITION**

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951,  
October 18-20, 1954, October 20-22, 1958,  
and October 23-25, 1961.*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings over which the college institution has complete control, management and supervision. In such instances, the institution should:

1. Rent the facility and have complete management and control, including the use of institutional personnel if it desires for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.

2. Arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible by

- (a) location of students and faculty,
- (b) allocation of tickets,
- (c) control of concessions (as to type of product sold),
- (d) rooting sections,
- (e) cheer leaders and
- (f) college bands.

3. Require that all game officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.

4. Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers and gamblers, and insure proper crowd control.

5. Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.

6. Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.

7. Require complete auditor's report on all events.



C. It is strongly recommended that member institutions prohibit the regular use of their facilities by professional sports teams, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. The Council urges member institutions to conduct their inter-collegiate contests under the official playing rules of the Association.

E. The Council recommends that member institutions stipulate that their participation in invitational events shall be conditioned upon the understanding that the eligibility rules governing individual participation for the event shall be as demanding as those governing National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments (Article IV of the By-laws).

### **III**

#### **PERSONNEL**

*Adopted October 18-20, 1954; amended October 20-22, 1958*

A. The Council strongly recommends that member institutions prohibit athletic staff members from participating as a scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

### **IV**

#### **COACHES CONTRACTS**

*Adopted April 25, 1955*

A. An individual as well as an institution should recognize the moral responsibilities inherent in respecting and fulfilling contractual agreements.

B. An institution should enter into a contractual agreement with a coach similar to those entered into with other members of the faculty and such a contract should include the assignment of faculty rank, benefits of tenure and retirement and such other rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other members of the contracting institution's faculty.

C. When a contracting institution makes special concessions to a coach, these should be set forth in detail in the contract and accepted as legal and binding in the same manner as the other provisions of the contractual agreement.

D. All salary agreements between a coach and an institution should be stated in the contract and such salary should come from sources under the administrative control of the institution.

E. An educational institution seeking a coach who is under contract to another educational institution is morally obligated first to contact the institution which holds the agreement with the coach and secure permission to negotiate with him.

F. A coach should not enter into negotiations with a second institution during the term of a contract without first notifying the institution which is a party to his contractual agreement, and he then should keep the first institution's administration informed concerning his negotiations.

G. No institution should engage the services of a coach prior to his release from any contractual obligations to another institution.

## V

### **GAMBLING AND BRIBERY**

*Adopted October 23-25, 1961*

A. College administrators are urged to redouble their efforts in counseling the student body at-large and athletes in particular as to the seriousness of the gambling problem. This is an unending and continual challenge and one to which we must constantly rededicate ourselves.

B. All institutions should warn their athletic squads regularly against the threat and corruption attached to the activities of gamblers; cite existing and applicable Federal, state and local laws; review the tragedy which has struck some students, and post pertinent messages on this subject to remind the student-athletes of these facts.

C. Institutional rules should provide that any student (athlete or non-athlete) shall be expelled from college for failure to report a solicitation to be a party to sports bribery; further, institutional regulations should provide that a student shall be expelled if he becomes an agent of the gambling industry through the process of distributing handicap information or handling bets.

[NOTE: Institutions should encourage local authorities to enact and enforce laws prohibiting this type of activity on the part of any citizen.]

D. Any additional steps that can be taken to make it more difficult for the briber to gain information or to make contact at the campus level should be undertaken.

E. In those states which do not have anti-bribery laws or existing laws are inadequate, member institutions are urged to take the leadership in petitioning state legislatures to pass strong legislation to deal with this subject.



## ***Official Procedure Governing The N. C. A. A. Enforcement Program***

*As approved and adopted by the Council and Convention of the Association*

Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics are, in the final analysis, teachers of young people. Their responsibility is an affirmative one and they must do more than avoid improper conduct or questionable acts. Their own moral values must be so certain and positive that those younger and more pliable will be influenced by a fine example. Much more is expected of them than of the less critically placed citizen.

All representatives of educational institutions are expected to cooperate fully with the NCAA Committee on Infractions and Council to further the objectives of the Association and its enforcement program. The enforcement program should be considered as a joint enterprise requiring full and complete disclosure by all institutional representatives of any relevant information requested by the NCAA Committee on Infractions or Council during the course of an inquiry.

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of four members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and, in conducting this inquiry, the Committee may use the services of a field investigator. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts

may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its results, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

- (a) A statement of the origin of the case.
- (b) A listing of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.
- (e) Related factors appropriate for consideration in judgment of the case.

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. [NOTE: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.]

5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. Among the disciplinary measures which may be adopted by the Council are reprimand and censure, probation for one year, probation for more than one year, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate Championship events, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments. Further, a member institution that retains on its active athletic staff anyone who has violated or has been a party to a violation of the governing legislation of the NCAA may be required to show cause why its membership in the Association should not be suspended or terminated.

In some instances, an institution is rendered ineligible to appear on the national football television series administered by the Association. When an institution is banned from national television ap-



pearances, the penalty shall specify that the institution may not enter into any contracts or agreements to appear on national television until the institution's probationary status has been terminated and it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

When an institution has been found to be in violation of NCAA requirements, and the report reflects academic violations or questionable academic procedures, the Executive Director shall be authorized to forward a copy of the report to the appropriate regional accrediting agency.

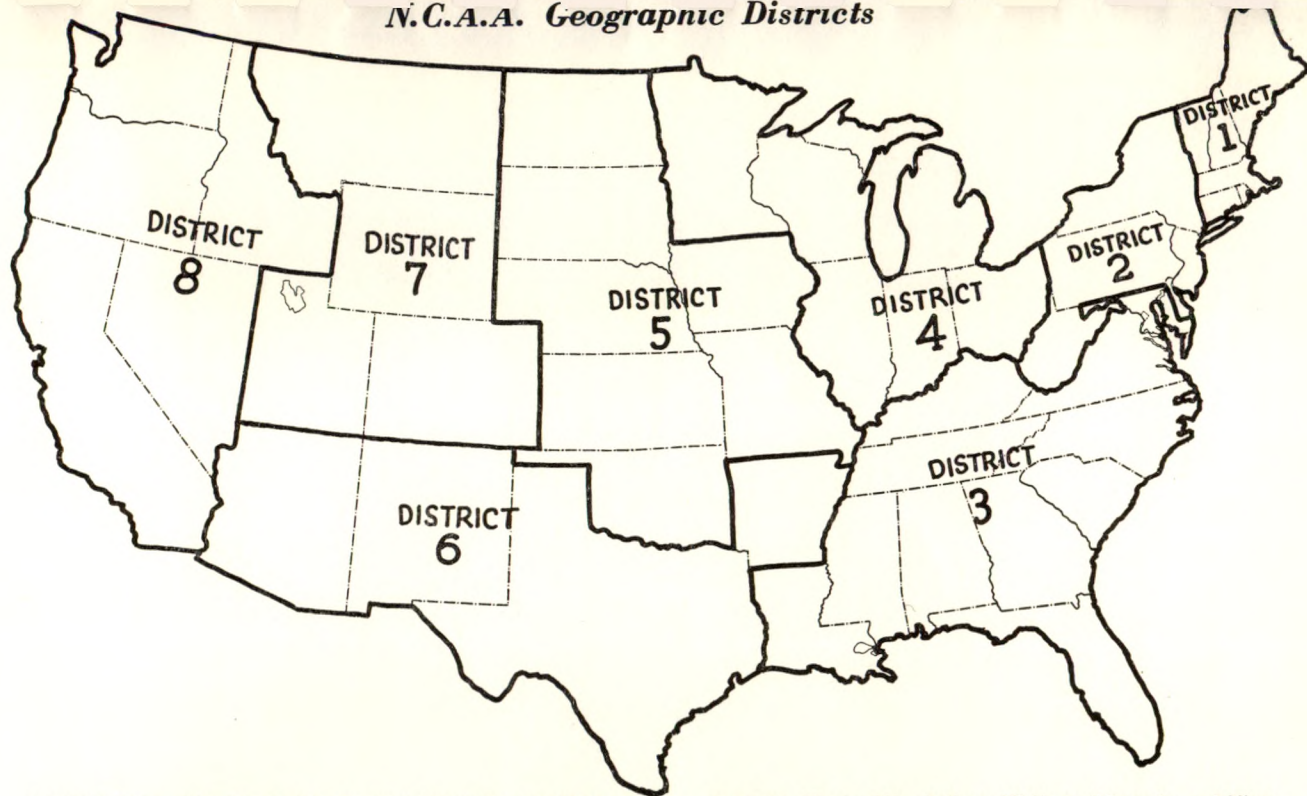
If the Council, after a review of institutional or conference action taken in connection with a rule infraction, concludes that the corrective or punitive action taken by the institution or conference is representative of and consistent with NCAA policies and principles, the Council may exercise the discretion to take no further action. This shall not prevent the Council, however, from taking any punitive or corrective action which it deems advisable or warranted in any case. In cases of serious violations, the institution, conference and the NCAA all should take corrective or punitive action and the NCAA should not leave the investigation and discipline in such cases exclusively to an institution or conference.

6. When a penalty has been imposed by the Council, there shall be no review of the penalty by the Council except upon a showing of newly discovered evidence which is directly related to the Council's findings in the case, or that there was a prejudicial error in the procedure which was followed in the processing of the case by the Committee on Infractions or Council. Any institution which initiates such an appeal shall be required to submit a brief of its appeal at least 30 days prior to the Council meeting and furnish sufficient copies of the brief for distribution to all Council members; thereafter, the Council shall decide by majority vote whether it shall grant the hearing. Disciplinary measures imposed by the institution or its conference, subsequent to the Council's action, may be considered to be "newly discovered evidence" for the purposes of this paragraph.

7. When the NCAA Council finds that there has been a violation of Article III, Sections 1, 3, 4 or 10 of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any student-athlete, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

8. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.

## N.C.A.A. Geographic Districts



District 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

District 2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

District 3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

District 4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

District 5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.

District 6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

District 7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.

District 8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, and Alaska.



# FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Colgate University—Hamilton College

Utica, New York, March 15-17

## RECEIPTS

Ticket sales .....	\$ 30,373.82
Program receipts	
Sales, less commissions .....	1,447.55
Advertising .....	375.00
Other income	
Radio .....	150.00
Total receipts .....	\$ 32,346.37

## DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	
Publicity folders and posters .....	\$ 135.00
Clerical expense .....	110.00
Postage .....	67.91
Telephone and telegraph .....	64.08
Meetings (committees, press, etc.) .....	933.20
	\$ 1,310.19
Ticket and administration expense	
Printing tickets .....	\$ 286.68
Ticket sellers and ticket takers .....	860.25
Clerical expense .....	150.00
	\$ 1,296.93
Games committee and officials' expense	
Officials' fees and expenses	
Henry Frantzen, referee .....	\$ 440.19
Edward Barry, referee .....	303.33
Walter Fitzgerald, referee .....	295.88
Robert Gilroy, referee .....	404.06
Michael Nardello, timers, scorers, goal judges .....	120.00
	\$ 1,563.46
Travel expense of games committee	
Mr. Dewey, Colgate University .....	\$ 35.70
Mr. Kolleval, Colgate University ...	39.15
Mr. Splain, Colgate University .....	73.65
Mr. Nelson, Middlebury College ....	90.15
Mr. Gallagher, Northeastern University .....	38.81
Mr. Murdoch, Yale University .....	105.12
Mr. Armstrong, West Selection Committee .....	46.05
Mr. Batt, Hamilton College .....	34.70
Mr. Long, Hamilton College .....	4.80
Mr. Weber, Hamilton College .....	30.02
	\$ 498.15

Games expense	
Awards	
Team trophies .....	\$ 191.97
Plaques and medals .....	462.97
Engraving .....	399.05
Equipment	
Pucks .....	26.87
Sharpen skates .....	52.60
Motion pictures and permanent records ..	470.00
Training room	
Salaries—Dr. Haslam, Colgate	
University .....	75.00
Laundry and supplies .....	90.50
Public address .....	151.00
Buildings and grounds expense	
Supplies	
Labor: Mr. Romano .....	20.00
Police auxiliary .....	125.00
Program expense	
Printing .....	995.40
Auditorium rent .....	900.00
Team banner .....	33.00
Stationery and supplies .....	50.34
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,043.70
Total disbursements .....	<hr/>
	\$ 8,712.43

NET RECEIPTS \$ 23,633.94

#### DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer .....	\$ 2,363.39
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses..	4,187.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,550.39
Balance to be divided evenly between	
NCAA and competing	
institutions .....	\$ 17,083.55
To competing institutions .....	\$8,541.78
Hotel expenses (already paid) .....	4,224.00
	<hr/>
	*\$4,317.78
To NCAA Treasurer .....	8,541.77
	<hr/>
	\$ 17,083.55

\*Divided equally among four competing institutions

### FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1962 SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of California—University of Nevada  
Squaw Valley, California, March 23-25

#### RECEIPTS

Entry fees .....	\$ 280.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts .....	\$ 280.00